

SECOND
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

Appointed in pursuance of an ACT of the 58th Year
of His present Majesty, Cap. 91.

INTITULED

*An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire concerning
Charities in England, for the Education of The Poor.*

Ordered to be printed 5th July 1819.

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SECOND
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
On the Education of the Poor.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND
TEMPORAL, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

WE, the Commissioners named and appointed by His Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, issued in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the said fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in *England* for the Education of the Poor ;"—

Introductory
Report.

DO FURTHER REPORT, AS FOLLOWS:

IN the prosecution of the duties entrusted to us, we have now completed our Investigation of all the Charities for Education which have come to our knowledge in the counties of *Berks*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* ; with the exception only of two in *Berkshire*, and five in *Sussex*, concerning which we still wish for some further information, and have therefore for the present deferred reporting upon them. We have also made considerable progress in the examination of those in *London* and *Westminster*, and in the county of *Middlesex*.

In the present Report are contained One hundred and seventy Cases ; of which nineteen are in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, two in the county of *Berks*, thirty-nine in the county of *Kent*, fifty-nine in the county of *Middlesex*, four in the county of *Surrey*, and forty-seven in the county of *Sussex* ; besides one in the latter county, falling within the exception of the twelfth section of the said Act of Parliament relating to Special Visitors.

The total number of Charities which have fallen within our inquiry, in the three counties of which we may consider the examination as completed, is as follows : in *Berkshire* ninety-one, in *Kent* one hundred and thirty-five, in *Sussex* seventy-five, exclusive of two in *Berkshire*, four in *Kent*, and one in *Sussex*, which having Special Visitors, are not within the scope of our Commission.

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Report.

Except for the purpose of completing the Examination of those three Counties, we have latterly confined our inquiries chiefly to the Institutions in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, deeming it advisable not to commence any investigation in a distant district during the pendency of a measure by which it is proposed to extend the objects of the Commission, and which, if carried into effect, might make it necessary to visit the same places a second time.

In preparing our separate Reports of each Charity, we have pursued the plan formerly adopted, except that in a greater proportion of cases we have endeavoured to embody the evidence so completely in the Reports, as to render its insertion in the Appendix unnecessary.

The Act of Parliament requires, that we should report our Proceedings once in each half year; but it will be observed, that little more than four months have elapsed since our former Report was presented. We have, however, been anxious to produce a Second REPORT before the termination of the present Session, in order that the result of our investigations might be brought before the notice of Parliament with as little delay as possible, and before the provisions of a new Act may have prescribed some new course of proceeding.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

HUNGERFORD.

|

HURST.

HUNGERFORD.

THOMAS SHEAFF, D.D. (as appears from an inscription in the new church lately built at Hungerford, which inscription was taken from a tablet in the old church) gave a house adjoining to the church croft, to be used for ever as a school-house for a free grammar school, with power to the vicar, constable, burgesses, and churchwardens of Hungerford, from time to time to elect a schoolmaster.

John Hamblen, by will dated April 28th, 1729, as appears by the copy of another tablet in the old church, gave Chantry Mead, consisting of about five acres of land, to the minister, churchwardens, constable, and portreeve of Hungerford; out of the rents of which, £4 per annum were to be given to the master of the free school of Hungerford, for teaching four poor boys, and £4 per annum were to be applied in buying the boys coats, hats, and neck-cloths. The boys to be chosen once in three years, by the trustees; and if the schoolmaster should neglect his duty in teaching the boys, then the trustees were to choose eight poor families of Hungerford, and give each family 20s.; but no poor boy or family receiving parish relief, was to derive any benefit from the gift.

By an inscription on a stone on the outside of the school, which adjoins the school-house, it appears that the school was erected in 1782, and paid for by a legacy of £50, bequeathed by Mr. Capps; in consideration of which, two boys quinquennially elected by the minister and churchwardens, were to be instructed in grammar and the classics. The schoolmaster resides in the school-house; he pays taxes and keeps the house in repair.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Cummins*, widow, by her will dated 18th January 1735, after directing her executors to sell her messuages or tenements, stock in trade, &c. for the payment of her legacies; and after giving several legacies, gave to the use of the charity children of the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, £100, and directed that the interest of £200 should be distributed in bread monthly, for ever, to the industrious poor of the same parish, not taking alms, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens. She also gave to the charity children of St. Martin's in the Fields, £50, and directed that the interest of £100 should be yearly distributed, for ever, amongst the poor decayed widows of freemen of the Masons company, in London, at the discretion of the master and wardens thereof. She also gave to the use of the parish of Breedon on the Hill, in the county of Leicester, £500, the interest or produce thereof, or what freehold estate should be purchased therewith, to be applied for ever for the educating such a number of boys and girls of the said parish of Breedon as the minister and churchwardens of the said parish should think fit, not to exceed the interest of the said £500, or any estate that should be purchased therewith; but her desire was, that a small reserve, yearly, might be laid by, so that in every four years one of the poor boys might be put out as apprentice to some trade, as the minister and churchwardens should approve of. The girls to have only two years education in reading, writing, and working. She also gave to the town of Hungerford, in Berkshire, £400, the interest thereof, or what freehold estate should be purchased therewith, to be applied for the educating of such a number of poor boys and girls of the said town, as the ministers and churchwardens should think fit, not to exceed the interest thereof, or any estate that should be purchased therewith; and she declared her mind to be, that the poor boys of Hungerford should be instructed in the Latin tongue, otherwise the moiety of the said legacy should cease and

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Hungerford,
continued.

become void as to the educating of the said boys; but the other moiety, as to educating the girls in reading, working, and writing, to continue. And in case the said poor boys in Hungerford were not educated in the Latin tongue, she directed the said legacy given to them, should be paid to the trustees of the charity school of Newbury, Berks, for the same purpose; and she directed that there should be as many boys as girls educated, both at Hungerford and Breedon, in manner aforesaid; and she requested that the churchwardens of Breedon and Hungerford should, in each church, set up a stone in memory of her respective charities, at the costs of each of the parishes.

On the 20th May 1743, the testatrix made a codicil to her will, reciting that by her said will she had given £400 to the town of Hungerford; she thereby gave to the said town of Hungerford, the further sum of £600, to be applied in like manner as the said £400 was by her will directed to be applied; and reciting, she had given by her said will £500 to the parish of Breedon; she thereby gave to the said parish of Breedon, the further sum of £200, to be applied in like manner as the said £500 was directed to be applied by her will; and she directed, that the interest of £200 should be distributed in bread, monthly, for ever, to the industrious poor of Hungerford, the first distribution to be made that day month in which she died, and to be continued on the same day in every succeeding year for ever; and she desired, that the interest of the sum of £200, which by her will was directed to be distributed in bread monthly, to the poor of the parish of St. Giles, might be distributed in like manner; and she gave to the master and wardens of the Masons company, the further sum of £100, to be applied as the said sum of £100 mentioned in her will, was by the said will directed; and if upon any litigation by any of her legatees or relations, the legacies given by her will to the parishes of Hungerford and Breedon, and the other charities therein mentioned, should be set aside, then she gave all her estate and effects, subject to the payment of her debts, legacies, &c. to be divided between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, equally. The testatrix died in 1745; and on the 11th July 1746, on a bill by the Attorney General, at the relation of the Rev. Thomas Baker, vicar, and the churchwardens of Hungerford, and the Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar, and the churchwardens of Breedon, against Robert Scott and Thomas Brooks, executors of Elizabeth Cummins, and others, praying for the establishment of the said charities to Breedon and Hungerford, to which the defendants put in their answer, and submitted to the directions of the Court. The Master of the Rolls, before whom the cause came on to be heard, declared that the relators were not entitled to the two additional legacies given by the codicil of the 20th May 1743, of £600 to Hungerford, and £200 to Breedon, and that the devise thereof was void, and that it should be referred to the Master, to take an account of what was due for the legacy of £500, given by the said testatrix's will to Breedon, and for the legacy of £400 to the town of Hungerford, and for the interest thereof at £4 per cent., from one year after the death of the testatrix; and also of what was due for the legacy of £200, given by the codicil of the testatrix, to be distributed in bread monthly, to the industrious poor of Hungerford, and for the interest thereof at £4 per cent, from the death of the said testatrix. In pursuance of this decree, the Master made his Report, dated 23d December 1746, and thereby certified, that there was due for the legacy to the parish of Breedon, £500, and for the interest thereof, from 17th November 1746, being one year after the death of the said testatrix, to the 19th January 1747, at four per cent. per annum, £23 9s.; and for the legacy due to the parish of Hungerford, £400, and for the interest for the same time and at the same rate, £18 15s. 2d.; and for the legacy given for bread to the poor of Hungerford, £200, and for the interest thereof at the rate aforesaid, from the death of the said testatrix to the same time, £17 7s. 7d.; which sums amounted in the whole to £1,159 11s. 9d. This Report was afterwards confirmed, and on the 1st February 1747, the sum of £1,159 11s. 9d. was paid into the Bank of England, and on the 21st March 1747, it was invested in the purchase of £1,282 15s. old South Sea annuities, in the name of the Accountant General, in pursuance of an order dated 18th February in the same year, whereby it was directed that the dividends of the said old South Sea annuities, should be paid to the relators.

The dividends of the above-mentioned sum of £1,282 15s. (amounting to £38 9s. 7½d.) are now by virtue of a subsequent order of the same Court, payable

payable to the vicar of Hungerford and the churchwardens of Hungerford, and to the vicar of Breedon, and the churchwardens of Breedon for the time being, of which sum Breedon is entitled to £17 10s. and Hungerford to £20 19s. 7½d. namely, £6 19s. 10½d. to be distributed in bread, and £13 19s. 9d. for the purposes of education. It has not, however, been the practice to claim these dividends regularly, as they became due, but they have been suffered to remain for several years, probably with a view to lessen the expense of the powers of attorney, which it was necessary to renew on each receipt. The last receipt took place on the 19th December 1815, when the sum of £277 1s. 4d. was received for eight years dividends, the property tax (which ought to have been recovered, on account of the charity, but which has been lost in consequence of no steps having been taken for that purpose) being deducted. In June 1819, a further sum of £132 15s. 4d. had become due for three years and a half dividends, allowing for the property tax on that of Lady-day 1816. These delays in the receipt of the dividends, do not appear to have operated to the interruption or prejudice of the charities, as far at least as relates to Hungerford, to which our inquiries have been hitherto confined, the proportion to which that parish was entitled, having been usually advanced by the vicar. In consequence of such advances, there remained due to the late vicar, Mr. Bostock, at the time of his death, in October 1817, the sum of £41 19s. 3d. to be paid out of the next receipt of dividends. Mrs. Cummins's benefaction to the town of Hungerford, has been thus disposed of; £12 paid to the master of the free school, £2 to a schoolmistress for teaching three girls, and £6 laid out in bread for the poor, the residue was probably applied in payment of the expenses attending the powers of attorney.

There are four blue-coat boys on Mr. Hamblen's foundation, who learn reading, writing and arithmetic, and are clothed according to the donor's directions.

There are at present only three boys who learn Latin. Two boys are entitled to be taught that language, on Mr. Capps's foundation, and it rests with the minister and churchwardens to direct how many children shall be educated on Mrs. Cummins's charity.

It has been usual to educate three children of each sex at the free school, and three girls under a schoolmistress in the town; the latter are still so instructed; but with respect to the three girls taught at the school, an agreement was made between the trustees and the master, about 18 months ago, founded upon the alleged inconvenience of teaching girls and boys in the same school, that the schoolmaster should teach the Latin language to one additional boy in lieu of instructing those girls. This regulation was probably adopted in ignorance of the directions of Mrs. Cummins, there being no copy of her will in the parish, and no sufficient memorial of her charity (we regret to say) having been set up, as she requested; and as the number of Latin scholars upon Mr. Capps and Mrs. Cummins's foundation, has never been complete during the present master's time, it seems unlikely to be attended with any good consequence, during his connection with it. At the same time, it should be observed, that the place and mode of education are entirely in the discretion of the trustees; they have only to be careful that an equal number of boys and girls be instructed. It is not probable that the number of the Latin scholars should increase at present, since the schoolmaster declines teaching them any thing but Latin, without an additional payment from their parents. He also teaches writing in two other schools, and he educates 12 or 14 boarders, and 20 day scholars, on his own account. A considerable portion of his time is devoted to these engagements.

Chantry Mead has been occupied for the last four years by James Jelfs, the schoolmaster, at a high rent of £21 11s.; it was let to him by tender; out of this rent he receives £4, and he also receives £12 from Mrs. Cummins's benefaction, which sums form the whole of his salary. A few perches of this meadow were lately sold to a canal company for £30, which sum was laid out in repairing the school. The schoolmaster claims some deduction from his rent on this account.

The clothing of the blue-coat boys amounts to about £5 per annum. The residue of the rent of Chantry Mead, is received by the churchwardens, and carried to account. The expenses of an inclosure have lately been paid out of the

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Hungerford,
continued.

the surplus, and also those of a new floor for the school-room, and there is now a balance of £7 9s. in the hands of the churchwardens. It is intended to apply the future surplus, together with certain other funds arising from benefactions given generally for putting out apprentices from the parish of Hungerford, to the apprenticing of the blue-coat boys.

HURST.

MR. POLEHAMPTON'S CHARITY.

Hurst.

Edward Polehampton, of St. Sepulchre, London, by his will dated the 27th of July 1721 (after stating that he was then erecting at Twyford in the parish of Hurst, a chapel, school-house, and dwelling-house, which he proposed to endow) constituted the vicar of St. Sepulchre, London, the minister of Hurst, and the minister of St. Mary, Reading, for the time being, trustees for ever for managing the said charity. And he gave to his niece Feillett, and the heirs of her body for ever, all his freehold and copyhold estates in trust, for the purposes of his will; and he directed that 10 poor boys should be chosen out of Twyford by the minister of Hurst for the time being, to be taught to read and write, from the age of eight to fifteen; and he gave the sum of £10 per annum out of his said estates for clothing the said poor boys. And he directed that some able minister of the Church of England should be chosen by his trustees alternately, to read divine service in the chapel on Sundays, with a sermon both morning and afternoon, and to teach the boys in manner above-mentioned, for which he bequeathed to such minister out of his said estates £40 per annum, with the use of the said dwelling-house, and the liberty of taking boarders and other scholars. And he further directed, that if the said minister should refuse to teach the boys, a schoolmaster should be chosen for that purpose, who should receive £10 per annum, to be deducted out of the £40, and have the use of the house, and the liberty of taking boarders and other boys; and he gave a power to his trustees to displace such minister or schoolmaster in case of any notorious and wilful negligence. And after payment of the said annual sums and reasonable expenses for repairs, he gave the surplus of the rents of his said estates to his said niece and her heirs. And the trustees were directed yearly to give an account of their charges and expenses by reason of repairs or otherwise, to his niece and her heirs, which they were to pay out of the said estates. And for further security of his charity, and for fear of deficiency on his estates by fire or other accidents, the testator ordered his executors for three years after his death to receive the rents of his leasehold estates, and to sell his goods, and to vest the produce of such rents and sale in the purchase of lands. And after directing certain yearly sums to be paid to his niece, and other persons mentioned in his will, he charged the estate so to be purchased and the income thereof to supply such deficiencies. And the testator directed, that if he should die before the said building should be completed, that then his executors should receive the rents of his freehold as well as of his leasehold estates until such building should be finished, to be applied to the finishing thereof; and afterwards to receive the rents of his leasehold estates for three years for the uses above-mentioned.

The testator died in July 1722, before the buildings were finished, and they were completed by his executors. By an order of the Master of the Rolls, made the 2d of July 1730, in a cause between Hemet and others, plaintiffs, and Ford and others, defendants, it was decreed, That the rents and profits of the testator's freehold estate ought, in the first place, to be applied in payment of the salary to the person officiating in the chapel, and teaching the boys, and towards clothing them, according to the testator's will, and in keeping the premises at Twyford in repair. And that the rents and profits of his copyhold estates were the next fund to be applied for that purpose; and in case the rents and profits of both should not be sufficient to answer the same, that then the profits of the testator's leasehold estates were for three years to be taken as a subsidiary fund to make good such deficiencies. And by the same order, accounts were directed to be taken and inquiries to be made by one of the Masters of the said Court, relative to the testator's several estates and the application thereof; and if there should be a surplus of the copyhold estate after the said charitable purposes were

were answered, the Master of the Rolls reserved the consideration to whom the same should belong, and all further directions relating to the said establishment of the charity, till after the Master should have made his Report. And directions were given by the said decree as to the division of the surplus of the leasehold estate amongst the plaintiffs (the children of Elizabeth Feillett, who appears to have been the niece and heir at law of the testator, and to have died in 1724.) And it was further ordered, that a receiver should be appointed to receive the rents and profits of the freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates, with the approbation of the Master, who was to allow him a salary for his care therein; such receiver giving security yearly to account for and pay what he should receive, as the Court should direct.

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Hurst.

Mr. Polehampton's
Charity,
continued.

In a subsequent cause between the Attorney General, at the relation of the vicar of St. Sepulchre's, the ministers of Hurst and St. Mary, Reading, and Joseph Petvin, minister of the chapel of Twyford, against Robert Feillett and others, which was an information filed in consequence of the former suit having abated by the deaths of parties, it was ordered by the Master of the Rolls on the 18th November 1771, that the former decree of 1730 should be carried into execution, and certain accounts should be taken and inquiries made before one of the Masters of the Court; and that the receiver then appointed should be continued and pass his accounts before the Master.

From a report of the Master dated the 31st of May 1775, it appears, that no account had been taken as directed by the order of 1730; that the acting executors of Mr. Polehampton, Roger Askew and John Ford, had died in the years 1737 and 1741, and the Master in 1775 found it impracticable to take the said account; that a receiver had been appointed, and had paid the salary to Mr. Hughes, a former minister of the chapel at Twyford, but it did not appear that the receiver had passed his accounts, and he had died insolvent. That from that time to the time when Mr. William Mann was appointed receiver (which appointment took place in 1769) the rents of the testator's freehold estate, consisting only of a freehold house in Cow-lane, let at £35 a year, were received by some relations of the testator, who were either dead, insolvent, or in such necessitous circumstances, that it was not advisable to prosecute them for an account. That the rents of the copyhold estate, let at £28 2s. a year, were received by Robert Feillett, who afterwards became a lunatic and died insolvent. That the whole of the testator's freehold and copyhold estates were let at rents amounting to £63 2s.; and the Master did not find that any part of the leasehold estates were remaining, the leases having long since determined. That Joseph Petvin was nominated to officiate in the chapel and school-house in 1763, and had since continued to officiate and teach the children according to the testator's will. That the Master had, at the request of the said Joseph Petvin, declined entering into an account of the sums laid out by him upon the buildings at Twyford, and that the chapel and school-house were then in want of repair, which in Mr. Petvin's judgment would require about £30.

By an order made in the last-mentioned cause, dated the 30th November 1775, it was ordered by the Master of the Rolls, that William Mann, the receiver (who had passed his accounts to Michaelmas 1773, when there remained in his hands a balance of £224 9s. 1d.) should pass his accounts from Michaelmas 1773; and out of the balance that should appear to be in his hands should pay the taxed costs of all parties, and the fine and fees on the admission of a new tenant to the copyhold estate at Hampton, and a sum not exceeding £30 for the repairs of the buildings at Twyford, and should pay to Mr. Petvin what should appear to be due to him as far as the balance would extend, and should out of the growing rents pay to Mr. Petvin his salary in future; and it was ordered, that in case there should be any surplus of the rents and profits of the charity estate, after satisfying from time to time the growing payments of his salary, such surplus should be from time to time applied by the said receiver towards satisfying what should appear to remain due to him for his previous salary.

From a subsequent report of the Master in the same cause, dated the 16th of May 1776, it appears, that the arrears of salary due to Mr. Petvin for twelve years, from Christmas 1763 to Christmas 1775, amounted to £480.

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BERKS.

Hurst.

Mr. Polehampton's
Charity,
continued.

Mr. Mann was succeeded in the office of receiver of the rents of the charity by Mr. Matthias Deane; and in 1797, Mr. William Andrews, sen. the present receiver, was appointed to that situation.

The premises at Twyford consist of a chapel, a school, and a dwelling-house, in which the Rev. John Crofts, who was appointed minister and schoolmaster about the year 1786, resides.

The following is a Statement of the Rental of the Charity Estates.

	TENANTS NAMES.	RENT.
FREEHOLD.		
A messuage in Cow-lane Smithfield, } London - - - - }	Messrs. Gardner and Hudson -	£ s. d. 50 — —
COPYHOLD at Hampton, Middlesex.		
A messuage and garden - - -	Thomas Wixen - - -	20 — —
A piece of ground - - -	Nieh. Benj. Edmonstone - -	7 — —
Part of a garden, formerly occupied by } Ann Undershagen - - - }	Do. - - -	2 — —
A messuage and two cottages - - -	{ The executors of James Mason, lately } deceased - - - }	7 — —
A stable and chaise-house - - -	Do. - - -	1 10 —
	TOTAL - £	87 10 —

All the present tenancies are from year to year.

In 1800, the rent of the house and garden now let to Thomas Wixen, was raised from £11 to £20. In 1804, the rent of the house in Cow-lane was raised from £35 to £50. No advance has taken place in the rents of the other premises since 1797, at which time there appears to have been an increase of only 8s. upon the whole amount of the rents, as stated by the Master's report in 1775. Some small sums were allowed to the tenants at Hampton for land-tax previously to the year 1800, but not since that time; some of the buildings at Hampton are of wood, and are in very bad repair. We have no account of the quantities of land, nor any accurate estimate of the present value of the property. The receiver states, that the rents are capable of improvement; and we think it would be greatly to the advantage of the charity, that the extent and value of all the premises should be ascertained by a regular survey, and that those buildings which are out of repair should be let on repairing leases.

The present receiver has not regularly passed and sworn to his accounts before the Master in Chancery. Four accounts (each containing the receipt and expenditure of two years) from Michaelmas 1796 to Michaelmas 1804, were sworn to by him in 1814; the subsequent accounts to Michaelmas 1817, have been delivered at the Master's office. In June 1819, the receiver had not sworn to them, but they were prepared for that purpose.

Upon these accounts, the balance from time to time in the receiver's hands, appears to have been as follows:—

Balance remaining in the hands of the former receiver, and received from one of his sureties			£	s.	d.
Balance in 1798	-	-	162	7	6
1800	-	-	195	13	10
1802	-	-	39	14	8
1804	-	-	44	6	7
1806	-	-	45	12	10
1808	-	-	119	13	4
1810	-	-	165	1	4
1812	-	-	210	9	4
1814	-	-	279	12	4
1816	-	-	344	8	10
1817	-	-	316	16	2
	-	-	223	2	4

At the commencement of our investigation of this case, there appeared to have been some delay in the payment of the salary to Mr. Crofts, which, as will

will be seen from this statement of the balances, could not have arisen from a deficiency in the funds of the charity; but in June 1819, the whole salary due to him to Christmas 1818 had been paid. We do not find that the sum of £10 a-year directed by the founder to be paid for clothing the boys, has ever been so applied. Repairs were done to the chapel at Twyford, in 1804, to the amount of £22 5s. 9d.; in 1815, to the amount of £13 17s. 8d.; and in 1818 further repairs of the chapel have been carried on under the direction of the present minister of Hurst (one of the trustees of the charity), for which there is an outstanding bill (including the sum of £9 10s. 2d. for former repairs to the premises not before charged) of £61 10s. 2d.

The school and school-house are in a very bad condition, and it is calculated that £200 will be requisite to put them into good repair.

The Duke of Marlborough has been lately admitted tenant of the copyhold estate at Hampton, as a trustee for the charity, the heir of the last tenant not being to be found. This has been done under the approbation of the Master in Chancery, at an expense for fine, fees, &c. of £65 12s. 4d.

No part of the sum of £480, stated by the Master's report of the 16th of May 1776, to be due to Mr. Petvin, appears to have been paid either to him, or to his representatives, previous to 1797. The following payments have since been made to his representatives; in 1799, £147 1s. 4d.; in 1806, £45; and in 1814, £100; leaving a balance due to them of £187 18s. 8d.

The receiver has an allowance of 1s. in the pound on the amount of the rents received by him. The receiver's costs on passing his accounts to 1804, amounted to £29 15s. 4d., and the relator's costs for the same time to £9 3s. 8d.; a sum of £15 6s. 4d. was also allowed for the relator's costs previous to 1797. The receiver's costs on the accounts remaining to be passed to 1817, amount to £55 18s. 10d., and the relator's costs to £12 1s. 2d.

An arrear of rent appears upon the above-mentioned accounts to be due from James Pearman, for a stable and coach-house at Hampton, rented by him, and now occupied by James Mason's executors, to the amount of £21 7s. 6d. Pearman, the late tenant, has absconded, and there is no expectation of the payment of these arrears. It appears to us, that measures ought to have been taken to prevent an arrear being incurred so considerable in proportion to the rent.

An arrear is also stated in the accounts, amounting to £135 for rent due from Thomas Wixen. It appears, however, from the evidence of the receiver, that this sum has now been accounted for to him, and it ought therefore to be carried to the credit of the charity in the accounts for 1818.

In consequence of the long unsettled state of the accounts, arising from the neglect of the receiver to pass them before the Master, we have had some difficulty in correctly ascertaining the balance; but we conceive that the accounts, when completed to Michaelmas 1818, will stand thus:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance stated to be in receiver's hands at Michaelmas 1817	223	2	4	Mr. Croft's salary for 1818	-	40	-
Rents for 1818	-	87	10	Bill for repairs, not yet paid	-	61	10 2
Arrears from Thomas Wixen	-	135	-	Balance in receiver's hands	-	344	2 2
	<u>£445</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>£445</u>	<u>12 4</u>

This balance of £344 2s. 2d. will be subject to deductions for the receiver's poundage upon the rents received, and for the costs of passing the account. There is also a claim from Thomas Wixen of £16 15s. for landlord's property tax, which, if the rent had been regularly paid, might have been recovered back for the benefit of the charity. If this claim is allowed, it will make a further deduction from the balance. No deductions for property tax appear to have been allowed to the other tenants.

There appears to be no reason why the before mentioned sum of £187 18s. 8d., due to Mr. Petvin's representatives, should not be immediately discharged out of the balance in the receiver's hands, and the receiver expresses his readiness to make the payment.

There

County of
BERKS.

Hurst.

Mr. Polehampton's
Charity,
continued.

County of
BERKS.

Hurst.

Mr. Polehampton's
Charity,
continued.

There will still remain a sum of more than £100, which we conceive may be applied towards the necessary repairs of the buildings at Twyford.

With respect to the future management of the charity, it appears to us advisable that an application should be made by the trustees to the Court of Chancery. We have already suggested the propriety of measures being adopted for ascertaining the value of the trust premises, with a view to their being let to the best advantage. If after the debt due to Mr. Petvin's representatives shall have been discharged, it shall still be thought necessary (in consequence of the claim of the heirs of Elizabeth Feillett to the residue of the rents, after making all the Payments directed by Mr. Polehampton's will) that the affairs of the charity should remain under the superintendence of the Court, to which a deduction from the income for the costs of passing the accounts is necessarily incident, care should be taken that the accounts are in future regularly passed by the receiver, that long arrears of rent are not permitted, and that the buildings, both at Twyford and upon the estates of the charity, are kept in good repair.

In justice to the present trustees of the charity, we think it right to state, that they appear disposed to pay every proper attention to its concerns. The vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and the perpetual curate of Hurst, who reside in the vicinity of Twyford, have held their respective benefices a very short time. The vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, who resides at a distance, knowing that the affairs were under the directions of the Court of Chancery, has not thought his interference necessary.

Mr. Crofts, the minister and schoolmaster, performs divine service in the chapel once on every Sunday, and officiates at another church. It could hardly have been expected, that at the present time a clergyman regularly bred, and at an advanced age, would have undertaken the teaching of the school and the performance of divine service twice on every Sunday (as directed by the founder's will) for so small a stipend as £40 per annum.

Mr. Crofts states, that the number of boys on the foundation was kept complete till about ten years ago, when a silk manufactory was established in the village of Twyford, to which the boys of that place are sent at an early age, and that since that time the numbers in the school have decreased. In December 1818, there were only five boys on the foundation. As it may be hoped, that in a short time the funds of the charity will be sufficient to allow the payment of £10 per annum for clothing the boys, according to Mr. Polehampton's directions, and additional inducements will be held out to parents to send their children to the school. Mr. Crofts was himself at one time the perpetual curate of Hurst, and having in that right the appointment of the children, has since he resigned that preferment, continued to receive into the school all the poor boys of Twyford for whom application has been made.

The boys are in general admitted at about eight years of age, and continue till they are 15. They are taught reading and writing as directed by the will, and Mr. Crofts also teaches them arithmetic; he has some private scholars.

Note.—Lady Dorothy Harrison's gift to the parish of Hurst, has been already stated in our first Report.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Ash by Sandwich.	Dartford,	Lee.
Ash by Wrotham.	The free grammar school.	Leybourne, East Malling, and
Beckenham.	Church charity school.	Southborough.
Bexley.	Deptford, St. Paul.	Mersham.
Bromley.	Down.	Milsted and Frinsted.
Charlton.	Eltham.	Orpington.
Chislehurst.	Eynsford, Crockenhill.	Plumstead.
Boys school.	Southfleet.	Stanford.
Girls school.	Greenwich.	Tonbridge and Eynsford.
	Boreman's school.	East Wickham.
	Girls blue coat school.	Woolwich.
		Wiseman's bequest.
Cliffe.	Hayes.	Wither's school.
Foot's Cray.	Hothfield.	
St. Mary's Cray.	Kemsing cum Scal.	Wye.
North Cray.		
Paul's (or Pole's) Cray.		

ASH BY SANDWICH.

CARTWRIGHT'S CHARITY.

BY indenture dated 15th September 1721, *Eleanor* and *Anne Cartwright* conveyed to trustees therein named, a messuage and 30 acres of land, in the parish of Ash in the county of Kent, in trust after their decease, for the benefit of 25 poor boys and 25 poor girls of the said parish, for and towards teaching them to read and write, and such other things as were suitable to their condition, in the charity school of the said parish, and to apply the same in such manner as they, with the curate and churchwardens of the said parish, should think most useful, for the maintenance of the master and mistress, who should teach the said 25 boys and 25 girls.

The premises granted as above, consisting of a farm and 30 acres of land, were let by tender on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1799, to Jane Becker, the present tenant, at the rent of £75. This is a fair rent for the premises.

There is also belonging to this charity a messuage and six perches of land, now worth £4 per annum, which were let on a repairing lease to Edward Read, for 60 years, from 1778, at 2s. 6d. per annum. The propriety of this lease must depend on the state of the buildings at the time it was granted, with respect to which we have not been able to gain any information.

It is supposed that about one acre of land belonging to this charity is now part of Gilton parsonage garden, and of the stack-yard attached to the parsonage house, now in the occupation of Mrs. Becker, as tenant to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The lands are so intermixed that the boundaries cannot be ascertained, and we could obtain no evidence respecting them.

Mr. Francis Cobb, a former occupier of the parsonage house, garden, and stack-yard, March 18, 1798, paid to the trustees of the charity (as appears by an entry in the books of that date) five guineas, as for five years rent, due from Gilton parsonage, in respect of one acre of land at 21s. per annum, to Michaelmas 1793; no rent appears to have been paid prior or subsequent to that period.

There is no school-room at present belonging to this charity; but Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey, a lady residing in the parish, has lately built a school-room, which she means to convey to the trustees for the use of this school, on condition that they should add 10 boys and 10 girls to the present number. The conveyances are not yet executed, but the children are now taught in this building, and 10 boys and 10 girls have been added to the school accordingly.

County of
KENT.

Ash by Sandwich.

Cartwright's
Charity.

County of
KENT.

The number of children now admitted is 70. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls needle-work, in addition.

Ash by Sandwich.

The regular Annual Expenditure is as follows:

Cartwright's Charity, continued.	Schoolmaster's salary	-	-	-	-	-	£25	—	—
	Schoolmistress's do.	-	-	-	-	-	17	—	—
	Assistant schoolmaster on Sundays	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	—
	Bibles and prayer-books	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	6
	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	—
							£47	—	6

The surplus of the income is nearly expended in repairs, and books for the children. There was, however, a balance in hand of £35 14s. at the last settling of the accounts in July 1818.

It is stated in Hasted's history of Kent, that John Proud, by his will in 1626, ordered his executor to build on his land, adjoining the church-yard, a house for a school-house and store-house for the poor; upon inquiry, we could not obtain the slightest information of this bequest, or any reputation concerning it in the parish.

ASH BY WROTHAM.

Ash by Wrotham.

The Reverend *Samuel Attwood*, by his will dated the 12th December 1735, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Ash near Wrotham, an annuity or rent charge of £ 20, issuing out of a messuage or farm and orchards, lands, and appurtenances, lying at a place called David's Street, near Horne's Oak in Meopham, containing 50 acres more or less, with a power of distress to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being, in trust, to apply the said annuity to a schoolmaster, for teaching the children of poor inhabitants of the parish of Ash to read, write, and cast accounts, and for instructing them in the church catechism and the principles of the christian religion, and for his providing a school-room in Ash for that purpose; and he appointed the rector of Ash for the time being, the eldest heir-male of the family of Hodsoll of South Ash, such of the churchwardens and overseers who no ways dissent from the Church of England, and five others of the principal inhabitants who pay most to church and poor, and no ways dissent from the Church of England, to be trustees and overseers of the said charity, with power to place or displace the master, and appoint whose and what number of children should be admitted, always preferring the children of the poorest inhabitants. The trustees to meet every November to examine into the state of the school, and make rules and orders for its regulation; the rector to have the casting vote.

The testator also gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, with like power of distress, another rent-charge of 50s. out of a farm, called Ham in Meopham, in trust, to distribute 20s. in bread to the poor yearly, on Good Friday; 10s. for the entertainment of the trustees at their annual meeting, and 20s. for buying pens, ink, paper, and books, for the use of the children in the school.

In 1811, James Lance, of Ash, by indenture, bearing date the 27th July in that year, granted to the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, rector of Ash, James Wade, William Hodsoll, and others, trustees, an annuity or rent-charge of £10 10s. issuing out of a messuage and seven acres of pasture and wood-land, at or near a place called West Choke in the parish of Ash, in trust, to pay annually £5 to the schoolmaster appointed under Mr. Attwood's will; to lay out 15s. in pens, ink, paper, and books for the children; 5s. for the entertainment of the trustees at their annual meeting, and the remaining £4 10s. to other charitable purposes. The trustees to meet every November, and elect whose and what number of children should be instructed for the £5, the children of the poorest persons to be preferred, the rector to have a casting voice. When the trustees should be reduced to two, the remaining trustees to appoint new ones; the rector to be always one; and after the death of James Wade and William Hodsoll, the heir or one of the co-heirs of each of them for the time being, to be always elected a trustee.

In the school founded in pursuance of Mr. Attwood's will, 20 children of both sexes, appointed according to the directions therein specified, were taught together

together till the year 1814. At that period the girls were formed into a separate school, which is supported by voluntary contributions, and 20 boys were taken into the free school. This number generally suffices for the parish, but the limit is not adhered to, if there are a few more who require to be admitted. Both schools are now united with the National Society.

County of
KENT.

Ash by Wrotham,
continued.

The schoolmaster receives the two rent-charges of £20, and 50s. devised by Mr. Attwood, and £6 of that granted by Mr. Lance, from the respective occupiers of the lands on which they are charged, and applies them according to the direction of the donors as above specified. He provides pens, ink and stationary, which generally cost more than the sums appropriated for the purpose in these benefactions; the excess he defrays out of his salary; books are supplied by a private subscription.

BECKENHAM.

Beckenham.

Mrs. *Mary Watson*, by her will dated the 17th February 1790, gave the residue of her personal estate, after the death of two annuitants, to the rector, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Beckenham, in trust, to place the said trust monies out at interest, in the names of themselves and of such other co-trustees as they should choose, and to keep the same out at interest in the names of proper trustees, to be from time to time chosen by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, the said rector being one if he should think fit; the interest to be applied in paying for the teaching to read and write, and other common school education, of so many of the children of poor people of the parish of Beckenham who are not maintained and supported by the said parish, as the interest will extend to pay for, subject to the approbation, direction and appointment of the rector and parish officers, or the major part of them.

Upon the death of the annuitants in 1807, the executors of Mrs. Watson exhibited an account of the residue of her personal estate, the produce of which was invested in the purchase of £1,401 12s. 7d. new South Sea annuities, in the names of the Rev. W^m Rose, rector of Beckenham, George Grote, Esq. Michael Harris, and Edward Brown, the annual dividend on which is £42 0s. 10d.

Upon this fund becoming available, the parish agreed with a schoolmaster to educate as many children as they should send to him at 40s. a year each. Not more than 10 children were ever sent to the school at one time, though we were assured that if more, properly qualified according to the terms of the will, had applied, they would have been received. The want of applications is attributed to the benefaction being limited to the children of such parents as do not receive parish relief.

While the school remained on this footing, the expenditure never exceeded £20 a year, and the surplus was suffered to accumulate. In 1818, these accumulations, amounting to £294 16s. 2d., were applied in aid of a subscription for building national schools for the parish of Beckenham. The whole of the fund raised has been expended in this building, which is now complete and schools are established there in union with the National Society, containing at present 74 boys, and about 60 girls. The dividends of Mrs. Watson's bequest will in future be carried to the account of these schools, to which the scholars on her foundation are now sent. We are informed, that there are many more than 20 children in the National Schools qualified to partake of Mrs. Watson's bounty, from their parents not receiving parochial relief.

There is also a small benefaction in this parish, under the will of Captain Leonard Bowyer, dated the 24th of April 1717, by which he gave to the parish of Beckenham, in the county of Surrey (so described in the will), £100 sterling, the interest thereof to be towards teaching four poor boys belonging to the parish to read and write. The interest has, for many years, been paid out of the rent of land belonging to the parish, and has been given to the late master of the workhouse, who has taught on an average three children, sent to him from the workhouse by the churchwardens, to read. It is intended that this interest shall in future be added to the funds of the National School, and that the children belonging to the workhouse shall be educated there. Four children from the workhouse have accordingly been sent to that school.

BEXLEY.

County of
KENT.

BEXLEY.

Bexley.

The Rev. *Thomas Smoult*, by will dated 29th September 1703, left to the parish of Bexley £100, "for the use and benefit of the poor, not for the ease of the rich, as his executors should think meet."

With this legacy, in 1709, the parish officers of Bexley purchased two messuages or tenements (formerly one tenement and barn) with about an acre of land at Bridgen, in the parish of Bexley, which were conveyed to the parish officers and other inhabitants of Bexley, in trust, to apply the rents (after due regard had to reparations) for the putting out weekly to school the children of such poor inhabitants of Bexley who by reason of their poverty are not able to take care of such childrens learning, or to place out apprentice any such child as the trustees should think fit; trustees have been from time to time regularly appointed. In 1804, these premises were let on lease for 40 years to the overseers of Bexley, at an annual rent of £8; they are merely cottages, and are occupied by poor families placed in them by the overseers, by whom the premises are kept in good repair; and considering the nature of the buildings, perhaps this mode of letting is the most advantageous.

In 1809, a national school, united with the National Society, was established in this parish, and on the application of the rector, the rent of £8 has been regularly paid over to the general account of the school. There are 62 boys, and 69 girls, now educated at Bexley; the remainder of the expenditure being supplied by voluntary subscriptions.

BROMLEY.

Bromley.

A small school was established in this parish, by voluntary subscription, in the year 1716.

In 1718, the Rev. *George Wilson* left a legacy of £200, which he directed to be laid out in land, the profits to be paid to the treasurer of the charity school. Another legacy of £100 was left by *Launcelot Tolson*, in 1726, which he directed to be applied in like manner as the Rev. *George Wilson*'s.

It appears that these legacies were invested in the three per cent. annuities of 1726, to which other legacies, donations, and savings, have been since from time to time added, making in the whole at the time of our inquiry (in March 1819) the sum of £1,400 in that stock.

The income arising from this fund was, until lately, with the assistance of subscriptions and collections at sermons, applied to the education and clothing of about 30 children of the parish; but since the establishment of a school on the national system, which took place a few years ago, and which provides for the education of about 100 boys, and as many girls, the dividends amounting to £42 per annum, have been applied towards the clothing of 15 of the boys, and an equal number of the girls, who are there instructed. The general expense of the establishment being supplied by annual subscriptions and collections at church. The school is held in a house which was built by subscription, on ground demised for the purpose by *John Wells, Esq.* of Bromley, at a pepper-corn rent.

CHARLTON.

Charlton.

Sir William Langhorne, by will dated September 7th, 1713, left £300, to be laid out in the purchase of land, for the use and benefit of a charity school, which he directed should be kept in the vestry-house or room over it, which was then building at his own charge, in the church-yard of Charlton, for that purpose; the rents and profits to be paid to such schoolmaster as should be chosen and placed in the said school by the rector or minister of Charlton, for teaching, *gratis*, such poor children of the said parish as should come to be instructed.

By the same will, £1,000 was also given for the increase of the rector's income; and both these sums were invested in the purchase of £1,265 4s. 2d. in the three per cent. reduced annuities, now standing in the name of the Accountant General.

The whole of the dividend is received by the rector, who applies £8 15s. 2d. (the

(the proportion arising from the stock, purchased with the legacy of £300) for the purposes of the donor.

County of
KENT.

The school is kept in the room built by Sir William Langhorne, and about eight children are instructed gratuitously in reading, writing, and accounts, by the schoolmaster. The parents find books and stationary.

Charlton,
continued.

CHISELHURST.

BOYS SCHOOL.

William Harvill, of Chiselhurst, by will devised certain premises there for the purpose of educating six poor boys of that parish, which devise being void by the statute of mortmain, John Harvill, his only brother and heir-at-law for effectuating the intent of the testator by deed of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 27th January 1781, conveyed to trustees a messuage or tenement, with the school-house adjoining thereto, with the garden and other premises in trust, to permit one George Mace to enjoy the same during his life, on condition of his teaching six poor boys of the parish of Chiselhurst reading, writing, and arithmetic; and after the death of George Mace, the rector and churchwardens were to appoint some other person whom they should judge proper for the place, the person so appointed fulfilling the same condition. The boys to be appointed by the rector and churchwardens. Repairs of the premises to be made according to the direction of the churchwardens, and to be paid by the schoolmaster; and the number of scholars to be decreased in proportion, till the expenses should be cleared.

Chiselhurst.

The premises above conveyed consist of two adjoining houses; the larger house and part of the smaller are occupied by the master, and used for the school; the remaining part of the smaller house, consisting of two rooms only, is let to a labouring man at £3 a-year; the small garden is divided between them.

In 1810, the sum of £200 three per cent. consols, was given for the benefit of the school at Chiselhurst, by the executrix of Miss Sophia Hyde Wollaston, in pursuance of her directions; and in 1814, a further donation of £200 stock in the same fund was given by the Reverend Francis Wollaston for the same purpose. This stock stands in the names of three trustees, and produces an annual dividend of £12, which added to the rent of part of the cottage makes £15 a year, and is carried to the general account of the school, which has lately been established at Chiselhurst on the national system. Between 40 and 50 boys are educated there; and as all who apply are admitted, no six boys are specifically appointed under Mr. Harvill's foundation. The premises are kept in repair by the parish.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

There is also a girls school in this parish, for the use of which Thomas Moore, in 1733, left £50. The school appears to have been discontinued for some years previous to 1757; and the accumulations of the original legacy of £50, together with some subscriptions after the revival of the school in that year, produced in 1798, £250 three per cent. consols.

The further sum of £350 in the same stock has been added to the funds of the school, which arose in the following manner:

A mill was erected on Chiselhurst common by subscription of individuals, in ten shares of £210 each, of which Mr. Francis Wollaston, the rector, had one. Mr. Wollaston wished to give the profits of his share to the parish, and an arrangement was made as affording the best means of effectuating his intention, by which it was agreed, that his share should be transferred to Thompson Bonar, Esq. on his transferring £350 stock to the trustees of the school, to be appropriated together with the £250 to the educating and clothing six poor girls of Chiselhurst. This arrangement took place in 1808, as appears by an entry signed by Mr. Wollaston, in the book containing the registry of the parish benefactions.

In 1810, Miss Sophia Hyde Wollaston gave £200 three per cent. consols for the same purpose; and £800 stock now stands in the names of trustees, producing a dividend of £24 a year.

County of
KENT.

Chiselhurst,
continued.

Eight girls are educated and clothed with these funds; they are taught in a school in which twelve other girls are educated and clothed by private subscription; but the accounts are kept distinct.

The £24 is rather more than sufficient for the purpose of clothing and educating eight girls; and when a sufficient balance is in hand, another girl is taken into the school, and continued as long as the funds will allow.

This school is superintended by the rector's family, and by the ladies in the neighbourhood.

There is also a school lately established at Foot's Cray, into which the children of inhabitants of the parish of Chiselhurst, residing in the village of Foot's Cray (the greater part of which is in Chiselhurst parish) are admitted; *see* Foot's Cray parish.

CLIFFE, NEAR ROCHESTER.

Cliffe.

We think it right to state, that since the presentment of our First Report, in which an account was given of a small free-school in this parish, information has been received from Mr. John Comport, the churchwarden, and one of the witnesses examined by us, that the school-house had been put in complete repair, as we had recommended, with a part of the money remaining in the hands of the parish from the produce of timber on the school property, as stated in our Report; and that there is still in hand a balance of £2 10s. 0½d. applicable to future repairs, when wanted.

FOOT'S CRAY.

Foot's Cray.

In 1815, the Rev. *Francis Wollaston*, rector of Chiselhurst, transferred to Lord Viscount Sidney, and the Honourable John Townshend, £200 five per cents., in trust, for the use of the school at Foot's Cray, which was established for the children of Foot's Cray and Chiselhurst, (the greater part of the village of Foot's Cray being in the latter parish, and at a distance from the village of Chiselhurst,) and in case the school at Foot's Cray should be discontinued, this gift is to be applied to the use of Harvill's school at Chiselhurst.

By deed of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 28th February 1817, Benjamin Harenc, Esq. conveyed to a trustee, a piece of land in Foot's Cray, whereon a school-house and school-room had been built by subscription in trust, to permit the same to be used and occupied as a school-house, for the education of the children of poor persons resident in Foot's Cray and Chiselhurst, upon the system of the national schools, and in case the said school should be discontinued in trust, to appropriate the said land and building to such other charitable purposes as the ministers of Foot's Cray, Chiselhurst, and Bexley, or any two of them, should think most beneficial for the said parishes of Foot's Cray and Chiselhurst.

The school was first established in 1815, for 60 children, and has since been enlarged by voluntary subscriptions. There are now between 70 and 80 children (boys and girls) instructed in the school, which is in union with the national society.

The children are supplied with books gratuitously, and a Bible and Prayer Book are given on their leaving school. A penny a week is paid by the parents of each child; half of which is paid to the schoolmaster, and half is carried to the account of the school.

The interest of Mr. Wollaston's gift is paid to the general account of the school, and subscriptions (which last year amounted to £55 14s. 6d.) supply the rest of the expenditure.

ST. MARY'S CRAY.

St. Mary's Cray.

Mrs. *Catherine Withens*, by her will dated the 29th February 1715, directed that certain leasehold estates at Hunton, in Kent, should be sold, and after payment of certain sums specified by her, the overplus that should remain, and also after the death of one Margaret King, £200 more (of which the testatrix had given her the interest for her life) should be laid out in the purchase of lands and inheritance in the county of Kent, to be settled and assured upon trustees, to be nominated by the ministers of the parish churches of St. Mary's Cray,

Cray, St. Paul's Cray, and Orpington, for the use and benefit of the poor of the said parish of St. Mary's Cray not receiving alms; that is to say, for the educating of poor children at school, and towards the support of poor aged men and women, in such manner and proportions as the ministers of the parishes aforesaid for the time being, with the approbation of the greater part of the said trustees, should in their discretion think best and convenient.

County of
KENT.

St. Mary's Cray,
continued.

After the death of the testatrix, the estates mentioned in her will were sold, and after making the payments directed by her, there remained an overplus of £877, including the £200 above specified, and certain accumulations that had taken place. This sum, with the addition of £23 raised by loan, making together £900, was laid out on the 21st of May 1728 in the purchase of an estate, consisting of about 110 acres of land, with farm-house and buildings, in the parishes of Eaton Bridge and Westerham, in this county. This purchase was duly conveyed to trustees, upon the trusts, and according to the directions of the will. In 1740, the trustees laid out a further sum of £75, in redeeming the tithe of grain and corn arising upon this estate.

These premises are at present in the occupation of Robert Langridge, under an agreement for a lease of 11 years from Michaelmas 1813, at a rent of £70 per annum. This appears, according to the evidence before us, to be at present the fair value of the estate.

A sale of timber from this estate, a few years ago, produced the sum of £216 10s. which with a further sum raised by the sale of £85 6s. 9d. three per cents., that had accumulated from savings, was applied in 1816, towards the expense of building a school-house. The remainder of that expense was defrayed by a subscription instituted on behalf of the parish of Orpington, to the intent that that parish should participate in the advantages of the school.

This building was erected on a piece of ground in St. Mary's Cray, supplied for that purpose, at a nominal rent, by Sir Thomas Dyke. The same gentleman, at his own expense, built a house adjoining the school-house, for the residence of the master and mistress, to be occupied by them rent-free, on condition that the children of Orpington should be allowed to participate in the advantages of the education to be given at that school.

Upon the completion of the school-house, a school was established in it upon the national system, consisting of about 100 children of both sexes, nearly an equal number being from the parishes of St. Mary's Cray and Orpington. The numbers at the time of our inquiry in March 1819, were 36 boys and 15 girls from the former, and 26 boys and 23 girls from the latter.

Since the establishment of this school, the ministers and trustees, to whose discretion Mrs. Withens committed the apportionment of her charity, have in the exercise of that discretion, applied the whole of the income to the support of the school. Before this arrangement, about £20 per annum had been usually applied to the education of about 30 poor children of the parish; and the rest of the income was distributed among the aged poor. The present application, it was conceived, would be more beneficial to the parish.

The particulars of the expenditure, consist of a salary of £80 to the master and mistress, and about £5 for coals, brooms, and stationary. The excess of this expenditure above the income, is supplied by a weekly contribution of twopence from each of the children sent from Orpington.

NORTH CRAY.

From entries in the vestry book, which were the only evidence we could procure, it appears that Mrs. *Elizabeth Hetherington* by her will (of which the date is not given) bequeathed to the parish of North Cray, in the county of Kent, the sum of £100 towards a school, for teaching poor children of the said parish, which sum of £100 was paid by her executor to the Rev. Thomas Moore, the rector, and the churchwardens, and invested in their names on the 15th of May 1777, in the purchase of £128 8s. 2d. new South Sea Annuities.

North Cray.

In order that this fund might accumulate, the Rev. Henry Hetherington, the brother and executor of the testatrix, and after his death, his heir Thomas Coventry, Esq. until the year 1797, when he died, paid for the schooling of the parish

County of
KENT.

North Cray,
continued.

parish children; by which means the legacy, with the dividends regularly re-invested, and a sum of £76 18s. borrowed without interest from another charitable fund, and added to the investment (but of which the principal has since been repaid,) produced in the year 1798, the sum of £385 10s. 7d. new South Sea annuities, yielding an annual dividend of £11 11s.

It also appears from the vestry book, that the Rev. Mr. Hetherington had erected on a piece of ground belonging to the parish, a building consisting of five tenements, the center one of which he intended for the residence of the person appointed by the rector and churchwardens to teach the school; and had given to the minister and churchwardens £200, to be invested in old South Sea annuities, for the purpose of repairing and insuring the said building, the overplus of the dividends, if any, to be applied to such uses of the parish school, or other purposes, as they with the approbation of the vestry should think most fitting. This fund, with some additions from savings of interest, now amounts to £414 7s. 8d. old South Sea annuities, yielding an annual dividend of £12 8s.

From the year 1797, when Mr. Coventry died, £10 a year has been paid to a schoolmistress, who resides rent free in the house appropriated to that purpose by Mr. Hetherington, for teaching children under the age of seven years, living in the parish, to read, and the girls to work, and for instructing them in the catechism. When the children attain the age of seven years, they are sent from this school to a national school, which has been established in the neighbouring parish of Bexley, to the master and mistress of which school £10 a year is paid, £5 to each, for instructing them. Books are furnished the children in both schools, which, with rewards and a small allowance made for firing at Bexley, constitute a charge of little more than 20s. a year.

The expenses thus incurred far exceed the income of the school fund, but the surplus dividends of Mr. Hetherington's benefaction, after payment of repairs and insurance, are considered by the parish as applicable to the discharge of this excess of expenditure, to which they are at present fully adequate. On examining the accounts of both these funds, it appears to us, that the payments made to the schoolmaster and mistress at Bexley, amounting to £40, had been carried to the school account of North Cray, and occasioned a balance due to Mr. Moore, as treasurer of the school fund, of £31 11s. 11d.; but that there was a balance due from him as treasurer of the almshouse (or building) fund, of £98 1s. 10d.

The number of scholars is not limited; all are admitted that require it; but the parish is very small, and there are seldom more than seven or eight at a time in the North Cray school.

PAUL'S (OR POLE'S) CRAY.

Paul's (or Pole's)
Cray.

There are two small benefactions for the purpose of education in this parish:

1. Mr. *Richard Chapman*, by his will dated the 22d October 1729, left the sum of £50 to the parish of St. Paul's Cray, to be laid out on some good security, and the interest applied towards the education of the poor children of the said parish. We could obtain no information as to the investment of this £50 on security, as directed; but an annual sum of £2 is regularly paid to a schoolmistress by James Chapman, Esq. the heir of the testator, who resides in the parish, and who informed us that it was given by the will of his ancestor Richard Chapman, and settled upon his estate there, called St. Paul's Cray Hill.

2. The Rev. *Thomas Kingsman*, by his will dated the 16th July 1752, left to the person who should succeed him as rector of Paul's Cray, and to the churchwardens for the time being, and their successors, the sum of £50, to be put out at interest, and the interest to be paid "to a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, who should for the time being be appointed for the teaching so many poor boys and girls belonging to Paul's Cray aforesaid, to read and say the church catechism as should be, pursuant to the directions of Mr. Chapman's charity money, or sum of £50, and the interest thereof already given and applied for such or the like purpose."

The produce of Mr. Kingsman's legacy is £50 three per cent. consols,
standing

standing in the names of Richard Chapman and Everest, the former of whom is dead. The dividends of 30s. per annum, together with the annual sum of £2 from Mr. Chapman, are paid to a schoolmistress in Paul's Cray, who for this remuneration teaches six girls of the parish of Paul's Cray, to read and sew, and to say their catechism.

County of
KENT.

Paul's (or Pole's)
Cray,
continued.

It does not appear, that any directions have at any time been given by the dispensers of Mr. Chapman's charity, as to the number or teaching of the children. While Mr. Richard Chapman, the trustee of Mr. Kingsman's bequest (but who has no connection with the family of Mr. Chapman, the testator) was living, he was accustomed to appoint the children; since his death the mistress has taken them at their discretion, but she states that she has always kept up the number of six free scholars.

DARTFORD.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school appears to have been founded by William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death, in the year 1576.

Dartford
Free Grammar
School.

By indenture, dated 11th January 1660, *Robert Glover*, and two others, conveyed to 20 trustees, a messuage in High-street, Dartford, "heretofore the inheritance of William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death," in trust, to let the same, and lay out the profits for and towards the supporting and maintaining of one honest sufficient and learned man in grammar, for the teaching of children in the town of Dartford, in the knowledge of the grammar, "as heretofore hath been used, according to the pious and charitable intents and meanings of the said William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death, expressed and set down in a certain deed of feoffment thereof, by them duly made and executed, bearing date 24th March, in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth."

The deed of feoffment referred to in the above indenture could not be found.

By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated 5th July 1678, reciting that it had been found by an inquisition, that from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, certain persons in Dartford had been possessed of a certain messuage near the market house, in the High-street, Dartford, the rents whereof had been applied for maintaining a free grammar school there, and that the indenture above abstracted had been made; and further, that the town of Dartford had been immemorially in the possession of a certain room or loft over the corn market-house in Dartford, which had always been used and taken to be the school-house; it was ordered, that the trustees of the messuage in the High-street, should also stand and be seised of and in the said school-loft, and should be trustees of the same, and that the same persons should be feoffees for the said messuage and school-loft for ever.

From the recital in this decree, which states the inquisition to have found, that certain persons in Dartford had been immemorially possessed of the premises in the High-street, it may be doubted whether William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death, were the original founders of this school, or only trustees by whom the trust property had been transmitted to other persons. The language, however, of the deed of 1660, implies, that they were to be considered as founders, and they are so stated on a table of benefactions in the church.

In consequence of the above decree, the same trustees are now appointed for the premises in High-street, and for the school-loft. The last deed of appointment was made in 1799.

In the year 1769, the old premises, being in a ruinous state, were pulled down and a new house built, with the produce of some stock which appears to have been saved and reserved for that purpose during a vacancy of the school. In the same year it was thought advisable to remove the old market-house, and in order to induce the feoffees to consent, and as a compensation for the loss of the school-loft, Mr. Calcraft, by deed, dated 20th March 1769, granted to the feoffees a rent charge of £6 15s. payable out of his estate, called Black Dale Farm, for the use of the school. The sum of £6 15s. was taken as being the rent which the feoffees had for many years received for the school-loft, it having ceased to be used as a school-room.

County of
KENT.

Dartford
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

A new market-house was built in another situation, and a room over it is reserved for the use of the school, in case it should at any time be required; but as at present the school is held more conveniently in the house of the master, this room is let with the messuage in the High-street, which is close adjoining to the market-house.

The messuage in High-street, with the garden belonging to it, and the room over the market-house, were let on lease for 21 years, to Richard Kirk, from Michaelmas 1801, at the yearly rent of £28, the tenant engaging to new front the house, and having surrendered a former lease of which five years were unexpired. The present annual value is about £50. The lease has been assigned to Thomas Caldecott, Esq. by whom the rent is regularly paid.

From some savings of the charity, principally during a vacancy of the school, the trustees have been enabled to purchase £450 in the three per cent. consols.

The income therefore of this school is £48 5s. viz.	£	s.	d.
Rent of the messuage in High-street	-	28	—
Rent charge on Mr. Calcraft's estate	-	6	15
Dividend on £450 three per cent.	-	13	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	£48	5	—

The whole of which is paid to the schoolmaster, deducting some quit rents and other small payments.

There are at present only six free boys instructed on this foundation. The trustees have directed that the master shall take eight, but for the last two or three years not more than six have offered. Previous to 1783, the number was limited to six; but on the appointment of a new master in that year, the number was increased to eight. There have been eight boys sometimes in the school, and never less than four during the time of the present schoolmaster, who was appointed in 1791.

The boys are instructed in English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin and French, and Greek, if required. No pay whatever is taken; and they are also supplied with pens, ink, and firing, without expense. The Master has 14 private pupils, who board in his house, and the free boys are taught in every respect in the same manner as the boarders. It is not absolutely required, that the free boys should learn Latin, and three or four of the present number are instructed in English, reading, writing, and arithmetic only.

It is stated on a table of benefactions in the church at Dartford, that John Beare, of Swanscombe, gave 40s. a year to the master of the grammar school, charged on 15 acres of land belonging to a farm, called Hammonds in Halsted, in Kent, to teach two boys for ever. It appears that this sum was paid for several years, to the person who was master from 1763 to 1783, by the steward of Lord Vere.

It is stated to us, that a Mr. Brookes purchased property belonging to Lord Vere, in Halsted. In 1814, certain property in Halsted belonging to Mr. Brookes, was sold pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery. We have been furnished with a copy of the particulars of sale, which were distributed at that time, and find it therein stated, that the several lots or some parts thereof, are or formerly were subject to the payment of an annual sum of £1 16s. but that the payment thereof had not been claimed for upwards of 30 years. We have applied to Mr. Pemell, the purchaser of the two principal lots at that sale, which comprized all the land then sold, except seven acres and a half. Mr. Pemell has subsequently disposed of 50 acres of the land purchased by him, but he is unable at present to give us any other information. He will, however, endeavour to learn what part of the estate, if any, was called Hammonds, and if we can obtain any further evidence it shall be given in a subsequent report. It is certain that the payment has not been made since the year 1791; and the schoolmaster who went some time ago to Halsted to make inquiries, could not find there any farm called Hammonds. We are not supplied with evidence to connect the annuity of £1 16s. mentioned in the particulars of sale above referred to, with the annuity of 40s. bequeathed by John Beare. It is not however, unlikely, that they may be the same, and the difference in the

the sums may be accounted for, by supposing 4s. to have been deducted for land-tax. We cannot ascertain that any other payment, amounting to £1 16s. is paid, or payable out of the property at Halsted.

The Rev. *Henry Draper*, by will dated 8th September 1691, gave to Henry Woodin and Leonard Ansell, and their heirs and assigns, an annuity of 20s. charged on 24 acres of land in Chiselhurst, Foot's Cray, and North Cray, for the use and behoof of the schoolmaster of the free school of Dartford. It does not appear that this annuity was ever paid. We have applied to the heir at law of Henry Woodin, who is stated to have been the surviving trustee, but who was totally unacquainted with the subject till informed of it a few years ago by the schoolmaster; application was then made by him to the person in possession of the lands supposed to be charged, who was entirely a stranger to the claim, and declared his intention to resist it. No further steps were taken, and considering the length of time elapsed since the date of the will, and the difficulty of ascertaining the specific lands out of which the rent charge arises, we do not think it likely that the payment can be obtained; certainly not, according to any of the ordinary modes of proceeding, without more trouble and expense than the amount of the bequest will justify.

County of
KENT.

Dartford
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

CHURCH CHARITY SCHOOL.

The Rev. *Charles Chambers*, by his will dated the 1st of October 1745, after bequeathing the sum of £50 in trust, to apply the interest for the use of the poor, and £25 to apply the interest for a yearly sermon, desired the churchwardens of Dartford, after every such sermon, to stand with plates at each church door, to receive the alms of the congregation for the use of a new charity school, after the manner of the charity schools at London, then to be recommended to be raised and maintained by the parishioners by a voluntary subscription, and to begin and encourage such a subscription, he directed his executor to subscribe and pay £25 in his name.

Church Charity
School.

On the 7th of March 1749, the several sums thus given by the testator were invested in the purchase of £100 three per cents., of the year 1744, upon the respective trusts of the will. The proportion of this stock, which is applicable to the use of the school, being £25, produces dividends of 15s. per annum.

John Randall, by his will dated 14th August 1771, gave £100 to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Dartford, in trust, to be put out to interest for schooling and clothing as many poor boys of the parish as the interest would admit.

This legacy, with the addition of £8 for interest, and with the further sum of £324 for other charitable uses, was invested in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery, of the 26th of February 1777, in the purchase of £495 2s. 7d. three per cents., in the name of the Accountant General. The proportion applicable to the use of the school, is £123 15s. 7½d. which produces dividends of £3 14s. 3d. per annum.

Mary Pettet, by her will dated the 25th February 1795, gave to the vicar of Dartford, and other trustees, £2,000 three per cent. reduced, on trust, as to £1,000, part thereof, to pay the interest and annual dividends for the augmentation of the charities to the charity school of Dartford.

This bequest to the school produces dividends of £30 per annum.

Mrs. *Catherine Tasker*, by her will dated the 12th August 1788, bequeathed £50 for promoting and encouraging the charity school in Dartford, recommended by the late Rev. Mr. Chambers.

This legacy was invested in 1802 (in which year the testatrix died,) in the purchase of £65 14s. 7d. three per cent. consols, in the names of the vicar of Dartford, and other trustees, producing dividends of £2 1s. 6d. which with the other dividends before mentioned, make together the annual income of £36 10s. 9d.

This income, with the addition of further sums raised by annual subscriptions and collections at church (to the amount of about £100 per annum,) is applied to the support of a school for boys, which for some time past has been conducted upon

County of
KENT.

upon the national system. At the period of our inquiry (in March 1819) the number of scholars was 100, of whom 12 or 13 were annually clothed.

Dartford
Church Charity
School,
continued.

The school is held in a room rented for the purpose, at the annual	£	s.	d.
rent of - - - - -	-	10	10 —
And is under the care of a master, who receives the annual salary of	100	—	—
The expense of clothing in 1818, was - - - - -	-	13	13 6
And that of stationary and coals - - - - -	-	5	— —

Making a total expenditure of - - - - -	£129	3	6
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DEPTFORD, ST. PAUL.

DEAN STANHOPE'S SCHOOL.—(*Further Report.*)

Deptford, St. Paul.

Dean Stanhope's
School.

DR. WILSON'S LEGACY:—Dr. *Wilson*, vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, by will dated the 1st of February 1790, gave and bequeathed to his successors in the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and to the rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, jointly and to their successors for ever £150, new South Sea annuities, in trust, to pay and apply the yearly interest thereof, in addition to the late Dean Stanhope's charity, for apprenticing poor children from the subscription charity schools in Butt-lane, Deptford.

In consequence of the dividends of the stock not being applied during some time after Dr. Wilson's death, the fund was increased by accumulation to £250 new South Sea annuities, which is its present amount. The stock is now standing in the names of the Rev. John Drake, LL.D. vicar of Deptford, and the Rev. Henry Purrier, formerly rector of Deptford: the dividends were for some time received under a power of attorney, by a Mr. Rout, one of the trustees of Dean Stanhope's school; but in consequence of Mr. Rout's death, and of Mr. Purrier having left the parish, no dividends have been received for the last five or six years. It is intended to transfer the stock into the names of Dr. Drake and the Rev. George Cookson, the present rector of Deptford, agreeably to the donor's will; and Mr. Cookson has engaged to receive the dividends, and apply them to the purposes of the charity.

DOWN.

Down.

George Phillips, Esq. of Keston Court, by his will dated the 26th of September 1771, gave the sum of £100 to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Down, upon trust, to put out the same at interest, and dispose of the interest towards putting to school, and teaching to read and write, such and so many of the children of the most necessitous of the poor people of the parish of Down, as the parish officers of the said parish should appoint, so far as the same would go.

After the death of Mr. Phillips, this legacy was invested by the trustees in the purchase of £176 12s. three per cent. consols.

The dividends, amounting to the annual sum of £5 5s. 11½d. are paid to a schoolmistress resident in Down, for teaching eight boys and girls of that parish to read, write, and say the catechism. The girls are also taught needlework. The children of the poorest class are preferred, according to the directions of the will.

ELTHAM.

Eltham.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Legatt*, by will dated 12th May 1714, devised to her son Charles Henshaw, and three other persons, and their heirs, a messuage or tenement, called Hargraves, at Little Heath, in the forest of Waltham, in the parish of Barking, in Essex, in trust, to apply the rents (after the payment of £10 a year charged thereon for the use of a school at North Weal, in Essex) in such manner as they should think most convenient, for the teaching and instructing such and so many poor children of the parish of Eltham, as could well be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, with the clear yearly value thereof; one-half of the children to be nominated by the said Charles Henshaw, and his heirs succeeding in the trust; and the other half, by the said Charles Henshaw, and the major part of the other trustees. The children to be carefully and diligently

diligently instructed in the catechism, liturgy, and doctrine of the church of England. The number of four trustees always to be kept full, and the lineal heir of the said Charles Henshaw, when of age, always to be one, and during his minority, his guardian to act for him.

County of
KENT.

Eltham,
continued.

The testatrix also declared her will and mind to be, that the said trustees, or the major part of them, should have the visitatorial power over her said charity, and should have power to make rules and ordinances for the well governing of the school; and in case the trustees should any ways embezzle, squander, misemploy, or waste the monies arising and coming to their hands, she constituted the churchwardens of Eltham, for the time being, overseers of her said charity, and authorized and enabled them from time to time to call the trustees to account, and to compel satisfaction for the same.

The premises above devised, consist of a small farm-house, and 42 acres of land, let on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1800, to Charles Frisby, Esq. at the yearly rent of £31 4s. The farm will probably bear an advance when the present lease expires; it may be worth £40 or 40 guineas a year, but it is wet gravelly soil.

The rent is regularly received; and, after paying the £10 charged upon the land for the use of the school at North Weald, the remainder £21 4s. is applied for the education of children at Eltham.

A national school, in union with the National Society was established at Eltham in 1814, and £20 is paid to the master for teaching 20 boys on Mrs. Legatt's foundation. The children are nominated by the trustees, as no heir of Charles Henshaw is known to be in existence.

The remainder of the rents being £1 4s. annually, forms a balance in hand, which is from time to time required to prepare conveyances for the appointment of new trustees (who have been regularly continued,) and for other emergencies.

The present balance is £16 6s. 6d.

EYNSFORD.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AT CROCKENHILL.

Thomas Palmer, Esq. by his will dated the 24th of January 1809, gave to trustees £400 three per cent. reduced annuities, upon trust, to apply the dividend and interest thereof from time to time, towards the support and maintenance of a school at Crockenhill, called The Sunday School, to which the testator had been for some time a contributor. And he declared, that it was the intent of his said charity, to defray the necessary and reasonable expenses for instructing the children of the inhabitants of Crockenhill on Sundays, in reading the English language, and in the principles of the religion of the church of England as by law established, and in attending such children regularly during divine service in the parish church of Eynsford every Sunday. The testator joined the vicar and curate, churchwardens and overseers of the said parish, for the time being, with his said trustees in the management of that charity, and selecting proper scholars, as well as teaching, and all other matters relative thereto.

Eynsford.
Sunday School at
Crockenhill.

The testator further directed, that as long as Philadelphia Lash should continue able to keep school, and instruct young children in reading, the same number of scholars should be sent her at the expense of his estate, as she might at the time of his decease be instructing at his expense.

The payment of the legacy duty of 10 per cent., reduced the £400 bequeathed by Mr. Palmer to the sum of £360, which now remains vested in the names of the trustees appointed by the will.

The dividends amounting to the annual sum of £10 16s. are applied to the support of a Sunday school in Crockenhill, which was established some time before the date of the will, and to which the testator had largely contributed. It consists at present of twelve or fifteen boys and girls, who are taught to read and say the catechism, and are partially clothed. They are under the care of a mistress, who receives a salary of £4 per annum; the rest of the income (being £6 16s.) is consumed by the expense of clothing.

County of
KENT.

Eynsford.

Sunday School at
Crookenhill,
continued.

A further sum of about £10 per annum, is paid by the executor of Mr. Palmer to Philadelphia Lash, who still continues able to keep school, and who for that sum teaches reading and the catechism, to as many poor children as it is thought proper to send to her.

The parish of Eynsford enjoys another benefaction for the purpose of education, for which see the case of Tonbridge and Eynsford, in a subsequent part of this Report.

SOUTHFLEET.

Southfleet.

Sir John Sedley, by his will dated the 5th of October 1637, directed that £400 of his personal estate should be laid out by his executors in the purchase of lands, to be settled on persons inhabiting the town of Southfleet, in Kent, and their heirs; to the intent that the profits thereof should be employed for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be named by his heirs, for teaching the children there; on condition that his heirs might re-enter into the same, in case any other should be schoolmaster there than such as should be nominated by his said heirs. And he appointed his wife, Dame Elizabeth Sedley, his executrix.

Elizabeth Sedley, the daughter of Sir John Sedley, by her will, proved the 31st of October 1639, left "£500 to the setting-up of a school which her father gave a legacy towards;" and Dame Elizabeth Sedley, his widow, by her will, proved in 1649, gave £200 for the better maintenance of the schoolmasters of the schools of Southfleet and Wymondham, in Kent and Leicestershire, erected by her husband.

It appears from a copy of a decree of Commissioners for Charitable Uses, dated the 9th of March 1704, and produced from the church chest at Southfleet, that Dame Elizabeth Sedley, as executrix of her daughter's will, did, in pursuance of that will, build a school-house at Southfleet, in which the school is still carried on. Whether the whole sum of £500 left by Elizabeth Sedley, the daughter, was expended upon this building (which seems hardly probable, as the premises consist only of a large and commodious school-room, and a small garden annexed) and, if not, how the residue was applied, we are unable to ascertain; nor is there any trace whether, or in what manner, the legacy of Dame Elizabeth was applied to the use of either of the schools mentioned in her will.

Dame Elizabeth Sedley set up the school at Southfleet in the room thus built, and appointed and paid the schoolmaster; but she did not purchase any lands for its endowment. By the inquisition under the Commission of Charitable Uses before adverted to, it was found that her son and executor Sir Charles Sedley, to whom ample funds for the purpose had passed of his father's personal estate, did lay out the sum of £400, or thereabouts, in the purchase of lands and tenements in Church-street, in Southfleet, of the yearly value of £27 15s. which were settled upon two persons inhabiting Southfleet, and their heirs; and that Sir Charles Sedley, both previously and subsequently to the purchase, had declared that he intended to buy, and had bought, them for the use of the said school; and the Commissioners decreed, that by such declarations, he had executed the trust appointed by the will of Sir John Sedley, and that the said lands and tenements were duly limited to the said charitable use.

To this decree, exceptions were taken by Dame Anne Sedley, the widow of Sir Charles, and in the depositions taken in support of the exceptions it is stated, that the premises in Church-street, so purchased by Sir Charles Sedley, were afterwards settled by him, by indentures of lease and release, dated the 12th and 13th of September 1699, upon Dame Anne his wife for life, with subsequent limitations.

Whether any further proceedings took place in the court of Chancery does not appear, nor is any subsequent document to be found among the papers in the church chest, except a sketch of a deed, without date, by which it seems to have been intended, that Dame Anne Sedley should grant to the parishioners of Southfleet, a rent charge of £20 per annum out of the manor of Southfleet, which they were to accept in satisfaction of all claims which they might have out of the said lands and tenements in Church-street, by virtue of the wills of Sir John Sedley and his daughter, and of the said decree.

From that time we find no trace of the endowment of this school, till the year 1768, when the manor of Southfleet, and a large portion of the Sedley property

perty there, was conveyed by Sir Charles Sedley to the Rev. Thomas Saunderson, by deed of release, dated the 27th of September in that year, in which is excepted "the yearly sum of £20, payable out of the said manor, hereditaments, and premises, by virtue of the last will and testament of Sir John Sedley, bearing date the 5th of October 1637, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Southfleet."

County of
KENT.

Southfleet.
continued.

This annuity of £20, is now regularly paid by the Rev. Dr. Price, the present proprietor of the manor and premises conveyed to Mr. Saunderson, to the schoolmaster, whom he, as the representative of the Sedley family, appoints. It forms the only revenue of the school.

There are now about 40 boys in the school. All the sons of parishioners who desire it, are admitted, upon application to the rector, as soon as they can read; and are instructed further in reading, and in writing and arithmetic. They also attend a Sunday school in the parish. Books and stationary are found by the parents. The school-room is kept in repair by the parish, who sell the produce of the little garden adjoining it to defray the expense.

It is evident that the revenues of the school have been prejudiced by the substitution of a rent charge of £20 a year, for an investment of Sir John Sedley's legacy, in the purchase of land, which investment, had it been made by his executrix as directed by him, would now have yielded a much larger income than the amount of that rent charge. But there appears now to be no remedy. The property purchased by Sir Charles Sedley, in Church-street, forms no part of the premises at present in the possession of Dr. Price, but has passed by several old conveyances to a variety of different proprietors; and it would seem a vain attempt to seek at the present day to recover it by any proceeding upon the decree of the Commissioners for Charitable Uses of 1704. It is not probable, that any part of the personal property of Sir John Sedley would be now tangible, even if it were thought at this time desirable to insist on an investment of the amount of the legacy in the purchase of land.

GREENWICH.

SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN'S SCHOOL, commonly called THE GREEN COAT SCHOOL.

This school was founded by Sir *William Boreman*, clerk of the Green Cloth to King Charles the Second. In a body of ordinances and statutes which he drew up for it, he states, that he settles in trust on feoffees certain rent charges, rents and premises therein specified, of the yearly value of £215 14s. 4d. and directs that by means of the said revenue 20 boys should be maintained, with meat, drink, lodging, clothes and teaching; that they should be born in Greenwich, the sons of seamen, watermen or fishermen, inhabitants of the parish of East Greenwich, especially of such loyal men as have served the King in his wars; but if none such are to be found, then the sons of such poor inhabitants of Greenwich, as the minister and churchwardens should nominate, the mode of appointment being that on every vacancy, the minister and churchwarden should nominate two, of whom the feoffees should choose one, and that they should be admitted between the ages of seven and nine, and at 16 should be put out apprentice, or otherwise provided for.

Greenwich.

The Green Coat
School.

He appoints the master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the City of London, to be the feoffees of the property, and to be the sole electors, visitors, and governors of all the members of the foundation. He directs that a schoolmaster shall be chosen by the feoffees, qualified to teach the children to read and write, and to possess so much skill as may enable them to keep a merchant's account, and make them capable of the art of navigation; and that he shall have a salary of £20, besides his diet and lodging, and liberty to teach 20 oppidans or town boys (besides those on the foundation,) but not to exceed that number: that he shall teach the children the catechism, and grounds of the Christian religion, and be careful that they attend the parish Church at the usual times of divine service. The ordinances also contain directions for the appointment and pay of a matron, maid servant and steward. And they further order, that four small houses shall be built with some property of his late wife, for four poor widows of the parish of Greenwich, and that the steward shall yearly pay to

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The Green Coat
School.
continued.

to the churchwardens of the said parish £10 8s. for supplying the said poor widows, with a sixpenny loaf, and sixpence in money, every Lord's day.

The endowment of the school was effectuated by the will of Sir William Boreman, dated the 3d February 1684, whereby he devised to the Drapers Company and their successors for ever, the property he had enumerated in the ordinances and statutes; viz. the school and school-house, together with the white house, thereunto adjoining, and the brick house called the Lyon House, with the outhouses, yards, gardens, and appurtenances, in the parish of Greenwich; and also a fee farm rent of £108 14s. 4½d. per annum, issuing out of the manors of Pulham St. Mary's and Pulham St. Magdalen's in Norfolk; and a fee farm rent of £30 per annum, issuing out of the manor and great park of Otford in the county of Kent; and a rent charge of £40 per annum charged on the manor of Beckingfield alias Beckingfold, and the lands thereunto belonging, together with all the lands in Yalding, Horsemonden, and Marden, in the county of Kent; for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, a matron, and a maid servant, in the said school-house, and for the lodging, clothing, feeding, education, and maintenance of 20 poor boys, and for the maintenance of four poor widows, to be placed in an almshouse to be by him erected as desired by his deceased wife, according to such methods, rules and ordinances as he had already made or should make for the government of the said school and almshouses. And he also left £500 to the company, to be paid out of his lands after the decease of his brother John Boreman without issue for the increase of the revenue of his said school and the poor boys.

The present state of the property at Greenwich, the only part of the endowment which is of variable value, is as follows:—The old school-house was pulled down in the year 1786, and the present school-house built on a part of the ground attached to it; the remainder of the ground was let by public advertisement on a building lease for 61 years to Thomas Suter, at a rent of £24. The house called the Lyon House, together with the white house which had been annexed to it as a part of the offices, had been let previously to 1814 for £80 a year, on a lease for 21 years. The lease having then fallen in, the property, which was of an inconvenient description, remained, though frequently advertised, unlet for above a year, when the company thought it advisable to pull down the buildings, sell the materials, and let the ground on a building lease. The buildings were accordingly pulled down, and the materials have been since sold for £959 3s.; but no adequate offer has yet been made for the ground, which remains untenanted.

There are also belonging to the school £7,400 three per cent. consols, and £1,000 three per cent. reduced annuities, raised from savings of income, and from the investment of Sir William Boreman's legacy of £500, and of a legacy left by Sir William Langhorne to the company in 1713 for charitable purposes, and which they appropriated to this school.

The present income of the school from these different sources is as follows:

The fee farm rent out of the manor of Pulham	-	£108	14	4½
Do. out of the manor of Otford	-	30	0	0
Rent charge out of the manor of Beckingfield	-	40	0	0
Scite of the old school-house let at	-	24	0	0
Dividends on £7,400 consols	-	222	0	0
Do. on £1,000 reduced	-	30	0	0
<hr/>				
£454 14 4½				
<hr/>				

With the prospect of a considerable increase when the vacant ground at Greenwich is let.

In addition to this, the company in June 1818, received a legacy of £5,000, left by Mr. William Clavell, who had been educated in the school, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of so many additional boys as the same would provide for, to be appointed in the same manner as the children on Sir William Boreman's foundation. This after paying the legacy tax, and reserving a sum for the purchase of additional furniture, produced £5,700 three per cent. reduced annuities, yielding an annual dividend of £171.

The means by which the funds of the original foundation have attained their present

present state, will be best explained by a short history of the manner in which the affairs of this charity have been conducted.

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Greenwich.

The Green Coat
School,
continued.

During the life of Sir William Boreman, the boys in the school received only education and clothing, and a dinner on Sundays, but were not lodged or otherwise maintained. Upon his death, the company finding the endowment, which then amounted only to £215 14s. 4d. per annum, inadequate to its whole object, declined to accept the trust, till an order of Lord Chancellor Jefferys was obtained in 1688, authorizing them to continue the establishment for a few years on the same footing as during the lifetime of Sir William Boreman, until the income should have improved sufficiently to fulfil the founder's whole intention. In 1709 the school was first put upon its full establishment, at a fixed expenditure of £245 per annum. At this time a sum of £1,035 6s. 5½d. orphan stock of the city of London had been raised from the savings of income, and there was a balance in hand of £836 6s. This balance appears to have increased (principally from payment on account of Sir William Boreman's legacy, and the receipt of arrears from the tenants) till 1721, when it amounted to £1,187 15s. 6d. and from that time it gradually declined till December 1748, when it was only £662 6s. 3d. During the whole of this time the company allowed interest to the charity upon the money in their hands, calculating it every year upon a round sum nearly equal to the balance last struck. In March 1749, £518 15s. being the greater part of the balance in hand, was laid out in the purchase of £500 South Sea annuities, and since that time the company have not allowed interest on money in their hands, but have invested it when of sufficient amount. Till the year 1773 the expenses of the trust appear always to have somewhat exceeded its regular income. In 1753 the company first came under some advance, which gradually increased till 1773, when the debt to the company amounted to £1,371 9s. 9d. and it was resolved gradually to discontinue the school by admitting no fresh scholars, till the funds should have accumulated sufficiently for carrying it on. About this time it appears by the entries in the minute books, that the parishioners of Greenwich had become much dissatisfied with the conduct of the trust, partly on account of the omission to teach navigation as directed by the founder's statutes, but principally on account of what they deemed an objectionable course of expenditure; but that finally a committee, appointed by the vestry for the purpose of conferring with the company, agreed in the propriety of shutting up the school and letting the school-house till the debt to the company should be discharged. The school was shut up accordingly at Michaelmas 1778.

In 1786 the debt to the company having been liquidated, it was proposed to re-open the school, but on an inspection of the old school-house it was found in so dilapidated a state, that it was thought expedient to pull it down, build a new one on part of the premises, and let the remainder on a building lease. The building the new school-house occasioned an expense of £1,593 16s. 6d. and it was opened in 1788, with the consent as it appears of the parish, for education and clothing only; on which footing it continued till 1796, when it was again put upon its full establishment.

In the interval between the shutting up the school and its full re-establishment in 1796, the debt to the company had been repaid, the expense of rebuilding the school-house discharged, and £3,600 three per cent. consols. purchased at different times, by which means the income was at that period raised to £462 2s. 11d. per annum. This income for some time continued to exceed the ordinary expenditure, and some further purchases of stock were made with the savings, and with money received for the orphan stock, which was paid off in 1811, by which the sum belonging to the trust has been increased to £7,400 consols.

The £1,000 three per cent. reduced annuities possessed by the school, are the result of the investment of Sir William Langhorne's legacy, and of savings at a former period anterior to 1778; that investment has undergone many changes, which are detailed in the Appendix.

It will be seen from the statement of annual receipt and expenditure from the year 1796 to the present time, given in the Appendix, that from the year 1808, with the exception of one year, the expenditure has exceeded the income. This appears to have resulted from the increased allowances for the maintenance

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School,
continued.

of the children, and from the recurrence of expenses for repairs of building and furniture. This deficiency has greatly increased since 1814, by the cessation of the receipt of rent from the house at Greenwich, which has since been pulled down,

Twenty boys, the number directed by the founder, are lodged in the school-house, and are boarded, clothed and educated, by contract with the master, for £22 each per annum, making a total yearly charge of £440. When the school was re-established in 1796, the charge was £15 a head; in 1800 it was raised to £17 10s.; in 1809 to £20; and in October 1813 it was further raised to £22, at which it now continues. The master has no specific salary, nor is there any matron or attendant appointed and paid as directed by the statutes; but the master is always a married man, and with his wife undertakes the conduct of the whole establishment for the before-mentioned payment, being allowed his residence, rent, and tax free, and provided with coals and stationary. He also takes 25 day scholars, five more than the number allowed by the statutes, but which excess is acquiesced in by the company. The whole annual expenditure upon the school upon an average, as to the variable charges of nine years, from 1810 to 1818 inclusive, was as follows:

Maintenance, clothing, and education of 20 boys	-	-	£440	11	—
Repairs and furniture	-	-	57	15	1
Taxes, water rate, and insurance	-	-	7	2	6
Stationary	-	-	10	3	9½
Coals	-	-	23	14	—
Medicines	-	-	2	17	4½
Allowances according to the statutes to the clerk of the company as steward £8; visitation dinner for the boys £2 2s.; for an oration from one of the boys at the dinner 10s.	-	-	10	12	—
Deductions for land tax on the rents, and collecting	-	-	37	12	—
					£590 7 9

exceeding the present annual income in the sum of £135 13s. 4d. The company depend upon the letting the untenanted ground at Greenwich to enable them to continue this expenditure.

The boys are appointed to the school in the manner directed by the founder; the minister and churchwardens of Greenwich nominating two, of whom the governors select one. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; but are not now, nor does it appear that they have for many years past been, instructed in the art of navigation; and it is stated that the parents do not require them to be so instructed. The present master is not at present competent to teach navigation, but states that he could easily qualify himself to do so, if requisite. It does not appear, that the funds have ever been adequate to apprenticing the children as directed by the statutes.

The school is regularly visited by the company every year, and inquiries are made of the parish officers, when they present candidates for admission, whether they are satisfied with the treatment of the children. Some years ago complaints were made, and the then master was removed.

Since the commencement of the present year, six additional boys have been admitted into the school on Mr. Clavell's foundation.

THE GIRLS BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

The Girls
Blue Coat School.

This school appears to have existed previous to the year 1732; but we have no information with respect to the funds by which it was supported before that time.

By will dated 12th February 1732 (old style) Mrs. *Elizabeth Dry*, devised to such persons as should be from time to time trustees or managers of the Blue Coat Girls School, in the parish of East Greenwich, and to their successors and assigns for ever, all that freehold field, or parcel of ground, next adjoining to a messuage in the occupation of Reuben Melmoth, at Blue Style, called Harpsmead, as the same then was in the tenure and occupation of William Noulton, his under-tenants or assigns, and let to him at the respective yearly rents of

of £2 10s. and £2 10s. together with the several improvements or buildings which then were or should thereafter be erected thereon, in trust, and for the benefit of the poor children of the said school; and to pay and apply the rents, issues and profits thereof, in such manner as the said trustees or managers, and their successors, should think proper.

The testatrix had granted a lease of these premises, dated 11th December preceding, to Benjamin Noulton, to hold one moiety (being the western part thereof) for 99 years from the Michaelmas then last, at the rent of £2 10s.; and the other moiety for 24 years from the same period, at the same rent, such moieties being therein set forth by admeasurement.

In this lease, the premises are described as meadow ground, containing by estimation one acre and six poles, or thereabouts, abutting on the south, upon a road leading from Blew Style to Deptford-bridge (which is now the London and Greenwich road,) on the north and west upon garden ground, then late in the occupation of William Staples, gardener, and on the east on a certain road way or passage leading to the creek. The whole length on the south, is stated to be $27\frac{1}{2}$ poles, that is 445½ feet (though in the lease, it is erroneously calculated at 444½ feet,) on the west 99 feet, and on the east 240 feet six inches; and the tenant covenanted thereby to erect a brick house upon that part of the premises demised for 99 years, which lay contiguous to the house called the Wheatsheaf (which house was at the south western extremity of the premises,) and within 130 feet distance from the same, and to build a warehouse or shed for carrying on his trade as coachmaker, on the west end of his house, which lay contiguous to the said messuage called the Wheatsheaf.

By indenture dated 13th February 1773, Reuben Melmoth, to whom the above-mentioned lease had been assigned, demised a small portion of the moiety which had been let for 99 years, to Ann Noulton, for 97 years from Lady-day then next, at the rent of £1.

This part of the premises came by assignment in 1811, to Richard Smith, Esq. who now holds them, and forms the western boundary of what is now in the possession of the trustees.

As to the remaining part of the premises, the moiety which had been leased for 99 years, except what had been let by Renben Melmoth to Ann Noulton, came by mesne assignments to Charles Sandys, who assigned the same by deed, dated 14th July 1784, to John Middleton. The other moiety which was leased for 24 years, after the expiration of that term in 1756, continued in the occupation of the assignees of the first mentioned moiety, till 1813. The rents of £2 10s. each, were paid up to the year 1772, to the treasurer of the school. At that period, the payment of rent appears to have ceased, from what cause we have not been able to learn, and the title of the school to this property seems for a while to have been wholly lost sight of. In the year 1813, by the activity of Mr. Smith and Mr. John Kimbell, of Greenwich, the right of the school to these premises was discovered, and a negociation was set on foot, which terminated in an agreement between the trustees and Mr. Middleton, for the purchase of his interest in the term of 99 years for £1,200, he agreeing to give up also the possession of the other moiety, and to pay £100 as a compromise for the rents which had been unpaid since the year 1772.

A conveyance was accordingly executed to the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, and others, dated 14th February 1813, in trust for the benefit of the poor children of the Blue Coat Girls School, in the parish of East Greenwich.

From the description of the premises in the lease to Benjamin Noulton, it is supposed that the trustees had not recovered the whole of the premises devised by Mrs. Dry; but that a part of them lying beyond the present western boundary is still lost. The land now in their possession, measures on the south from the way to the creek, which is the eastern boundary, 422 feet, instead of 445 feet six inches, leaving a deficiency on the west part of 23 feet six inches, and at the west end the land is in depth only 30 feet instead of 99 feet. Such at least is the depth according to the plan annexed to Ann Noulton's lease, but the boundary at this part is not at present accurately defined, the land being laid together with the land occupied by Mr. Smith.

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Greenwich.

The Girls
Blue Coat School,
continued.

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KENT.

Greenwich.

The Girls
Blue Coat School,
continued.

The Wheatsheaf public-house no longer exists, and its exact scite is not known; but it is conjectured, that it was an old house standing on the western side of another public-house, now known by the sign of the Duke of Gloucester.

The property which is supposed to be lost, is the scite of the Duke of Gloucester public-house, and garden ground occupied by Robert Sprules, as tenant to a Mrs. Wilkinson, who holds the same only as lessee.

We have not been able hitherto to ascertain whether any part of this ground really belongs to this charity, but have taken steps to obtain further information, which we hope may in time be successful. A plan of the premises, and a further statement of the conjectures which have been formed respecting the original extent and boundaries of the property, will be found in the evidence given in the Appendix.

The whole of the recovered property is now let to Richard Smith, Esq. on lease for 61 years from Christmas 1813, at the rent of £212, except for the first year, for which the rent of £122 only was reserved, the lessee covenanting to lay out £4,000 in building on the premises.

This lease was granted by the trustees, with the advice of Mr. Thomas Martyr, a surveyor. The tenant has already expended much more than £4,000 on the premises.

There have been several legacies left for the general purposes of the school, which with the surplus of subscriptions which has accrued from time to time, have been invested in the funds. There is now standing in the names of trustees £1,000 three per cent. reduced, £312 2s. new South Sea annuities, and £100 three per cent consols, the dividends of which amount to £42 7s. 2d. making the whole permanent income £254 7s. 2d.

A school-house was built in the year 1752, upon land held under lease from Morden College, at the rent of £5. This lease will expire in 1826.

Thirty girls of the parish of Greenwich are taught in this school, reading, sewing, and knitting, and are instructed in all sorts of household work which may qualify them for useful service, and are brought up in the principles of the established church. They are likewise lodged, clothed, and boarded.

The school is under the direction of ladies of the parish, who are yearly subscribers, and who appoint the children. At the age of 15, they put them out to service; and to those who behave well in their places, they give a reward of one guinea at the end of the first year.

The institution has been conducted on the same plan as at present for nearly 70 years; before that it was merely a day school. It is intended in future to choose a proportion of the girls out of the National School at Greenwich, as a reward to those who behave well there.

The expenses of the institution amount annually to about £470, which exceed the permanent income by £215 12s. 10d. This deficiency is supplied by annual subscriptions, donations and collections, after sermons.

HAYES.

Hayes.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Lloyd*, by her will dated 5th January 1693, charged certain lands, lying in Hayes and Bromley, with the payment of £3 yearly to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Hayes, for putting to school poor children to learn to read, and the overplus, if any, to be expended in putting out apprentice one or more of the said poor children. This rent-charge is payable out of two pieces of land, now called Ward's Land and Redgate, and is regularly paid by Sir Vicary Gibbs, who is possessor of Redgate.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Harrison*, by her will dated the 25th October 1738, gave to her executor Edward Hall, forty shillings for ever, to be paid yearly towards putting the poor children of the parish of Hayes to school, and ten shillings more to be given to such of the poor children every Good Friday as should best say their Catechism. In discharge of this legacy, her executor afterwards, with the consent of the rector and parish officers, transferred £100 three per cent. stock of the year 1726 to four trustees, who, by deed dated the 5th

August

August 1774, declared that they held the same in trust to pay forty shillings and ten shillings yearly in manner before-mentioned, and to apply the rest of the dividends towards paying the expenses of the trust. The stock now stands in the names of the Rev. John Till, rector of Hayes, Gabriel Hatfield, Thomas Staple, and Robert Elliot.

County of
KENT.

Hayes,
continued.

The rector receives the rent charge and stock dividends, amounting together to £6, and pays £5 a year to the master of a day school, for the education of four children settled in the parish, and applies the remaining twenty shillings of the dividends in the manner specified in the trust deed. The school is kept in a school-house built by the present rector, at his own expense, on a piece of land granted to trustees for that purpose by the late Earl of Dartmouth, by deed dated the 10th September 1792, containing a proviso, that in case the premises should cease to be used for the purposes of a school, the property should revert to the grantor.

There are 40 children of both sexes in the school, including the four free scholars. They are taught reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and are instructed in the doctrines of the church of England. The girls are also taught plain work by the master's wife. All the children likewise attend a Sunday school at the same place, and under the same master and mistress.

HOTHFIELD.

By deed, dated 3d January 1720, *Thomas Earl of Thanet* granted to John Grandorge and Peniston Lambe, and their heirs and assigns, an annuity or rent charge of £15, issuing out of certain lands in Hothfield, in the county of Kent, formerly purchased of Mr. Crips, and out of that messuage or tenement with the lands thereunto belonging, formerly purchased of Sir Edward Deering, and Mr. Fisharden upon trust, to apply the same "as and for a salary and stipend to and for a schoolmistress, to be maintained and employed to teach poor boys and girls, children of poor inhabitants in the parish of Hothfield, to read, and to teach them to do other useful things." The said school and mistress to be under the management of the ministers of Hothfield and Great Chart for the time being. The mistress of the school to be appointed and displaced by the owner of the mansion house of the said Earl in Hothfield for the time being. And by the said deed the said Earl conveyed to the same trustees all that messuage or tenement, with the yard and garden thereunto belonging, situate upon Hothfield Heath, in trust, to be used and enjoyed by the schoolmistress for the time being of the said school, as and for a school and dwelling-house for ever.

Hothfield.

On the back of the above deed is an indorsement signed and sealed by the said Earl, bearing date 16th March 1724, whereby the said Earl directs and appoints, that the annuity or yearly rent charge of £15 within mentioned is and shall be upon trust to pay yearly £12, part thereof as a salary for the schoolmistress, and that £3, the residue, shall from time to time as occasion shall require, be applied for the necessary repairs of the school-house, and also from time to time for buying wood for firing for the use of the school; and the said Earl further directed, that the number of scholars should not exceed 24, to be chosen by the rector of Hothfield, and the steward of Hothfield Place; and if there should not be so many poor children in Hothfield, then the number of 24 to be made up out of the poor of Westwell, living upon Hothfield Heath. And it was further directed, that if at any time it should appear that the schoolmistress should take any the least gratuity from any of the poor scholars, their parents or friends, that then such schoolmistress should be displaced and removed, and another appointed in her room. It is further stated in the indorsement, that whereas Catharine, late Countess of Thanet, did desire that £60 might be given as from her for the benefit of the poor in Hothfield, to be disposed of as the said Earl should think fit; and the said Earl hath agreed to add thereto the sum of £40, making together £100; the said Earl thereby covenanted and agreed with the said trustees to pay to their executors and administrators the said sum of £100, with interest at four per cent. to be by them laid out, together with such further sum as the said Earl should please to add thereunto, in the purchase of lands of inheritance in or near Hothfield, to be settled upon the said trustees and their heirs in trust, to apply the rents from
(175.)

County of
KENT.

Hothfield
continued.

time to time in buying books of the New Testament, Common Prayer, or other proper books of devotion, to be distributed amongst the poor scholars of the said school as the rector of Hothfield and steward of Hothfield Place should think proper, and the overplus of such rents to be applied towards repairs of the said school, and buying wood for firing; and in the meantime the interest of the said £100 to be applied to the same purposes.

On a table of benefactions in Hothfield church, it is stated that Thomas Earl of Thanet and Sackville Tufton, Esq. January 3d, 1720, and 3d of December 1726, by deed gave £20 per annum, to be paid in money, with a house and two gardens to a schoolmistress, to teach 24 poor children belonging to this parish.

It appears that this inscription was put up between 20 and 30 years ago, and must have proceeded from mistake, as there is no trace of any other foundation for a school in the parish than by the deed of 1720, with its indorsement of 1724. Sackville Tufton, mentioned above, succeeded to the title on the death of Thomas Earl of Thanet.

The sum of £100, mentioned in the indorsement, was never laid out in the purchase of land. It seems, however, as if at some subsequent period the interest had been rated at 5 per cent. instead of 4, as instead of £10 the amount of the endowment has been reckoned at £20 a year, £16 of which has been regularly paid to a schoolmistress, and the remainder retained by Lord Thanet for repairs.

The precise nature of the endowment of the school does not seem to have been known at Hothfield till this inquiry was instituted, which may account for some little irregularity in the disposition of the funds. By comparing the sums actually paid with the foundation deeds, it will appear that the schoolmistress has received more than the sum to which she was originally entitled; that no part of the income has been applied to the purchase of books for the children, and that the surplus, whether it be £3 or £4, has been retained for repairs, without any regard to the purchase of firing for the school. The schoolmistress however can have no reason to complain; it is indeed not improbable that £16 (made up of £12, the part of the £15 first appointed for her salary, and the £4 interest of the £100 given to buy books) was given to her, that she might find out of it books for the children, which she has not done. No blame can, however, attach to the present schoolmistress on this account, nor has any injury been lately sustained by the children, as for the last 17 or 18 years they have been supplied with books by the rector of Hothfield, and which in future will be furnished by Lord Thanet, out of the fund hitherto reserved for repairs.

The schoolmistress occupies the house and premises conveyed by the deed of 1720, which are repaired by Lord Thanet's steward as often as he is applied to by the mistress for that purpose.

Twelve boys and 12 girls are educated by this charity. They are all taught reading, writing and accounts, and the girls knitting and sewing besides. They are appointed by the rector of Hothfield, who has the entire management of the school, and the number is always full.

The schoolmistress is appointed by Lord Thanet.

KEMSING CUM SEAL.

Kemsing cum Seal.

From the vicar of Kemsing cum Seal, the Rev. Mr. Gervas Whitehead, we learned that there was an endowed school in the parish for eight poor girls, who are educated and clothed, but Mr. Whitehead could give us no account beyond what appeared on the table in the church, with the additional fact that the £20, per annum, the amount of the benefaction, stated on the church table, is regularly paid to his banker in London by a person of the name of Davis, but who Mr. Davis was he was unable to inform us. The sum had been regularly paid and applied during 46 years, the period of the incumbency of the late vicar, as Mr. Whitehead had understood from his widow.

It was felt by the commissioners to be necessary to ascertain the nature of this endowment, and upon further inquiries made by Mr. Whitehead, at their request, it was found that this annuity of £20 is a rent charge under the will of

Lady

Lady Sarah Smythe, widow of Chief Baron Smythe, and secured on freehold premises in Lombard-street, White Friars, London, consisting of a stack of warehouses, let to Mr. Butterworth the bookseller, at a rent of £20, and a printing-office and dwelling-house adjoining the said warehouses, let to Mr. Davison at £70 per annum; which premises Mr. Jonas Davis purchased of the trustees and executors of Lady Smythe, by the will of Lady Smythe, William Hale, Esq. of King's Walden in the county of Hertford, Charles Dering Dering, Esq. of Barham Court, Kent, the incumbent of Seal for the time being, and the possessor for the time being of the estate charged, were made trustees of the charity. The premises are amply sufficient for securing the sums so charged upon them, according to Mr. Davis's statement.

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KENT.

Kensington cum Seal,
continued.

The present incumbent applies this annual sum of £20 in the manner following:—He pays £6 to the mistress of a school in the parish, for teaching eight girls, who are educated free of expense. He directs the schoolmistress to get the girls clothed, as they used to be in the time of his predecessor, which clothes are furnished in the village, and the bills brought to the vicar. The clothing consists of a gown, bonnet, shoes and stockings, and whatever other article of clothing the money will suffice to procure: 40 shillings are paid to the mistress for the use of the school-room, and this exhausts the remainder of the fund. The children are taught reading, plain work, and their catechism. The vicar states himself occasionally to visit the school, but that it is more immediately under the inspection and care of the ladies of the neighbourhood.

LEE.

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date the 22d of June 1688, made between Christopher Boone of London, merchant, and Mary his wife, of the first part; Gilbert Upton and Richard Goodall, of the second part; and the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, of the third part; reciting, that the said Christopher Boone had lately purchased a piece of land or waste in the parish of Lee, in the county of Kent, containing in breadth 40 feet of assize, and in length 210 feet of assize, more or less, therein particularly described; and another piece of land or waste in Lee, containing in length 90 feet of assize, and in breadth 26 feet of assize, more or less, and had erected upon the first-mentioned piece of land several buildings, which he intended for almshouses, and to place therein one schoolmistress, to teach poor children to read and work, and had laid unto the said almshouse a piece of the said ground for a garden and grass platt, and a pump and wash-house, to be used in common by the schoolmistress and alms-people; and that the second piece of land before-mentioned was intended to be used in common, as well by the schoolmistress and alms-people as by the proprietors of his mansion house called Lee-place, for a dunghill or leystall; the said Christopher Boone conveyed to the parties of the second part, and their heirs, the before-mentioned pieces of land, and also two closes of arable land in the parish of Lee, the one containing 16½ acres, and the other 6½ acres, or thereabouts, then let at the rent of £15; and also a fee farm rent of £42, issuing out of the fee farm of the city of Hereford, and payable by the citizens of Hereford, which fee farm rent had been purchased by the said Christopher Boone in 1672, to the use of the said Christopher Boone and Mary his wife, for their lives and the life of the survivor; and after their decease to the use of the said master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors company, and their successors for ever, upon trust (amongst other things) out of the rents and profits, to pay to the schoolmistress yearly £7 and £2 for wood or coals, and to provide psalters, primers and hornbooks, and also needles, scissors, knitting-needles, thread, silk, samplers, and the like necessities, for the use of the poor children to be taught by the said schoolmistress; and after the several payments directed on account of the almshouse and school in trust, to lay up the overplus of the rents, which the said Christopher Boone computed would amount to £11 13s. per annum as a stock for repairs and incidental charges; and the said master and wardens were to take upon them the governing, choosing, placing, and displacing of the schoolmistress and children, and managing the whole charitable design aforesaid according to the rules contained in a Schedule annexed, and such other rules as the said Christopher or Mary should make, with the consent of the said master and wardens, and for that end to visit the almshouse and school

Lee.

County of
KENT.Lee,
continued.

school once in every year, on the first Thursday in July, by themselves, or some of their members, to see that the said charitable use was duly executed according to the rules ; and it was provided, that if the rents should be diminished without the wilful default of the master and wardens, deductions should be made out of the allowances ; and that in case of an increase of the rents, the allowances should be augmented as the master and wardens should think fit, making a reserve for repairs and incidental charges.

By the rules and ordinances referred to in this deed, the schoolmistress is to be a grave matronlike widow, or if a maid, not under the age of 50, to be chosen out of the parish of Lee, or the neighbouring parish of Greenwich, if any such person can be found that will accept the employment ; and if not, then as the said master and wardens shall think fit, to have the first house next the chapel eastward, and to teach freely 12 poor children of the parish of Lee, such as shall be presented to her by the rector and churchwardens of the same parish, to read English, and to say by heart the Catechism, Lord's Prayer, Apostles Creed, and Ten Commandments ; and she is also to teach the girls plain work, knitting and marking linen, that they may be fit for service ; she is to have liberty to teach other scholars ; and if disabled by age or sickness, the master and wardens are to allow her an assistant, with such stipend as they shall think fit, and as the stock in their hands shall be more or less.

The children are to be of the parish of Lee, not above two out of one family at the same time ; not above five boys, who are to be admitted at six years of age, and stay till they are 11 ; nor above seven girls, to be admitted at six and stay till 12.

The master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors company, in consideration of £100 paid to them, covenanted to accept and perform this trust, and to visit the almshouses every year ; the interest of which £100 was to be expended in allowing 10s. to their clerk, 5s. to the beadle, and in such entertainment for themselves and relief of the said alms-people, as they should think fit.

The 23 acres of land above-mentioned, were, previously to the year 1758, let at the rent of £15 a year. By a lease dated the 8th February in that year, they were demised by the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors company to Sir Samuel Fludyer (reserving timber) for 91 years from the Christmas preceding, at the rent of £30 a year. This lease is vested in Cadwallader Blayney Trevor Roper, Esq. ; but the premises are in the occupation of Matthias Lucas, Esq. It does not appear why this land was let for so long a term. There is no account in the books of the company, that any fine was paid on granting the lease. The land was formerly arable, but is now pasture. It is estimated to be worth from £3 to £3 10s. a year per acre. The present rent must therefore be very inadequate to the value of the land.

There is also a small piece of waste ground, containing 70 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth, probably a part of the piece of land mentioned in the foundation deed, as containing 90 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth, which is under lease from the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors company, to Charles Boone, Esq. for 61 years, at the rent of £1 a year.

The annual sum of £40 instead of £42, mentioned in the deed of endowment, is received from the city of Hereford, and it is stated that the payment has been uniformly to that amount, and no more, since the commencement of the charity ; but the cause of this variance is not explained.

These several sums constitute the whole annual income of the charity, amounting to £71.

The schoolmistress, who was elected by the Merchant Tailors company, out of two persons of the parish of Lee, nominated by the rector and parish officers of that parish, resides in one of the almshouses, where she teaches five boys and seven girls of the parish of Lee, being the number specified in the deed of endowment.

She receives a salary of £17 a year, and £2 2s. for fuel. The allowance to her was raised in 1791, from £7 to £9, and in 1810 to £17.

It is stated, that the present mistress, who was appointed 15 years ago, is infirm, and not capable of giving the children much instruction ; but they are very

very young, and when of sufficient age, are removed to a larger school in the parish, which has been established by the present rector, with the assistance of annual subscriptions from the parishioners, and is under his constant superintendence.

As to the admission of the children, the mistress consults the rector, who ascertains that the number is kept complete. No allowance is made for the necessary articles for the use of the children mentioned in the deed of endowment, but they are provided by the school-mistress out of her salary.

The Merchant Tailors Company visit the school annually, on the first Thursday in July, when the rules and ordinances are read, and some of the children repeat the Lord's Prayer, Catechism, and Ten Commandments. No fund is reserved for the repairs of the buildings belonging to the charity, but they are done by the company. The expenditure for repairs has amounted on an average of the last 10 years, to £29 a year.

The total disbursements by the company, on account of the almshouse and school, in the last 10 years, have been as follows, constantly exceeding the income of the charity.

					£	s.	d.
1809	-	-	-	-	91	11	10
1810	-	-	-	-	88	2	10
1811	-	-	-	-	112	8	10
1812	-	-	-	-	111	15	—
1813	-	-	-	-	111	5	11
1814	-	-	-	-	105	9	3
1815	-	-	-	-	100	7	5
1816	-	-	-	-	90	11	2
1817	-	-	-	-	127	12	10
1818	-	-	-	-	112	10	7

These sums include an annual allowance of £2 to the clerk of the company, for keeping an account of the charity, but do not include the expenses of the annual visitation, which considerably exceed the interest of £100, and are paid by the company out of their own funds.

LEYBOURNE, EAST MALLING, AND SOUTHBOROUGH.

There are three schools established in these three villages, which owe their foundation and endowment to the benevolence of the Rev. Edward Holme, formerly Vicar of Birling, in Kent, but under circumstances of some peculiarity.

Leybourne,
East Malling and
Southborough.

By indentures of lease and release of the 28th and 29th September 1775, reciting that he had lately purchased a piece of land containing one acre, or thereabouts, in the parish of Leybourne, in the county of Kent, and had built thereon a dwelling-house and school-room, and had also placed in the names of three trustees £1,000 four per cent. annuities, as a fund for instructing 50 poor children, and paying a school-master; the said Edward Holme conveyed the said piece of land, dwelling-house, and school-room, to the said three trustees and 10 others, in trust, that they should have a general meeting at their own expense in the parish of Birling, or at some convenient place in London or Westminster, on the 1st July in every year, to audit the accounts and make regulations for the government of the school; that at such annual meeting they should admit into the school so many poor boys and girls resident in and belonging to the parishes of Birling, not exceeding 20; of Leybourne, not exceeding 10; of Ryarsh, not exceeding 10; of West Malling, not exceeding five; and of East Malling, not exceeding five; as the churchwardens of the respective parishes should recommend, and the trustees approve; which boys and girls should be instructed by the master of the school, in reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties according to the principles of the church of England, till they should attain the age of 14 years. That the trustees should permit the master to reside in the said dwelling-house, and allow him £30 a year at the least, or more at their discretion. The deed also directs that the trustees shall and may, by and out of the said £1,000 four per cents, purchase any lands or tenements, and convey the same to the uses and purposes before mentioned; and contains directions for the calling special meetings of the trustees, and for the appointment of the master and of new trustees in case of vacancies.

County of
KENT.

Leybourne,
East Malling and
Southborough,
continued.

After this, in the year 1781, Mr. Holme built a school-house in East Malling, and appointed a school-master; but before he had completed the building or endowed the school, he died; and by his will, dated the 19th November 1781, devised his new-built messuage or tenement, with the land and appurtenances belonging to it at East Malling, and all other his messuages, lands, and hereditaments whatsoever, and all the residue of his personal estate, (charged with certain legacies, and two annuities of £70 to his wife, and £30 to his daughter) to John Duplex, Charles Greenwood, and Richard Kemp, and their heirs, and appointed them his executors.

It is evident from subsequent transactions, that this unconditional devise to his executors was made under an understanding with them, that the rents and profits of the real estates, and other property, should be applied to the maintenance of the schools at Leybourne and East Malling; and it was probably so made with a view to avoid the operation of the statute of Mortmain. Accordingly by an indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 6th December 1782, reciting that the said Edward Holme had been desirous of conveying a piece of land called The Nursery, at East Malling, and the school-house he had built thereon, and of transferring £1,400 three per cent. reduced annuities, to trustees, for establishing a school for educating six poor children, boys or girls, of or belonging to the parish of Ditton, and 44 poor children, boys or girls, of or belonging to the parish of East Malling; and that the executors, being desirous to establish the school as he had proposed, had transferred the said £1,400 stock into the names of themselves and others, upon the trusts therein mentioned; they the executors granted the said piece of ground, called The Nursery, at East Malling, and the school-house and other buildings erected thereon, to the use of themselves and other trustees, (most of whom were among the trustees of the Leybourne school); and it was declared, that the £1,400 stock should, after request made by the said trustees, be sold, and the monies arising therefrom laid out in the purchase of freehold lands of inheritance, to be conveyed to the said trustees to hold the same, together with the school premises, upon similar trusts to those contained in the before-mentioned conveyance relative to the Leybourne school, for the establishment of a school at East Malling, for six poor boys and girls of the parish of Ditton, and 44 poor boys and girls of the parish of East Malling, to be nominated by the ministers and churchwardens of the said parishes. It was also directed, that at their annual meeting at East Malling, the trustees should give 10s. each to the four best scholars, and should pay to the treasurer what appeared necessary for the repair and improvement of the school, and pay over the residue of the rents and profits of the lands to be purchased to the master for his salary; and that until such purchase, the dividends of the stock should be received by such person and applied to such uses, as the rents and profits of such lands would be received by, and applied to.

It appears that the executors of Mr. Holme, found the profits of the real estates, and other property left by him, more than sufficient for the support of these two schools, and therefore proceeded to found a third school at Southborough, in the parish of Tunbridge. By indentures of lease and release, dated the 29th and 30th of August 1785, Richard Kemp and John Duplex, the surviving executors, conveyed to several trustees, (all of whom except one were trustees of the East Malling school), a toft or piece of ground, with a garden, orchard, and premises adjoining thereto, containing one acre, more or less, at Southborough aforesaid, with a school-house and other buildings by them erected thereon, upon trusts similar to those contained in the deed of endowment of the Leybourne school, (the annual meeting being in the parish of Tunbridge, on the 2d or 3d of July), for the establishment of a school for 32 poor boys and girls of the parish of Tunbridge, 12 of the parish of Bidborough, and six of the parish of Speldhurst, to be recommended by the ministers and churchwardens of the respective parishes. And having recited that the said executors had transferred £1,050 four per cent. annuities, into the names of John Duplex, and three other trustees, the deed directs, that a salary of £42 at the least, shall be paid to the master of the school.

The three schools were thus established, but all the real property that passed under the will of Mr. Holme remained still unappropriated, and at the unlimited disposal of his executors. By a deed ~~poll~~ of bargain and sale, enrolled and dated the 16th December 1788, reciting the will of Mr. Holme, and the establishment

County of
KENT.Leybourne,
East Malling and
Southborough;
continued.

establishment of the two schools at Leybourne and East Malling; and that Duplex and Kemp, who had survived the other executor, "well knowing that the mind and intention of the testator was, that the rents and profits of the real estates should be applied for and towards the support of the said schools and the masters," and being in the receipt and possession of effects more than sufficient to answer the purposes of the said two schools, had followed his example by establishing another school at Southborough; and that Kemp being since dead, Duplex, as survivor, was become solely seised and possessed of the said real and personal estates; he the said John Duplex did, from and immediately after the death of him the said Duplex, grant unto John Horton and James Dewey, and to the survivor of them, and his heirs, all the real estate devised by the will of Edward Holme, in trust, after the decease of him the said Duplex, to apply the rents and profits (after payment of the annuities to the wife and daughter of Mr. Holme) for the sole use and for the better support and enlargement of the said three schools, and for the payment or augmentation of the salaries of the masters, and for providing books for the children whose parents could not afford to purchase them; and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Duplex, and the two annuitants being dead, the whole of the real property devised by Mr. Holme to his executors, and granted by the above mentioned deed poll, became settled in possession upon these three schools.

This property consists of several houses and cottages in the parishes of Birling, Ryarsh, Addington, West Malling, and East Malling; together with some small allotments of land, amounting together to six acres and a quarter, annexed to the cottages in Birling upon a late inclosure of waste land in that parish. These tenements are on lease to various tenants, whose names, with the descriptions of the premises, and the particulars of their holdings, are detailed in the Appendix. It will be there seen that they are all leased for terms of 21 years, except where let on building or repairing leases, and that they all appear to be at their full rents, except one, of which the lease is near expiring, and when renewed will perhaps admit of some increase, and a few where the present rents are low in consideration of repairs to be done or buildings erected by the tenants. One house in West Malling, was let last year at an increase of rent from £18 to £38. The whole amount of the rents is £198 4s. 6d.

The sums of stock settled upon the schools at Leybourne and East Malling, were never applied to the purchase of lands; but there are now three separate sums of £1,050 four per cent. annuities, one belonging to each of the three schools, and standing in the names of three different sets of trustees, yielding together an annual dividend of £126, and making the whole income of the charity £324 5s.

Out of the property which passed by the will of Mr. Holme, the school at East Malling was completed, and that at Southborough was built, and both were endowed; but whether any residue remained, and to what amount, cannot now be ascertained; nor, as the whole was bequeathed absolutely to his executors, (whatever might be the testator's wish respecting its application), does it seem material to inquire.

The three schools have all of them their full complement of scholars; at Leybourne, there are now three more than the limited number. They consist of boys and girls, without any fixed number of either, and are taken from the prescribed parishes, though not always in the specified proportions. In the East Malling school, all the 50 scholars are from that parish alone, the children from Ditton going to a National school lately established at West Malling.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the East Malling school alone, two or three are taught Latin. The founding deed of the Southborough school does not require that language to be taught. The masters of all the three schools are Wesleyan Methodists, but the children are instructed in the church catechism. The trustees visit the schools every year, at the beginning of July, when the accounts are audited, the children examined, and vacancies filled up. On that occasion, a silver pen is given to the best writer in each school, and Bibles and Testaments, and some other rewards are distributed among the most deserving scholars. Testaments and Spelling-books are also supplied at other times, at the discretion of the masters.

The

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KENT.

Leybourne,
East Malling and
Southborough,
continued.

The masters receive each, as their stated salaries, £42, being the interest of the £1,050 four per cents, belonging to each school. They receive also a gratuity of £10 apiece, at the visitation in July, and £14 more in October, making the whole income of each £66; but out of this they provide pens, ink, and firing, the expense of which is estimated at about £7 for each school.

The average expenditure of the last three years, upon the three schools, has been as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Masters salaries and allowances	198	—	—
Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-books, stationary and rewards	15	8	5
Taxes and repairs	44	5	3
Expenses of trustees at the annual visitation in July, and receiving the rents in October	24	18	10
Sundries	2	13	6
	<hr/> <hr/> £285 6 —		

This is perhaps somewhat above the general average, as it appears that some extra repairs were done in the last of these three years.

It will be seen that this expenditure exceeds the present income, (or rather the income which will take place next Michaelmas, when the advanced rent of £20 on the house at West Malling will commence), about £40. It appears that for many years there has been a floating balance in the hands of the treasurer, arising from surplus of income, which at the settlement of accounts on the death of the late treasurer, a few weeks since, amounted to £272 5s.; to this must be added a sum of £7 2s. 4d., remaining in the hands of one of the trustees of the real property, from rents received by him, and to be accounted for to the next treasurer. Out of these sums, the payments at the annual visitation in July, are to be made; but the balance still remaining, with the accruing surplusses, will probably afford an opportunity of making some addition to the masters allowances, which it seems to us would not be unreasonable, or of otherwise improving the condition of the schools.

It appears to us, that the finances of this charity have on the whole been well administered; but the legal property is at present in a state of perplexity, in consequence of the real estate having, by means which it is not necessary to detail, become vested in undivided moieties in two different sets of trustees. The trustees of the different schools were desirous of consolidating the three foundations in one trust, and in the year 1795, deeds of conveyance were executed for that purpose; but the good effects of this measure have been greatly defeated by the circumstance we have now adverted to; nor, until the various trustees of the real estate join in one general arrangement to place the whole property, as well as the management of all the schools, in the hands of one set of trustees, will the inconvenience be remedied which is now felt, and which may hereafter be greatly increased.

East Malling,

EAST MALLING, *see* LEYBOURNE.

MERSHAM.

Mersham.

There is a school in this parish, in which eight boys are educated free of expense; the schoolmaster, who has held his situation nearly 20 years, receives an annual salary of £10 from Sir Edward Knatchbull. The only evidence procured of any endowment for the support of the school, was a paper found in the parish chest, written and signed by the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, which is in these words :

“ Extract from the will of Dame Jane Knatchbull, dated 21 February 1698.

“ And from and after the decease of my said daughter Herbert, I give and devise the said third part of the said premises, unto the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten; and for want of such issue, I give and devise the said third part of all and singular the said premises unto my said nephew, Edward Knatchbull, and his heirs, upon this trust and confidence, that he or they sell the same as soon as conveniently may be, for the best price that can be got, and the money coming

coming and arising by such sale, lay out as soon as may be, on a purchase of lands and tenements of inheritance in the said county of Kent, in the name of the said Edward Knatchbull, Esq. and his heirs, upon trust and confidence that he and his heirs shall yearly, for ever, thence after pay, employ and dispose of the rents, issues, and profits, of the said lands and tenements so to be purchased as aforesaid, to the uses, intents, and purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the yearly sum of £10 to a schoolmaster, to teach poor children of the parish of Mersham aforesaid, to read English, write and cast accounts; and the residue of the rents, issues, and profits, shall pay, employ, and dispose of yearly, for ever, to and amongst such of the poor people of the said parish of Mersham for the time being, as he and his heirs shall think fit."

County of
KENT.Mersham,
continued.

[This third part was sold, and the money arising by such sale, the interest of which amounts to upwards of £70 a year, has not been laid out in the purchase of other lands, but the interest has constantly been applied to the purposes in the said will, and therefore remain a charge on the person in possession of the estate at Mersham Hatch.]

" Edward Knatchbull, 30th June 1777."

A search has been made for the will of Dame Jane Knatchbull, from the year 1670 to 1730, but without success. We have not been able to ascertain what were the premises directed to be sold by her will, and find no reason to believe that the produce was laid out in the purchase of other lands. We cannot discover who were the personal representatives of Edward Knatchbull, Esq. described in the will as the nephew of Dame Jane Knatchbull, nor whether he left a will.

The father of the present Sir Edward Knatchbull used to pay the sum of £10 a year, to the schoolmaster at Mersham; and also to put six or eight girls to school at his own expense, and gave away clothes and money to the poor to the value of more than £70 a year; and since his death, the present Sir Edward Knatchbull has continued to do the same.

The number of eight boys in the school is always kept up; they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with other children, for whom the schoolmaster is paid by their parents.

MILSTED AND FRINSTED.

Mr. John Wyatt, by his will dated the 20th of August 1722, devised several pieces of arable, meadow and pasture land, in the parishes of Milsted, Frinsted and Wormshill, containing in all by estimation 20 acres, to the poor of the parishes of Milsted and Frinsted, to be equally divided between them, "according as the same was given in the will of his first wife, Alice Wyatt."

Milsted and
Frinsted.

No will of Alice Wyatt can be found, making any such disposition or application as is here referred to; but as far back as can be remembered, the rent of these premises has been applied to the education of poor children of the two parishes. The land is now let by the minister and churchwardens to John Kinnard, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £20, and we are led to believe that this is its full value.

The Rev. Mr. Pattenson, the late rector of both parishes, received and applied the money, until his death, which took place a short time since. His account from the year 1804, when he undertook the management of this fund, to the commencement of the present year, has been since sent to us, together with the vouchers from which it was drawn out.

From these documents it appears, that the estate left by Wyatt, had been let for a term of 21 years, ending at Michaelmas 1804, at a rent of £5, clear of all deductions, on condition of the tenant building a barn on the premises. From that time to Michaelmas 1816, it was let for £14 a year, when the rent was raised to £20, at which it now remains.

To the end of 1804, £2 10s. a year each was paid to two schoolmistresses, one at Milsted, and the other at Frinsted, and four children were sent to each school. From that time, £5 a year has been regularly paid to the schoolmistress at Milsted, but £2 10s. only continued to be paid to the schoolmistress at Frinsted till 1809, when her salary was also raised to £5. In 1812,

County of
KENT.Milsted and
Frinted,
continued.

it seems that there ceased to be a schoolmistress at Frinted; but the children have from that time been sent to different persons in the neighbouring villages to be taught, at a considerable increase of expense, which has occasioned the disbursements in every subsequent year, except one, to exceed the income.

In 1817, a boys school was set up at Frinted, to which several of the children were sent, but the master has lately been dismissed, and that school is at present discontinued. Another schoolmistress is now established at Frinted, to whom as well as to the school at Milsted, eight children are sent at fourpence a head per week, who are taught to spell and read, and say their catechism; and the girls to sew. We are informed, that it is intended to appropriate the surplus money in sending children from both parishes to other schools, to learn to write and cypher.

The summary of Mr. Pattenson's account for the whole 15 years, is as follows:—

Receipts,			£	s.	d.
Rent received in 1804	-	-	5	—	—
Do. from 1805 to 1816, twelve years, at £14	-	-	168	—	—
Do. 1817 and 1818	-	-	40	—	—
A load of bark sold in 1817	-	-	6	—	—
			219		
Disbursements:					
Paid schoolmistress at Milsted	-	-	72	10	—
Paid do. at Frinted, and for schooling the children at other places	-	-	96	2	1½
Repairs at various times	-	-	42	19	6½
Land-tax from 1805, at 12s.	-	-	8	8	—
Property-tax from 1805 to 1816, at 18s.	-	-	10	16	—
			230		
Over paid by Mr. Pattenson			£11		
			15		
			8		

ORPINGTON.

Orpington.

This parish is entitled to participate in the advantages of the school at St. Mary's Cray; for the particulars of which see the Report on that parish.

PLUMSTEAD.

Plumstead.

William Cole, by his will dated the 5th of June 1807, gave to the ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of Plumstead, the sum of £1,000, to be placed out, and the interest to be from time to time applied by them towards supporting and keeping up the Sunday schools in the said parish.

This legacy, by the payment of the legacy duty of 10 per cent., was reduced to the sum of £900, which was invested, on the 4th of April 1808, in the purchase of £927 16s. 9d. Navy five per cents., in the names of the vicar and parish officers of Plumstead, producing dividends of £46 7s. 10d. per annum.

At the date of Mr. Cole's will, there was but one Sunday school in the parish, but the children of that school were also instructed in a day school, and both schools were supported by one common fund, raised by voluntary subscription. As it appeared probable that the testator, in using the plural number, intended to comprise both these schools in his bequest; the dividends have been hitherto applied to their joint support.

John Bugden, Esq. on the 21st of October 1807, granted a lease of a piece of ground for a term of 900 years, at the nominal rent of one penny, for the purpose of building a school-house for these schools, conditioned to be void if the schools should be discontinued for 18 months, or the building should be used for any other purpose. A school-house was accordingly built upon this land, the charges of which were defrayed by private subscription. It contains separate rooms, for the instruction of the boys and girls, and for the residence of the master and mistress.

The National system of education was adopted about two years ago, and at the

the time of our inquiry (in April 1819) 57 boys and 50 girls partook of the benefits of this establishment.

County of
KENT.

The expenditure consists of			£	s.	d.
A salary to the master	-	-	60	—	—
- - - to the mistress	-	-	20	—	—
Books and Stationary	-	-	10	—	—
Coals £5, repairs £5	-	-	10	—	—
			<hr/>		
			£100 — —		
			<hr/>		

Plumstead,
continued.

The excess of this expenditure beyond the income above stated, is provided for by annual subscriptions and other occasional contributions, together with a quarterage of a shilling from each of the children who attend the school.

SOUTHBOROUGH, *see* LEYBOURNE.

Southborough.

STANFORD.

The Rev. Dr. *Lynch*, by will dated 31st January 1789, bequeathed £50 to the minister and churchwardens of Stanford, and John Jones and Thomas Tournay, in trust, to be placed on security, and one guinea to be yearly paid to the officiating minister there, for a sermon and other services, 4s. to the clerk of the parish, and the residue thereof in the support of a Sunday school, or such other school as should be thought most conducive for the teaching and instructing the poor children of the said parish, in the art of reading, and in the knowledge of the church catechism.

Stanford.

This sum of £50 has not yet been placed out on security, but the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Tournay, are prepared so to do, according to the directions of the will of the testator. The interest has been regularly paid by Mr. Tournay, in his life-time, and by his executors since his decease; and £1 14s. 8d. has been paid to a schoolmistress in the parish, towards teaching two children, who are sent to her by the minister and churchwardens.

TONBRIDGE AND EYNSFORD.

SIR THOMAS DYKE'S GIFT.

By indenture bearing date the 30th February 1750, Sir Thomas Dyke, of Lullingstone, Baronet, granted to his son and heir apparent, John Dyke, Esq. and his heirs, a rent-charge of £9, issuing out of a messuage called The Starr, with the barns, stables, &c. and 12 parcels of land, containing 40 acres, more or less, in the parishes of Wrotham and Shoreham, in the county of Kent; and also out of two other parcels of arable, pasture or woodland, called Birchell Downes and Browne Spring, containing 14 acres, more or less, in the parish of Kemping, in the said county, in trust to employ the same in causing to be instructed such an equal number of boys and girls as could be yearly taught for the same; the boys to be taught to read and write English, and to cast accounts; the girls, to read, knit, and sew plain work. No child to be taught but poor children whose parents were unable out of their own substance, to have them so instructed; nor any to be under the age of seven years, nor to continue longer than two years. The children to be appointed out of the parishes of Tonbridge and Eynsford, two from Eynsford, and the others from Tonbridge; two of which should be from the borough of Hilden in that parish, if children qualified as aforesaid, could be found therein. The owners of Lullingstone Castle for the time being, to be trustees, and to nominate the children.

Tonbridge and
Eynsford.

Sir Thomas Dyke's
Gift.

Eight children, four boys and four girls, have hitherto been sent to a charity school at Tonbridge; all of them generally taken from Hilden borough, if a sufficient number were found there; if not, from the rest of the parish. Four guineas have been received for their instruction, from Sir Thomas Dyke, the present owner of Lullingstone castle, by the master of the school, for himself and the mistress. It will have been seen by the account of the charity school at Tonbridge, contained in our first Report, page 156, that that school has been superseded by the establishment of a National school in that town, to which these children will probably in future be transferred.

At

County of
KENT.

Tonbridge and
Eynsford.

Sir Thomas Dyke's
Gift,
continued.

At Eynsford, Sir Thomas Dyke sends nine children, five girls and four boys, to the village school, the master of which receives £9 a year from his steward. They are taken from the poorest people in the parish, generally on the recommendation of the minister, and remain in the school three years. In each school the children receive the instruction directed by the benefactor.

The proportion of benefit intended by the grantor to be derived from this benefaction, by the inhabitants of Tonbridge, does not seem to be at present very accurately preserved; but as the present Sir Thomas Dyke has added considerably to the liberality of his ancestor, with respect to the Eynsford scholars, and as the poor inhabitants of Tonbridge appear to be provided with greater facilities for obtaining education for their children than those of Eynsford, we are not disposed to object to the mode now pursued of administering this charity.

EAST WICKHAM.

East Wickham.

Mr. *William Forster*, of Shirley, in the parish of Croydon, by his will dated the 29th of August 1727, gave and devised to his executor James Payne, certain lands and premises in Lingfield, in the county of Surrey, to be sold, and the money arising from the sale, after the payment of certain legacies, to be applied, "for the purchasing and building a house, with proper accommodations in the parish of East Wickham, in the county of Kent," in which house he directed that a school should be kept for the education of 20 poor children of the inhabitants of East Wickham and Welling, in reading, writing and arithmetic. And for the maintenance of the schoolmaster he gave and devised to his executor, and his heirs, all that his mansion or dwelling-house wherein he then dwelt, with all lands and premises to the same belonging, with direction to his executor to appoint two honest and discreet persons to be trustees after him, and upon the death of any one trustee the survivor to appoint another. The schoolmaster and children to be nominated by the executor and the trustees after him, who are directed to visit the school twice a year, with power also to remove the schoolmaster and children.

It appears from the recitals of a deed of release, dated the 7th May 1796, conveying the property to new trustees, that the premises at Lingfield were sold for £375, by the executor James Payne, who afterwards purchased a piece of ground in East Wickham, of the parish, for £20, for a term of 1,000 years, at a pepper corn rent, (which was demised to him by indenture, dated the 15th of May 1728,) and built thereon a school-house; and that in this building, and in the payment of the purchase money, and also of the legacies mentioned in the will, he had expended more than the sum received from the sale of the premises at Lingfield.

The property at Shirley where the testator dwelt, which passed by his will, was stated to us by one of the trustees to consist of two small cottages, a small barn and cow-house, and about 21 acres of land; but in the deed of release before mentioned the land is described by its parcels, which are six, containing together only 15 acres 1 rood and 12 perches. This is on lease to John Maberly, Esq. for a term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1817, at a rent of £60, the tenant covenanting to repair, having rough timber allowed him, and appears to be let for its full value.

The property in East Wickham consists of the school and school-house, and garden, which are occupied by the master, and the annual value of which is estimated at £10 or £12; and of a cottage and about three quarters of an acre of land, which are let to Joseph Hodges, from Lady-day 1817, for 21 years, at a rent of £8, the tenant undertaking to put the premises in repair within three months, and keep them so. He has done the principal part of the required repairs. This cottage was built by a former master, at his own expense, on part of the ground demised by the parish.

These possessions constitute the whole property of the school, and yield an income of £68.

This income is applied in the maintenance of a school, which has lately been organized on the plan of the National schools, and united with the National Society. Before this took place, the number of 20 children was always educated there according to the directions of the founder. There are now in the school 33 boys and 19 girls. £60 a year, the rent of the estate at Shirley, is paid to the

the master, whose wife superintends the girls school. £8 a year, the rent of the cottage at East Wickham, is reserved by the trustees as a fund for repairing the school premises, and defraying the occasional expence of conveyance to new trustees. Books and stationary are supplied to the school by a small voluntary subscription in the parish, amounting to about £10 a year.

County of
KENT.

East Wickham,
continued.

WOOLWICH.

MRS. WISEMAN'S BEQUEST.

Mrs. *Mary Wiseman*, by will dated 3d January 1758, left £1,000 old South Sea annuities, the interest thereof to be applied in clothing and educating six orphan boys of the parish of Woolwich, whose fathers served their apprenticeships as shipwrights in His Majesty's yard there. The boys to be educated in the principles of the church of England, and to be appointed by the minister of the parish of Woolwich, and the master attendant, master shipwright, storekeeper, clerk of the cheque, and clerk of the survey for the time being, in His Majesty's yard at Woolwich, whom the testatrix intreats to act in the said trust as managers, directors and trustees. The master to be allowed 20s. a year for each boy, and 20s. to be allowed for clothing. The residue of the interest to be reserved as a fund for putting out the same boys apprentices to shipwrights in His Majesty's yard at Woolwich, with a premium not exceeding £10 for each boy.

Woolwich.

Mrs. Wiseman's
Bequest.

By savings, invested at different times, the stock now standing in the names of the trustees of Mrs. Wiseman's charity, amounts to £2,875 in the old South Sea annuities, producing a dividend of £86 5s.

The number of boys was increased to eight in 1787, and in 1800 to ten. They are always the children of deceased shipwrights who belonged to the dock-yard. They are sent to a schoolmaster, by whom they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and are brought up in the principles of the church of England. They are fully clothed once a year, and have shoes and stockings at Christmas in addition.

In consequence of an arrangement adopted in the dock-yard, by which apprentices receive small wages, which increase progressively, it is scarcely possible to get all the boys bound into the yard. No fee being paid to the master, but the apprentice himself receiving wages, the artificers take their own children and relations. This part therefore of Mrs. Wiseman's bequest cannot now be carried strictly into effect; and for the reason above given, no premium is paid even when a boy can be apprenticed to a shipwright in the yard. The boys have therefore been apprenticed to masters not of the yard, when the trustees could not find situations in it; and to other trades when they could not find shipwrights; but situations in the dock-yard have been obtained, whenever it was possible. Of the last 19 apprentices who have been placed out, 15 have been bound to masters in the dock-yard.

The annual expense for the education and clothing of the 10 boys, is about £43. The remainder of the dividend forms a balance, which is from time to time invested in the purchase of stock, and there is at present a balance of £95 in the hands of the treasurer.

If the trustees shall be able to obtain situations in the dock-yard, for all or most of the boys on the system now adopted there, the accumulation arising from the savings of the premiums might perhaps be beneficially applied to a still further extension of the number of boys to be clothed and educated.

MRS. WITHERS'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. *Ann Withers*, by her will dated the 21st of February 1750, gave to her executors £600 old South Sea annuities, upon trust to lay out £100 part thereof in building a school-house and chamber over the same, for the use of a mistress, on such ground as the parishioners of Woolwich should order and allot for that purpose; and after the school should be finished, upon further trust, to pay the dividend of the remaining £500 to the minister and churchwardens of Woolwich, and their successors, for a provision for and as a salary or pay to a mistress to be employed (and to be over and above the free use of the

Mrs. Withers's
School.

County of
KENT.

Woolwich.

Mrs. Withers's
School,
continued.

school-room and chamber, to her sole use) to teach and instruct all and every the girls that then were or that thereafter should or might be maintained, at the charge of the parish, in reading, needlework and knitting, instead of other work they usually were or might be employed in at the workhouse. The mistress to be appointed from time to time, at the discretion of her said trustees and the minister and churchwardens. The testatrix also gave to her said executors, the further sum of £600 old South Sea annuities, on trust, after the deaths of two persons in her will mentioned, to pay the dividends to the minister and churchwardens of Woolwich, for a further provision for the said schoolmistress, upon the same terms as before-mentioned, with a proviso that in case the number of girls in the workhouse should not amount to 30, the minister and churchwardens, with her trustees, should present such a number as to make up 30. The said principal sums, after the decease of her said executors, to be vested in such person as they should by deed or by will direct or appoint, and for want of such appointment, in the minister and churchwardens of Woolwich upon the same trusts.

After the death of the testatrix, £100 of the stock bequeathed by her, was duly laid out agreeably to her directions, in building a school-house upon a parcel of land contiguous to the workhouse, which the parishioners gave for that purpose.

It continues to afford a residence to a schoolmistress, in which she instructs 30 poor girls in reading, plain needlework, knitting and the catechism. These children are taken from the workhouse, whenever it can supply them. At other times, the minister and churchwardens select children to fill up the vacancies, so that the number of 30 is always kept up. They are supplied with books at the expense of the parish.

The dividends on the remaining £1,100 of the stock, amounting to £33 per annum, are duly paid to the schoolmistress, according to the directions of the will.

WYE.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Wye
Grammar School.

King Charles the First, in the second Year of his reign, granted to Robert Maxwell, and his heirs, the rectories of Boughton Aluph, Breuset and Newington, and other premises, provided that he and his heirs should provide and maintain at Wye, a schoolmaster sufficiently learned in grammar to teach boys and youths in the art of grammar, and pay to the said master £16 yearly, and other payments therein mentioned.

The property comprised in the above-mentioned grant belongs now to George Finch Hatton, Esq. who pays to the schoolmaster there, who is likewise curate of Wye, £16 per annum, together with an additional sum as curate.

Sir George Wheeler, by a codicil annexed to his will dated 4th December 1723, devised to trustees the college of Wye, with the lands thereunto belonging, in trust, out of the rents thereof to pay all taxes and repairs of the college, and to permit the schoolmaster of the grammar school to dwell in one half of it, and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of Lady Johanna Thornhill's charity, in the other half.

The master of the grammar school occupies one moiety of the college (which has lately been put into good repair, free of rent and taxes) and he receives the aforesaid rent-charge of £16 per annum. A particular account of the letting of the college lands is given in our former Report of Lady Johanna Thornhill's charity.

The schoolmaster keeps a classical school, in which he has now 10 pupils, who pay for their board and instruction; he has never had any application on behalf of the son of any parishioner for gratuitous education, but is ready to admit any who apply.

By indenture, dated 9th June 1759, the Rev. Granville Wheeler, son and heir of Sir George Wheeler, reciting that the said Sir George Wheeler had by his will charged his messuage, called Skinner's, in Channel-row, St. Margaret's, Westminster, with an annuity of £10 to a poor scholar of Lincoln college, Oxford, bred up at the grammar school in Wye, and chosen out of Lady
Johanna

Johanna Thornhill's charity, and that £232 was then in arrear for this annuity, conveyed to the trustees of Lady Johanna Thornhill's charity, a further rent-charge of £10 upon the abovementioned premises, for such scholars as aforesaid, if there should be any of sufficient learning, otherwise out of any other grammar school in England.

It is reported that this rent-charge was received by a scholar from this school about 40 years ago. Since that time nothing has been paid on that account.

We have endeavoured to discover the property called Skinner's, which was charged with this annuity, but without success. No person in this neighbourhood ever heard of any premises known by that name.

It appears that there is no property in Westminster belonging to the present representative of the family of the Wheeler's. He has informed us, that he has examined a deed of settlement of the family estates in the year 1757, but that no property in Westminster is included in that conveyance; and that he has no documents in his possession in which any property there is mentioned, since the 10th of King George the First.

County of
KENT.

Wye
Grammar School,
continued.

LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

St. Alphage. Betton's charity. Billingsgate Ward school. Coleman-street Ward school. St. Dunstan's in the East. Ward school of Farringdon Within, and Mr. Sketch- ley's charity.	St. Lawrence Jury and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street. Smith's School. St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish- street. Lockington's charity.	St. Sepulchre. Reeve's charity. Boys' school. Ladies' school.
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ST. ALPHAGE.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

St. Alphage.

In the year 1738, a school was established in the parish of Saint Alphage, by the voluntary contributions of a charitable society called The St. Alphage Society.

The only permanent funds it at present possesses, are £550 navy five per cents, standing in the names of the Rev. Dr. George Gaskin, Joseph Horwood, and Thomas Lunn; but it is entitled to some property in reversion under the will of Mr. James White, dated the 28th of September 1791, by which he left to Mary Sprackling, Sarah Evans, and Ann Wilmot, £5 a year each, and to Richard Bushley £3 a year for their respective lives; which legacies he directed to be paid by his executor Richard Evans, out of the interest of his three per cent. consolidated Bank stock, and the remainder of the interest he left to the said Richard Evans for his life. And after the death of each of the legatees, he left their respective legacies to be the sole property of the Alphage Society, the capital not to be diminished, but the interest to assist towards the schooling and clothing of the children belonging to that society.

Mr. White died possessed of £1,590 three per cent. consols, and his property having been placed under the direction of the Court of Chancery, the stock was transferred into the name of the accountant general; two of the legatees, Mary Sprackling and Sarah Evans, are dead, and £333 6s. 8d. consols, the amount of their legacies, have been transferred by order of the Court to the trustees of the school, and have since been changed for £510 five per cents, which form part of the £550 five per cents above-mentioned. There now remain in the name of the accountant general, £1,256 13s. 4d. consols, which the society is entitled to receive upon the deaths of the other legatees, in the proportions in which they are respectively interested.

The annual dividends of the society's stock are £27 10s.; their income is aided by subscriptions, which last year amounted to £42 16s. They also received last year from the patrons of the charity schools, out of the collection at St. Paul's £5, and from Betton's gift £7, making their whole receipt £82 6s.

From these resources, 15 boys and 10 girls are fully clothed, and are instructed in the city of London National school, for which the trustees pay £20 a year towards the rent of the school premises. The whole expenditure last year was £82 2s. 11d. nearly balancing the receipt; but there was a balance due to the treasurer from the former year of £8 4s. 5d. which remains undischarged.

BETTON'S CHARITY.

Betton's charity.

The administration of this charity belongs to the Company of Ironmongers in London, under the will of Thomas Betton, dated the 15th February 1723, whereby the testator, after some pecuniary bequests, gave the residue of all his estate wheresoever and whatsoever to the Company of Ironmongers, making them his executors, upon trust, to place out his estate at interest on good securities, and to pay one full half part of the interest and profits of his whole estate yearly and every year for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, one full fourth part of the said interest or profit, yearly and every year

LONDON
Within the Walls.Betton's Charity,
continued.

year for ever, unto charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the church of England, in which number that in the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, to be always included, and not giving any one above £20 per annum; and the other fourth part be disposed of for the benefit of the said company, in the manner therein mentioned. (*See the clause set forth verbatim in the Appendix.*) Letters of administration were granted to five individuals of the Ironmongers' Company. And by a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 15th June 1726, the administrators were directed to come to an account before the master, and after certain payments to transfer the residue to the Ironmongers' Company, who were, with the master's approbation, to continue or change the securities, and if the company could obtain license from the Crown to purchase lands in mortmain, they were to be at liberty so to do.

The five administrators, in pursuance of this decree, assigned the testator's effects to the company, who shortly afterwards obtained a license from the Crown to purchase in mortmain. The master's report, dated the 9th March 1730, found the clear personal estate to consist of £21,500 in the stocks and in India bonds, and £837 13s. 0½d. in money, which several sums were afterwards laid out in various purchases of lands and hereditaments in the parishes of West Ham, Barking, Woolwich and East Ham, in Essex, Stepney in Middlesex, and a fee farm rent issuing out of lands in Bainbridge Park, in the county of York, all which purchases were approved and confirmed in the Court of Chancery; and the several deeds for carrying the same into effect may be seen in the Appendix to this Report. The net produce of this whole estate was last year £2,094 12s. 7d. arising from the several descriptions of property set forth in the Appendix; which Appendix also contains an account of the sums annually applied to charity schools by the Ironmonger's Company under Betton's gift, and an enumeration of the several schools receiving benefit from the same charity, with the proportions of such benefit respectively for the year last past. The Appendix also exhibits a rental of the landed estates, and an account of the property in the funds, of which the Company of Ironmongers are seised and possessed under the will of Thomas Betton.

The amount of the sums thus given in aid to the respective schools, is from £7 to £10 annually. If, after the distribution is made according to the company's discretion, there is any surplus, it is given to the parish school of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and care is taken that none but schools wherein the education bestowed is according to the principles of the church of England, shall partake of this fund.

Every year a circular is sent to the treasurers of the several charity schools in the city and suburbs, requiring an account of the number of the children in their respective schools, with a statement of their finances; and the proportions of the aid afforded are regulated by these returns. The benefaction is stated to be very generally advertised to invite applications.

The mode of letting the property, is by public advertisement, calling for sealed proposals, and followed by the adoption of the highest bidding. The leases are usually for 14 years, sometimes for only 7, and no fine is taken.

BILLINGSGATE WARD SCHOOL.

This school was established by subscription in 1714.

Billingsgate Ward
School.

The permanent funds consist of £800 stock in the four per cents., and £300 stock in the three per cent. consols, arising from legacies and savings, and producing a yearly dividend of £41.

The residue of the income is derived from subscriptions, collections at sermons, and from a portion of Betton's gift, which last year amounted to £7.

The total amount of the receipts for the year ending in March 1819, (when the accounts were audited,) was £338 13s. 0½d. The disbursements, during the same period, amounted to £297 2s. 4d.

Thirty boys and fifteen girls are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, in a school-house rented for the purpose, and the girls are also taught needlework and household work. They are all completely clothed.

LONDON
Within the Walls.
Billingsgate Ward
School,
continued.

The boys are apprenticed with a premium of £5 each, when masters can be found; and the girls have a gift of £2 each, with a Bible and Prayer-book and clothes, on being sent out to service.

If more vacancies occur in the school than the children of the poor inhabitants of the ward are sufficient to supply, they are filled up from other places.

The accounts are annually audited.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD SCHOOL.

Coleman-street
Ward School.

This school was established by subscription in 1718. Its only permanent fund consists of £1,447 in the three per cent. reduced stock, arising from legacies for the general purposes of the charity, donations and surplus of subscriptions, and producing a yearly dividend of £43 8s. 2d.

Forty boys and 25 girls are clothed and educated at the expense of this charity.

The boys are now taught at the city of London National school, in Coleman-street Buildings. The girls are taught (together with the girls of the same National school) at the school-house built by subscription in 1786, in Crosskey-court, London Wall, for the use of this ward school, on ground belonging to the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, for which a ground rent is paid of £1. In addition to the school-house thus given up, £40 a year is paid to the National school, from this charity, for the education of the above-mentioned number of children. Such children as are apprenticed by their friends without fraud, have a premium allowed of £3 each.

The total receipts in the year 1818, including a balance from 1817, of £24 12s. 7d., amounted to £276 17s. 9d. The total expenditure in the same year (including some articles left unpaid in 1817) amounted to £300 15s. 8d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer, at the last audit in January 1819, of £23 17s. 11d. and outstanding bills amounting to £48 0s. 6d.

SAINT DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S GIFT.

Saint Dunstan's in
the East.

Sir John Moore's
Gift.

Sir John Moore, by his will (the date of which is unknown, but the copy of an extract from which is found in an old book belonging to the parish, bearing the date of 1761,) directed that £15 per annum should be paid out of his dwelling house in Mincing-lane, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, for ever; £10 thereof to the reader of the parish for teaching 15 of the poorest boys of the parish, in the English and Latin tongues, as should be "elected and chosen in and disposed out by the minister and gentlemen of the vestry of the said parish," and the other £5 to other purposes. The annuity is received by the churchwardens from the proprietors of the Commercial sale rooms, of which the house charged with this annuity now forms a part.

Mr. Hutchings, the late curate of the parish, received the £10 a year, and taught the children. Upon his quitting the curacy, about nine years ago, the school was discontinued for three or four years. How this money was specifically disposed of during that interval, we cannot ascertain; but we are informed by the vestry clerk, that it was either applied in aid of the funds of the ward school, to which the parish officers are in the habit of sending poor children, or to the relief of poor persons belonging to the parish.

The parish clerk was afterwards appointed schoolmaster, and received the salary, for which he taught 9 or 10 children reading, writing and arithmetic, in a room adjoining to the church porch, and belonging to the church. It was found necessary, about two years ago, to take down that room, in order to build there a new vestry, and no other place has been yet appointed as a school-room. In the mean time, such of the children were admitted into the ward school of Tower ward, as the parents were willing should go there, and the £10 have since been paid to the master of that school. The rest of the children were sent to the National school, in Coleman-street.

There is no reader in the parish, at present, as distinguished from the rector, who himself performs all the duties of the church.

The

The WARD SCHOOL OF FARRINGDON WITHIN and MR. SKETCHLEY'S CHARITY.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

This school was established by subscription in 1705.

The permanent funds consist of £200 stock in the four per cents., £2,450 stock in the three per cent. consols, £1,100 stock in the three per cent. reduced, and two city bonds bearing interest at £5 per cent., arising from legacies and donations, and producing the yearly sum of £124 10s.

The residue of the income of the charity, is derived from subscriptions and collections at sermons, and from a portion of Betton's gift, which last year amounted to £10.

The receipts for the last year amounted to £545 10s. The average annual expenditure is about £549.

The school-house is held under a lease from Christ's hospital, at the yearly rent of £10 11s. 4d., in which 80 boys and 60 girls are educated on the Madras system, of whom 60 boys and 40 girls are completely clothed. The girls are also taught needlework. Some of the boys are apprenticed.

There is a separate subscription amounting annually to about £140 (not included in the above-mentioned receipts) for maintaining eight of the girls of the school in the school-house, where they are instructed in household work. With a part of the fund originally raised for this purpose, about five years ago, £400 stock have been purchased in the five per cents., the dividends of which are applied, together with the last-mentioned subscriptions, to this object. Half of the interest of one of the above-mentioned city bonds, is also appropriated to this purpose, according to the directions of the donor. All the other legacies and donations were given for the general purposes of the charity. The school is visited by two members of a committee of subscribers, in weekly rotation.

The schoolmaster of this school also receives from the governors of Christ's hospital, £7 5s. per annum, left by the will of Mr. Thomas Sketchley, for teaching poor boys of the parish of Christ-Church, not exceeding 12. At present there are only seven boys on this foundation, who are sent by the churchwardens of Christ-Church. They are taught with the children of the ward school, but have no clothing given to them.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY AND ST. MARY MAGDALEN,
MILK-STREET.

MRS. SMITH'S SCHOOL.

This charity was founded for the benefit of the children of inhabitants of the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry; but after the fire of London, the parish was united to that of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, and the privileges belonging to each have since been extended to the united parishes.

St. Lawrence Jewry
and
St. Mary Magdalen,
Milk-street.

Elizabeth Smith, widow, by her will dated the 13th of April 1693, ordered, devised, and appointed, that within three months after her decease, two houses, situate in the parish of St. Bennet Fink, in the ward of Broad-street, within the city of London, held by lease for a term of years under the dean and chapter of Windsor, at a yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d.; 10s. in lieu of capons, and 2s. for a quit rent, should be assigned by her executors either to the parson and churchwardens of the said parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, for the time being, and their successors, or unto such and so many persons, parishioners of the same parish, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as should in and by a vestry to be for that purpose holden in and for the same parish, be nominated and appointed trustees in that behalf; to hold, during all the residue of the said term, to the intent that the same premises might be so held and continued, or might be assigned from time to time to other trustees, parishioners of the same parish, as the parishioners should by order of vestry direct, upon trust that the churchwardens of the said parish should receive the rents of the said premises, and should dispose of the same in payment of the rent and performance of the covenants in the lease, and in payment of the expenses of the trust, and certain charges on the estate of the testatrix; and in the next place, to apply part of the
overplus

Mrs. Smith's
School.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Mrs. Smith's
School,
continued.

overplus of the rents and profits, during the continuance of an under lease therein mentioned, yearly, for the teaching at some creditable Latin school, or writing school, or either of them, or part at the one and part at the other, of six boys, children of the poorest inhabitants of St. Lawrence Jewry, at the rate of 40s. per annum apiece for each boy, for the respective time of his schooling, not exceeding six years in the whole for any one boy, but within that time each boy to continue wholly to go to the Latin school, or be removed to writing and arithmetic, at such time as his parents should think fit; and upon trust, that the further overplus of the rents, during the same time, should be laid out in providing necessary books for the said boys; and that after the expiration of the said under lease, such greater number of boys of the same parish should have their schooling and books paid for in manner aforesaid, as should be proportionable to the increase of the rents and profits of the premises. The boys and also the schools to be chosen, and all differences concerning the premises, ruled and decided by the vestry of the said parish, if the parishioners should think fit; if not, by the parson and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being.

We have not been furnished with a copy of this will, but the trusts of it are fully stated in an assignment dated the 10th of December 1697, made by Mrs. Smith's executor, to the vicar and ten parishioners of the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, of the above-mentioned leasehold premises. By that assignment, it was also declared and agreed, that £50 given by Mrs. Smith's will should, when raised, be paid into the stock of the said parish, or be otherwise disposed of at interest, as the vestry should order, upon trust, that with the interest the said term in the premises should from time to time, for ever (if possible) be renewed and continued, and the rents thereof for ever paid upon the above-mentioned trusts.

The lease from the dean and chapter has been renewed from time to time, to persons appointed by the vestry as trustees for that purpose, and the above-mentioned two houses which are situate in Broad-street, are now held by a lease dated the 4th of January 1808, and granted by the dean and chapter to certain persons stated to be parishioners of St. Lawrence Jewry, for a term of 40 years from Michaelmas 1807, at the yearly rent of £3 10s. and of 10s. for a couple of capons, and 2s. for a quit rent; the land-tax to be paid by the tenants. The lease is usually renewed once in 13 years, on payment of a fine to the dean and chapter, and granted to trustees appointed by the vestry. The fine on the renewal in 1795, amounted to £80; and in 1808 to £200, besides the expenses of the lease.

One of the houses is now let by a lease, dated the 1st of October 1800, and granted by the then trustees to Joseph Rodgers, for 21 years from Michaelmas in that year, at the yearly rent of £70, and is underlet by him to Messrs. Edwards and Lancaster. The other house is let by a lease of the same date and for the same term, to Francis Jollett, at the yearly rent of £35. These leases were granted under a report of a surveyor to the vestry. From the increase in the value of property, it is expected that on their expiration in 1821, the rents will be considerably increased-

The land-tax, which amounted to £11 18s. 9d. has been redeemed by the dean and chapter, and the amount thereof is paid by the under-lessees to the trustees, and by them to the dean and chapter.

The following is a statement of the income of the charity :				£	s.	d.
1st House; rent, £70; land-tax, £8 10s.	-	-	-	78	10	—
2d House; rent, £35; land-tax, £3 8s.	-	-	-	38	8	—
				<hr/>		
				116	18	—
Rents to the dean and chapter, £4 2s.; amount of land-						
tax, £11 18s. 9d.	-	-	-	16	—	—
				<hr/>		
Yearly income				£100	17	3

It does not appear from the parish records, whether the £50 mentioned in the assignment was ever paid to the parish, or disposed of, as is therein directed.

No separate account has been kept of the income and application of the funds of the charity. The receipts and disbursements are blended with the general accounts

accounts of the churchwardens, which are annually audited by a committee of the vestry, and it appears difficult to obtain an accurate account of the yearly expenditure.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Mrs. Smith's
School,
continued.

The following is given as a statement of the average expenditure for the last 13 years, including the fine and expenses of the last renewal :

	£	s.	d.
Fine for renewal	200	—	—
Expense of lease, about	20	—	—
Repairs and improvements of the school, about	100	—	—
Present to the master in 1816, made in consequence of the recommendation of a committee of the vestry	20	—	—
Rent of a school-room, while the church and school were under repair, about	15	—	—
	£355	—	—
Annual share of the above expenditure	27	6	—
Master's salary	40	—	—
Books and stationary	12	—	—
Coals for the school	2	—	—
Receiver's allowance at four per cent.	4	16	—
Incidental expenses, about	5	—	—
Average expenditure for one year	£91	2	—

It is further stated that from 1806 to 1816, property-tax was allowed to the tenants of the houses upon their rents, to the amount of £10 10s. per annum, of which £1 11s. 7d. was again deducted from the rent paid to the dean and chapter, leaving a further payment on behalf of the charity, of £8 19s. 5d. per annum. But we apprehend that these payments might have been recovered back by making the necessary application, and since the cessation of the property-tax, there has at all events, upon this calculation, been an excess of income beyond the expenditure, of nearly £10 per annum.

The school is taught in a room over the vestry, for which no rent is paid, but an expense of about £100 has been lately incurred in repairs and improvements of it of a permanent nature, and not likely to occur again, which expenditure is charged to the charity in the foregoing statement.

The boys were formerly instructed in Latin, but in 1784, on the appointment of the present schoolmaster, this was discontinued by an order of vestry, on account of the scholars being the children of poor parents, and they have since that time been taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the church catechism.

This may be considered a deviation from the original plan of the donor of the charity ; but the mode now pursued is deemed by the parish more beneficial to the objects of her bounty.

The number of children in this school has of late years been small. At present there are 17 boys, appointed by the churchwardens or overseers, of whom only 14 are the children of inhabitants of the united parishes, but the parents of four of the others receive relief from those parishes. The children are admitted about seven, and stay till they are 12 years of age.

By the report of a committee appointed by the vestry in 1816, (at which time the scholars were reduced to 10), the diminution of numbers is attributed to the parishioners being unacquainted with the existence of the school, and of the means of obtaining admission thereto, and it was recommended that boards should be placed in the entrances to the church, containing information respecting the school. This recommendation has not yet been carried into effect, the church having been under repair, but it is intended that it should be done. Other causes, which appear to operate in diminution of the scholars, are the establishment of a large National School in the neighbourhood, and the small number of poor in the united parishes. And as the same committee recommended an increase of salary to the schoolmaster when the number should exceed 20 ; it is reasonable to infer, that exertions would not be wanting on his part, if objects of the charity could be found.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Mrs. Smith's
School,
continued.

A committee has been appointed since 1816, for superintending the affairs of the school.

It is stated on the part of the parish, that expense would not be spared in supporting the school to any extent, if scholars could be found; and we have only to remark, that it appears to us desirable, that for the future an account should be kept of the income and expenditure of the charity, distinct from the general accounts of the parish.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET.

LOCKINGTON'S CHARITY.

Lockington's
charity.

Mary Lockington, by her will dated the 1st of June 1730, gave to the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, £1,200, to be by them laid out in the purchase of lands in fee simple, to be settled on eight of the principal inhabitants of the parish, and their heirs, to be appointed by the minister, churchwardens, overseers, and vestry of the said parish, upon trust, that the said trustees should from time to time pay and apply the rents and profits of the premises to be purchased for and towards the providing a convenient school-room, and the support and maintenance of a schoolmaster within the said parish, for teaching of poor children of such persons who constantly attend divine service in the church of England, and who dwell and inhabit within the said parish, to read and write; the number of children not to exceed 40, and never to be under 30, and to be appointed by order of the vestry of the parish; and in case the said parish should not apply the said £1,200 for the purposes aforesaid, then she gave the same, or the lands to be purchased therewith, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the use of the poor children there.

A suit in Chancery was instituted respecting the said bequest, from the proceedings in which it appears, that in 1774, certain stock standing in the name of the accountant general, was directed to be sold and applied for the purchase of lands at Barking, in Essex.

In January 1775, the following lands in the parish of Barking, were purchased by the trustees of this charity, by three several conveyances:—

8½ acres of marsh land, called Wild Land Marsh, situate in	£	s.	d.
Kipple Level, in consideration of	-	425	—
15 acres of upland and meadow, in Kipple Level	-	640	—
2A. 3R. 37P. of land in Eastbury Level	-	105	—
Total consideration	-	£1,170	—

These lands are now let to John Lambert, by a lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1807 at the rent of £60 per annum. They had been previously let at £40 per annum to the same tenant, who had been at considerable expense in draining the lands.

The rent of £60, appears to have been a fair one at the time of granting the last lease; but from the general increase in the value of land, and the improvements made by the tenant, it is thought that at this time a higher rent might be obtained.

About the year 1810 (previously to which time a school-room had been rented by the charity in the Old Change) the parish of St. Mary Magdalen agreed to give to the trustees an old house in Windsor-court, Little Knight Rider-street, at a ground rent of £5, on condition of their erecting a school-room, and a house for the master.

Buildings were accordingly erected by the trustees, at an expense of upwards of £900, which appears to have been in some degree improvident, as the only fund in the hands of the trustees applicable to this purpose, was a sum of rather more than £400, arising from savings of income in consequence of the smallness of the former master's salary, and of the low rent paid for the former school-room. The residue of the money expended upon the buildings, was advanced by Mr. Joseph Vere, the late treasurer; and for the purpose of discharging this debt to him, it was found necessary to apply the surplus of the annual

annual income, and also to let the new school buildings, and they were therefore let in two tenements, at a rent of £20 a year. It appears, however, that they are frequently untenanted, and there is difficulty in obtaining the rents. By the means above-mentioned, the debt has been so far reduced that on the death of Mr. Vere, about the commencement of the present year, the balance remaining due to him was only £92 2s. 5d. and at the time of our investigation in March last, the present treasurer had £30 in hand, and expected that by Michaelmas next the debt would be nearly discharged.

In the mean time the children on the foundation of this charity have been sent to the Castle Baynard Ward school, which arrangement was permitted by the treasurer thereof, on payment, by the trustees of Mrs. Lockington's charity, of five guineas a year to the general fund of that school, and 10 guineas a year to the master. These payments, with the addition of about 25s. a year for stationary, and in the last two years of £3 a year for coals, and also of some small sums for water rent, and insurance of the school-houses, have since 1810 formed the whole expenditure on account of the school, and the residue of the income has been applied in discharge of the above-mentioned debt to Mr. Vere.

The buildings in Windsor-court, (though erected under the direction of a majority of the then trustees) are stated to be ill adapted for the purpose for which they are intended, and that it is the intention of the present trustees to alter them, by making the two houses into one. It is proposed to do this as soon as the debt is discharged, and then to establish the school there, when it is to be hoped that this charity may be rendered more extensively beneficial to the parish.

At the time of our investigation, five boys were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the church catechism; and two girls were taught writing only; but it does not appear that any applications for children properly qualified have been refused.

The number of applicants having been so small, the trustees have nominated them without the interference of the vestry.

ST. SEPULCHRE.

REEVE'S CHARITY.

Richard Reeve, by his will dated the 20th August 1702, bequeathed all the rest of his estate, both real and personal, after payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, upon trust, that they, or any three of them, (whereof the minister should be one) should dispose of the same towards the education and maintenance of poor children belonging to the said parish, and bringing them up in the fear of God, and putting them forth apprentices to some calling, for their future good, and for the suppressing of vice and immorality.

By a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 28th January 1706, after reciting that the master by his report, dated the 27th July 1705, had certified that the said testator's freehold estate consisted of the fee simple of a house and garden at Brentford, in Middlesex, let for £30 per annum; and certain fee farm rents in the county of Lincoln, being very small rents, and lying very remote and scattered, and not yielding then, above taxes and charges of collecting, more than £30 per annum; that the leasehold property of the testator, consisted of two chattel leases, one being the remainder of a term, of which 53 years were unexpired in a house in Gutter-lane, estimated to be worth £250; the other a lease of a house in Fullwood's-rents, by Gray's Inn, at a ground rent of £10 per annum, whereof above 900 years were then to come, and estimated to be worth £100: and that there were then remaining capital stock of the testator in the Old East India Company £541 4s. 6d. and also due by bonds from the East India Company £100 in money; and also capital stock of the testator in the Bank of England, £200; plate, worth £8; lace valued, £7 10s.; and also £111 11s. 3d. remaining in the hands of Mr. Phipps, one of the churchwardens, the balance of his account: It was ordered, that the personal property, except the leasehold, should be sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of freehold estates of inheritance, to be conveyed to trustees therein named, and the rents and profits thereof, together with those of the real

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Lockington's
charity,
continued.

Reeve's charity.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Reeve's charity,
continued.

real and leasehold estates of the testator, should be received by the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre, or any three of them, (whereof the minister should always be one) in trust, to dispose thereof for the maintenance and education of poor children in the parish of St. Sepulchre, and placing them out apprentices, according to the true intent and meaning of the will of the testator.

In pursuance of this order, the following articles were sold; viz.

	£	s.	d.
£543. 12. 6. East India Stock, which produced	-	-	758 19 —
£200. 0. 0. Bank Stock - - do.	-	-	253 — —
£100. 0. 0. East India Bond, with interest	-	-	102 11 4
Plate - - £8. 12. 6.; Lace, £7. 10. 6.	-	-	16 3 —
			<hr/> 1,130 13 4
To which Mr. Phipps's balance being added	-	-	111 11 3
			<hr/> 1,242 4 7
Made the total produce	-	-	-
In further pursuance of the order, an estate in fee simple was			} 1,407 — —
purchased in 1709, which cost	-	£1,276 10 —	
Expenses attending the purchase	-	130 10 —	
			<hr/> £164 15 5
So that there was a deficiency of	-	-	-
To supply which, by a further order of the Court, the leaseholds			
were also sold, which produced the sum of	-	-	250 — —
			<hr/> £85 4 7

This overplus appears to have been carried to the general account of the charity.

The estate, which was thus purchased under the order of the Court, (and which was conveyed by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, of 17th October 1709, from Margaret Quynes and others, to the trustees of this charity) consisted of eight messuages and outbuildings in Golden-square, which were then severally under lease on building terms of 61 years, at rents amounting together to the sum of £55 10s. per annum. These leases respectively expired between the years 1760 and 1766, when new leases were granted, which were all, in effect, for terms of (about) 98 years; such as were for a shorter period being supplied with covenants, making them renewable every 14 years to the extent of that term. Certain sums of money, in the nature of fines, were paid at the respective times of granting them, and other fines were stipulated to be paid on renewal, or at the end of every 14 years, during their respective terms. The amount of these several fines will be seen in the Appendix, together with the names of the several lessees, and the rents reserved upon their respective leases, amounting together to the sum of - - - £84 — —

The house and garden (containing about five acres) at Brentford, are at present in the occupation of James Malcolm, under a lease for 21 years from Christmas 1802, at the annual rent of - 90 — — which appears to us to be the fair value.

Of the fee farm rents, to which the testator was entitled at the time of his death, several portions amounting together to the sum of £5 4s. have not been received for many years, and we fear must now be deemed irrecoverable.

It does not appear to what causes this loss is to be attributed; but similar losses are stated to have occurred in the life-time of the testator. Such of these rents as still continue to be received, amount together to the sum of - £48 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

From which deduct land-tax	-	£3 18 8	
Collecting	-	4 10 5	
Audit	-	2 2 —	
		<hr/>	10 11 1

And there remains for the net receipt - 87 11 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Making the ordinary income of the charity, from these different sources - £211 11 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

The

The fines payable for the premises in Golden-square form, at the stated periods of 14 years, an additional receipt of £346, which if divided among the 14 years, would make an addition to the annual income of £24 14s. 3d.

On examining the books of this charity, which have been produced before us, it appears that between the years 1707, (when the first payment occurs) and 1743, certain payments were annually made for apprenticing, or for the maintenance and education of children. But in the last-mentioned year those payments ceased, and (with the exception of two several sums of £10, to the boys and girls charity schools of St. Sepulchre, which were first paid in 1723, and have been since annually continued to the present day,) there appears no payment for any of those purposes for a long series of years; during which time the balance which annually remained in the hands of the accountant, was uniformly transferred to the accounts of the parish. We have consulted those accounts, and find that these balances were blended with the general funds, and applied to the general purposes of the parish; the total amount (as will appear from the account in the Appendix) being £6,259 12s. 7½d. In the year 1786, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Shackelford, who had then recently succeeded to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, it was resolved by a committee of the parish estates, that the funds of this charity should in future be applied to the educating, boarding, clothing, and apprenticing of eight or more boys. This resolution has been since observed; but from the inadequacy of the income, the number of boys has not been always complete. In 1818, there were but six; and at the period of our investigation in March 1819, the number was reduced to five. The course of education is reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism.

The expenditure of this school consists of an allowance to the master, of 8s. 9d. per week for the board and education of each boy, which for six boys is

	£136 10 —
Clothing for six boys, and stationary	18 10 9
Apprentice fees for two boys (1818)	6 10 6
Incidental disbursements (1818)	8 10 6
Annual payment to the boys charity school	10 — —
Do. - - - to the girls do.	10 — —
Vestry clerk's bill for business relative to the charity	10 — —
Pew opener and collector, about	1 10 —
Total	£201 11 9
Leaving an overplus in 1818 of	9 19 4¾
	£211 11 1¾

In consequence, however, of deficiencies of former years, there remained on the closing of the account of 1818, a balance against the charity of £32 13s. 10d.

The estates of this charity are vested in the vicar and 11 of the parishioners; and it appears, that the long leases above-mentioned were granted by the direction of a committee, appointed by the vestry of the parish for the management of their lands and tenements. As the funds of the charity (with the exception above noticed) were at that time applied to the general purposes of the parish, it may be reasonably inferred, that they obtained the best rents that they were able. But we cannot but observe, that the rents reserved upon those leases, even with the additional advantage of the fines, afford a smaller advance upon the original ground rents than the accession of buildings to the premises, and the progressive increase of the value of land in 61 years, would have appeared to us to warrant.

With respect to the practice which appears to have been so long pursued, of applying the chief part of the funds of this charity to the general purposes of the parish, it appears to us to be wholly unauthorized, either by the will of Mr. Reeve, or by the order of court which was made for carrying that will into effect; and we feel ourselves called upon the more seriously to animadvert upon such conduct, which we cannot but consider as a manifest misapplication of the funds, since it has been the source of a heavy loss to the charity, which we do not perceive any prospect or means of repairing.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

BOYS SCHOOL.

St. Sepulchre's
Boys School.

This school, which was established in the year 1700, by private subscription, has realized from legacies, and occasional donations and savings, the following stock, viz.:—

£350	0	0	Old South Sea annuities, producing dividends of	£10	10	—
400	0	0	Four per cents	-	-	16 — —
230	14	2	Three per cents reduced	-	-	6 18 4
100	0	0	Navy five per cents	-	-	5 — —
Making together				-	-	£38 8 4

The income is further increased by an annual payment of £10 from Reeve's charity, which was first received in the year 1723, and has been since regularly continued. This addition makes a total income of £48 8s. 4d., which, with the aid of subscriptions and collections at church, is applied to the education and clothing of 51 poor boys, chosen from the part of the parish which lies within the city. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism, and are supplied with stationary and necessary books. The expenditure consists of a

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the master of	-	57	15 —
Coals and candles	-	8	11 —
Rent of school-room	-	30	— —
Books and stationary	-	20	13 6
Clothing (1818)	-	97	— —
Making a total (in 1818) of	-	£213	19 6

LADIES SCHOOL.

Ladies School.

This school, which was established in 1702, by private subscription, has realized, from legacies, and occasional donations and savings, a fund of £3,200 three per cents, of 1726, yielding annual dividends of £96 — — And £1,430 14s. 2d. three per cents. reduced, yielding annual dividends of 42 18 4

Making together - - - 138 18 4

The income is further increased by annual payments from Mr.

Reeve's charity of	-	10	— —
From Mr. Newman's of	-	6	— —
And from a benefaction of Mr. James Bull, (who died in 1736,) charged on certain lands, at present the property of Mrs. Ann Hind, by whom the annuity is regularly paid	-	10	— —

Making in the whole an income of - £164 18 4

This income, with the aid of subscriptions and collections at church, is applied to the support of a school, consisting of 51 girls, who are all clothed and instructed, and of whom 48 (being all that the funds have yet afforded) are also wholly maintained.

In the conduct of their education, the national system has been recently adopted. They are also trained in the duties of domestic servants, and on leaving the establishment they are for the most part provided with places of service, and sometimes apprenticed to suitable trades.

The annual expenditure exceeds £700, of which about £500 is spent in the article of maintenance.

This school is not confined to the children of this parish, but is open to any others whom the committee of management think proper to appoint.

LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

Sf. Botolph, Aldgate.

St. Bride's.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate ;
Boys school in Redcross-street.
Girls school in Redcross-street.

ST. BOTOLPH ALDERSGATE.

DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S CHARITY.

DAME *Anne Packington*, widow, by her will bearing date the 24th day of November 1559, concerning the disposition of all those messuages, lands, and tenements, being customary and copyhold land, lying in Isleden in the county of Middlesex, and holden by copy of court roll of one of the prebendaries within the cathedral church of St. Paul's in London, as of his manor and prebend of Isleden ; that is to say, one messuage or tenement called The Crown, with the appurtenances in Isleden aforesaid, and one other messuage, with the appurtenances to the said messuage called The Crown, adjoining, and 23 acres and one rood of land in Isleden aforesaid ; that is to say, four acres adjoining to the said messuage, and 15 acres and one rood lying in the field called The Great Prebend Field, and three roods lying in the field purchased of one Robert Walker ; one close, called Little Colemans, containing by estimation two acres and a half of land, and three roods lying in a close called Great Colemans ; after reciting that she had surrendered the said messuages, lands, and premises unto twenty persons therein named to the use of her will, she willed and devised that the said trustees should after her death permit the master wardens and commonalty of the freemen of the mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London and their successors, to receive the rents and profits of the said messuages, lands, and premises, which (as in the will expressed) " now at this present time doth amount unto the yearly value of £16 16s. 9d. above all charges and expenses." And that the said master wardens and commonalty after her decease should employ and bestow the said rents and profits yearly for ever, in manner ensuing ; that is to say, that they should distribute yearly among the poor people, being inhabitants within the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West of London, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of February, the sum of £3 13s. 4d. in such form and proportions as the said master wardens and commonalty should think necessary and convenient ; and that they should distribute yearly among the poor people, inhabitants within the parish where she should be buried, £8 in form following ; that is to say, towards the finding of poor men's children of the same parish to school and learning the sum of £3, and other £3 thereof to be yearly distributed among the poor people of the same parish, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of February, for ever ; and that the said master wardens and commonalty should yearly on the 15th day of February, cause a learned man in the Scriptures of God to preach a sermon in the parish church of St. Dunstan's, and a like learned man to preach a sermon yearly within the parish church where she should be buried, on the day of the month that she should be buried ; and that the said master wardens and commonalty should on the same day distribute unto poor people in alms the sum of forty shillings, residue of the said sum of £8, and that they should give in reward unto every such preacher the sum of 6s. 8d. over and above the said 40s. to be distributed to the poor as aforesaid. And furthermore, that the said master wardens and commonalty, in consideration of their pains and trouble to be taken in and about the execution of the premises, and for and towards the payment of the fines, and for such surrenders as thereafter mentioned should have and retain yearly,

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Botolph,
Aldersgate.

Dame
Anne Packington's
Charity.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Botolph,
Aldersgate,

Dame
Anne Packington's
Charity
continued.

yearly, so long as they should perform the contents of that her will, of the issues and profits of the said lands and premises, the sum of £4 10s. 1d. And she directed, that when the number of trustees seised of the said premises should be reduced to six, and no oftener, the premises should be surrendered to the use of twenty other persons as trustees. And that if the said master wardens and commonalty should not do in all things as she thereby declared, after admonition in writing from the parson or vicar and churchwardens of the parish church where she should be buried, they should no further intermeddle with the profits of the said premises, but that her right heirs should receive and employ the same to the uses above declared; and if her right heirs should fail in their duty, after a like admonition, the master and wardens of the fraternity of Merchant Taylors should have power to sell the said premises for the best price, and distribute the same unto poor people in alms.

The copyhold premises devised by the will, are held of the manor of Islington, and are intermixed with other copyhold premises held of the same manor, which have belonged to the company of Clothworkers for nearly the same length of time, and are not subject to any trust. The whole estate, of which a map was produced to us, appears to consist of between 57 and 58 acres, of which 28 acres one rood being the quantity of land mentioned in Dame Anne Packington's will, are considered as forming her part of the estate. An endeavour has been made by the company to distinguish that part of the estate from the rest, but without success; the difficulty of distinguishing the different parts arises from their having been let together for a great number of years as one estate, and from there being no plan of the premises devised by Dame Anne Packington, nor any other means of ascertaining those premises, except the description of them in the will.

The fines and dues paid to the lord of the manor, are 12d. an acre as quit rent, and 6s. 8d. an acre on alienation, besides two fines of £13 10s. and £6 10s. payable every twentieth year.

The whole property is situate between the house called The Shepherd and Shepherdess and the high street in Islington, and consists of a farm house with outbuildings, some almshouses and land. The farmhouse, outbuildings, and land, are in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Rhodes, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £420; which appears to us to be their full value; they were held under a lease for 21 years, which expired six or seven years ago, at the rent of £210, and afterwards until last year, at the yearly rent of £305 5s. The almshouses, which are eight in number, and are supposed to be built on that part of the estate which belonged to Dame Anne Packington, are occupied by widows of poor freemen of the Clothworkers Company, placed there by the company. The rents of the whole property, except the almshouses, are received by the company; no part is appropriated as belonging to Lady Packington's charity, or carried to any separate account, but the company pay to the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Dunstan's in the West, and of St. Botolph Aldersgate, (where Dame Anne Packington was buried) the specific sum directed by the will to be applied for charitable purposes. The annual sum of £3, paid under the direction of the will, "as to finding poor men's children to school and learning," is paid over by the churchwardens of St. Botolph, to the use of the Ward school in that parish, to which school the Clothworkers Company also pay a voluntary annual contribution of £3 3s. It may be difficult to determine, with precision, how much of the annual rent of the estate at Islington can be considered as arising from the premises devised by the will; but if the proportion be calculated simply by reference to the quantity of land in the whole estate, and in Dame Anne Packington's part of it, as those quantities appear from the map, and the description in the will, the rent of the latter may be estimated at present at about £170.

If therefore all the several payments and allowances directed by the will, were increased in proportion to the rents, the annual sum now applicable for the education of children, would amount to upwards of £30.

It has hitherto been assumed on the part of the Clothworkers Company, that the sums of money specified in the will, making together £16 16s. 9d. expressed to be the clear amount of the rents of Dame Anne Packington's estate,

estate, are to be considered as payments of fixed amount, and that after such payments made, the surplus of the increased rents belongs to the company; but it may be a question fit for the determination of a Court of Equity, whether, on the true construction of the will, the payment thereby directed for charitable purposes ought not to be increased with the advance of the rents, and whether the company are not accountable as trustees for the surplus rents received by them.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

This institution appears to have been set on foot by voluntary subscription, but of the date of its foundation there exists no certain evidence. There is both freehold and leasehold property now belonging to it, but how it first derived its title to this property the present treasurer is unable to explain. Part of the freehold property is an estate in a place formerly called Flushing Yard, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate. This formerly consisted of four houses, which have been pulled down, and the ground on which they stood is now covered by two store cellars, in the occupation of Messrs. Goodwyn and Co. brewers, to whom a lease thereof was granted by the trustees of the charity school of the said parish, dated 21st October 1793, for the term of 61 years, to commence at the expiration of an existing term of 21 years, from Lady-day 1793, at a rent of £16, to hold the said lease of 61 years, at the yearly rent of £16; with a proviso, that the lessees might within 11 years from the commencement of the last mentioned term, if so minded, pull down the four houses, and, in that case, that they should lay out within one year afterwards £600, in erecting a store-house or other buildings.

St. Botolph,
Aldgate.
Parochial School.

Under this lease the four houses were pulled down, and store-cellars were built as before mentioned, with malt-lofts over them; and by the books of the said Goodwyn and Co. examined for that purpose by a witness, who confirmed the same to us by his own testimony upon oath, considerably more than £600 appears to have been expended on that part of the premises which belongs to the school.

In order to ascertain the real extent of this property of the school, a deed of conveyance of the same, dated 19th January 1715, in which is a full description of the premises in their then state, with their abuttals and dimensions on every side (as set out in the Appendix), and in the margin of which is a plan of the same, was produced to us; and on a subsequent day another plan belonging to Messrs. Goodwyn and Co., in which the charity property is distinctly marked and coloured, and denominated leasehold to distinguish it from the residue, was laid before us, shewing the dimensions to agree nearly with those described in the deed of 19th January 1715.

The house in which the school is carried on is also freehold property; it adjoins the new Mint on Tower Hill, and stands upon ground that was purchased in 1792, by the trustees of the school, from Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and others, for the sum of £675; the whole of which premises are occupied by the school.

The school-house was built partly by the funds of the charity, and partly by voluntary subscriptions. There are also a leasehold house and premises belonging to the school, situate on the north side of Upper East Smithfield-street, in the parish of St. Botolph, and which was formerly the school-house. These premises, which the trustees of the school hold for a term of 99 years from Midsummer 1793, at a rent of £21, they demised by a lease, dated 11th November 1793, to one Cæsar Andrews, for 98 years wanting 10 days, from Midsummer 1794, at the rent of £27. The present tenant thereof is a Mr. Joseph Kinder. Cæsar Andrews was a trustee at the time of the letting; but on referring to the minute book, it appeared to have been let under the opinion of Mr. Jesse Gibson, a surveyor, and that a fine of 20 guineas was paid upon taking the lease.

The funded property belonging to this charity, is the sum of £1,800 three per cent. consols; of which £1,300 was the amount when the present treasurer came into office about twenty months ago, and £500 residue thereof has been since purchased with part of a legacy of £500 in money, bequeathed by Thomas Lewis, for the general purposes of the charity.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Botolph,
Aldgate.

Parochial School,
continued.

Thus the permanent income of the school amounts at present to the annual sum of £97. The voluntary contributions for the last year amounted to £292 6s. 8d., and the collections made after sermons, to £73 19s. 4d. making the total income, £463 6s. The expenditure of last year was;—

	£	s.	d.
Books purchased for the school	-	-	20 11 6
Clothes	-	-	196 18 10
Coals	-	-	13 16 —
Rent for Kinder's premises	-	-	21 — —
Land tax	-	-	1 3 6
Repairs	-	-	31 — 1½
<i>Salaries;</i>			
Master	£65	5	} 105 5 —
Mistress	40	—	
Stationary (Printing included)	-	-	43 6 5
Sundries	-	-	8 4 4
			<u>£599 5 8½</u>

This expenditure of the last year is believed to be a fair representation of the annual average, but according to the statement of the present treasurer, the accounts before his time appear to have been lost. By a recent order they are required to be audited every June.

The master, who has been 24 years in the situation, resides in the school-house, rent and tax free, and has an allowance of coals and candles; the mistress, who is his wife, resides with him. They have 69 boys and 40 girls under their care respectively, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and have religious instruction given them. The girls also learn plain work; are clothed, but neither boarded or lodged. The trustees meet the first Monday in every month for admitting children, and for general business. They appoint at these monthly meetings four visitors. A committee of 12 ladies attend the girls school two at a time, in weekly rotation. As vacancies occur, the children are chosen from Sir Samuel Starling's school, who are educated under the same roof with those of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

SAINT BRIDE'S.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

St. Bride's
Parochial School.

This school was established in 1711, and is supported by the dividends of stock, arising from legacies and savings of income, and by subscriptions, collections at sermons, and occasional donations.

The stock consists of,
 £300 three per cent. consols, given by Mr. Lambert.
 £459 5s. 10d. three per cent. consols, the gifts of Mr. Penton and Mr. Beeman, united.
 £550 old South Sea annuities.
 £100 new South Sea annuities, of which this charity is entitled to one-third only of the dividends.

The whole annual amount of the dividends is £40 5s. 6d.; and of the voluntary contributions and collections at sermons, about £350.

There are 80 boys and 70 girls in the school, of which 40 boys and 30 girls are clothed by the charity. In August 1818, the new system of education was introduced into the school, and on that occasion the number of children was raised from 40 boys and 30 girls to its present amount. Apprentice fees of £3 each are given with those boys for whom their parents provide masters.

The school-house is held under a lease from the Duchess of Dorset, for 21 years, at a low yearly rent of £15, leases of the school-house for 21 years have been renewed from time to time, and the rent has continued the same for the last 60 years.

The

The annual expenditure is, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	LONDON Without the Walls.
Salary of the schoolmaster	-	60	—	St. Bride's Parochial School, continued.
- - - schoolmistress	-	40	—	
Annuity to a superannuated schoolmaster	-	25	—	
Clothing of children, about	-	140	—	
House rent	-	15	—	
Annual repairs, about	-	20	—	
Stationary, furniture, coals, candles, printing, and an annual repast to the children, about	-	50	—	
Allowance to the collector of subscriptions, about	-	15	—	
Contingent expenses, about	-	10	—	
Total, about	-	£375	—	

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have the privilege of residing in the school-house, and have an allowance of coals and candles; the schoolmistress also is permitted to receive one-fourth of the profit of the girls needle-work.

The accounts are audited annually by a committee of subscribers, and afterwards submitted to the subscribers at a general meeting. The school is reported by the curate of the parish, to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and to be greatly improved by the introduction of the new system of education.

ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN RED-CROSS STREET.

This school, as appears by a memorandum in the general account book of the charity, was established in 1698, out of a fund raised by subscription for charitable purposes. In 1709 the present school-house was built on ground in Red Cross-street, purchased for the purpose; the expenses of the building and purchase of land being also defrayed by subscriptions, and by means of a legacy of £200 left by a Mr. Thomas Moore. The house contains a school for boys, apartments for the principal master and his family, two garrets for a second master, a large school-room for girls, and two rooms on the ground floor for their schoolmistress; the apartments designed for a girls's school were demised in 1711 to the trustees of the girls's school in Red Cross-street, St. Giles, Cripplegate, for 900 years at the annual rent of one shilling. The apartments for the two masters have for many years been occupied by the head master and his family.

St. Giles,
Cripplegate.
Charity School
for Boys
Redcross-street.

The charity estates consist of two houses in St. Martin's-le-Grand, one of them on the west side of that street, the other situate behind the former in Cock-court; and of two houses in King-street, St. Giles in the Fields. The houses in St. Martin's-le-Grand were conveyed to the trustees of the school in 1717, and were purchased at the price of £600 with money in their hands, and £300 raised by the grant of an annuity of £15 a year to a Mrs. Smith. The houses in King-street are part of an estate conveyed in 1728, and purchased with £1,082 18s. of which sum £1,000 was a legacy left by a Mrs. Palmer, by will dated 4th August 1728, whereby she bequeathed £500 for the charity school for poor boys and girls of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and the like sum for the maintenance of twelve poor widows of the same parish, both sums to be laid out in purchase of lands and tenements. The sum of £82 18s., the residue of the purchase money of the houses in King-street, was advanced in moieties by the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and the trustees of the boys' school.

The estate in King-street consists of six houses, of which the rents of three are received by the parish, of two by the trustees of the boys' school, and of the remaining house by the trustees of the girls' school. This appropriation of the rents appears to have subsisted since 1731.

Rental

LONDON
Without the Walls.

Rental of the houses :—

		£	s.	d.
St. Giles, Cripplegate. Charity School for Boys, Redcross-street. <i>continued.</i>	Rent of the house in St. Martin's-le-Grand, occupied by Samuel Smith, and let to John Duffin and others, for 31 years from Midsummer 1806	-	-	25 — —
	Rent of the house in Cock-court, let to Mrs. Hannah Barnes for 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ years from Lady-day 1807	-	-	15 — —
	Rent of No. 6, King-street, St. Giles, let to William Snell for 26 years from Michaelmas 1801	-	-	15 10 —
	Rent of No. 7, King-street, St. Giles, let to Samuel Wootton for 26 years from Michaelmas 1801	-	-	15 10 —
	Rent of the girls' school 1s. and an acknowledgment of 5s. a year paid by the trustees of Dr. Williams's library, for the use of a window looking into a yard belonging to the school	-	-	— 6 —
Total		-	-	£71 6 —

The houses in St. Martin's-le-Grand were let on a survey and valuation of the rents and for the terms of years fixed by a surveyor; the tenants being bound to lay out the sums of £149 6s. and £130 10s. in repairs of the respective houses, and to keep them insured. The houses in St. Giles were also let with the approbation of a surveyor, and in consideration of money laid out by the tenants in repairs, according to an agreement made five years previous to the dates of the leases. The premises appear to have been let for their value, but the houses in St. Martin's-le-Grand will probably be much increased in value from their contiguity to the new Post Office intended to be built.

The funded property of the charity, which has arisen from sundry donations and legacies for general Purposes, is as follows :—

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
2,098	10	3	Bank stock; dividend	-	-	209 17 —
1,950	—	—	three per cent. consols	-	-	58 10 —
1,600	—	—	three per cents. of 1726	-	-	48 — —
2,400	—	—	old South Sea annuities	-	-	72 — —
Total				-	-	£388 7 —

There is also an annual payment to the charity of £4 made by the trustees under the will of Mrs. *Ashton*, dated the 30th of March 1727, whereby she bequeathed to the trustees of the charity school of St. Giles, Cripplegate, the yearly sum of £4 per annum, so long as a charity school should be there continued, for or towards the support of such charity school. She also thereby devised estates in the county of Bedford, for charitable and other purposes, but there is no charge by the will of the annuity of £4 on her real estate. Her trustees are in possession of stock in the public funds, but whether any part of it arose from her personal estate, is not known; no part of it is specifically appropriated to answer the annual payment of £4 to the school; the payment, however, is regularly made by her trustees.

The sum of £4 4s. is received annually for the use of the school, under the name of the city gift, from the chamberlain of London,; and appears from the books at the chamberlain's office to be an allowance or compensation for loss of income, occasioned by pulling down some houses in the parish, many years ago, to build stabling at the green yard. And a further annual donation is received from the Ironmongers' company, being a portion of Betton's charity; this sum is of uncertain amount, but may be taken on an average at £6 a year. The whole annual income of the charity, on the above computation, amounts to £473 17s. exclusive of some subscriptions amounting on an average to £40 a year.

The income of this charity is applied in the education and clothing of 102 boys, and in the payment of apprentice fees and providing clothes for such of the boys as are apprenticed on leaving school. The number apprenticed is on an average ten in each year; the apprentice fees are £1 10s. each, and the allowance for clothing to apprentices £2 12s. 6d. each. The boys were formerly taken from the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and also from neighbouring parishes;

parishes; but, within the last two years, the applications from the former parish being very numerous, they have been taken from that parish alone. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; they are taught the church catechism, and receive other religious instruction. Some of the trustees attend at the school-house once a month, and examine the children; the vicar of the parish attends at the examination very regularly when in London, and it is stated that he has improved the school greatly by his attention.

It appears from the books of account which were produced, that the annual receipts and expenditure nearly balance each other; a statement of the accounts under general heads for nine years, has been made out and exhibited; it may suffice to insert the expenditure of the year ending May 1817, there being little variation in the accounts of the several years, except in the article of repairs.

One half of the repairs of the school-house is paid by the trustees of the girls school.

Master's salary, £ 84; assistant's, £ 60	-	-	£ 144	—	—
Clothing for 102 boys	-	-	199	14	2
Stationary and school-books	-	-	28	2	9
Dinner and expenses for children on the anniversary day	-	-	18	9	4
Apprentices fees, and clothing for apprentices	-	-	32	16	—
Insurance	-	-	13	16	—
Taxes, water, and sundry repairs	-	-	55	13	—
Coals, candles, poundage, and other expenditure	-	-	53	4	4
			£ 545	15	7

Besides his salary mentioned in the above account, the schoolmaster has the use of the apartments in the school-house already mentioned, an allowance of coals and candles, and a poundage for collecting rents and subscriptions. The place of under-master having been vacant since last June, the duties of the school have been wholly performed by the principal master with the assistance of monitors; he has proposed that the school should be in future conducted in the same manner, but this proposal has not yet been determined on by the trustees.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN RED CROSS-STREET.

It appears from an old parchment writing in the possession of the treasurer of the girl's school in Saint Giles Cripplegate, containing the names of subscribers for the establishment of a school for boys, and which recited, that there was then offered £1,500 to be laid out upon security for and towards maintaining a charity-school for the teaching of 60 poor girls of the said parish, provided the parish would be at the charge of building a school for that purpose; that the trustees and others concerned in promoting the building a school for boys, engaged, out of the ground then purchased in Red Cross-street for that purpose, to allow gratis a sufficient part thereof for the building a school for the said girls, and to build the same with a convenient habitation for their mistress, provided the whole that should be subscribed should be sufficient to answer the charges of both schools.

In pursuance of the above design, the school-house described in the report of the charity school in Red Cross-street for boys was erected, and the apartments therein appropriated to the girls school, consisting of a school-room and two rooms for a school-mistress, were granted for 900 years to the trustees of the girls school, at the annual rent of one shilling. One half of the expense of the repairs of the school-house is defrayed by the trustees of the girls school.

The estates of the charity consist first of 19 houses, one in Spital-square, and the remainder in Fort-street, built on five pieces of ground, formerly part of the Old Artillery-garden in the Old Artillery-ground, between Bishopsgate-street and Spital-fields; and secondly, of a house in King-street, Seven Dials. As to the 19 houses, it appears, that by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated the 24th August 1710, between the honourable Anne Watson, sole executrix of the will of Lady Eleanor Hollis of the first part, and John Duke of Newcastle and others of the second part, reciting, that the said Lady Eleanor Hollis, by her will dated the 26th September 1707, had declared, that the overplus of all

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LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Giles
Cripplegate.

Charity School
for Boys,
Redcross-street,
continued.

Charity School
for Girls,
Redcross-street.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

Saint Giles
Cripplegate.

Charity School
for Girls,
Redcross-street,
continued.

her personal estate should be laid out by her said executrix in such charitable uses as she should approve ; and that the said Anne Watson, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in a cause of the Attorney-General *v.* the honourable Anne Watson, had laid out the overplus of the said personal estate in certain ground-rents near the Old Artillery-ground, of the yearly value of £ 62 3s. to be settled upon the trusts thereafter-mentioned ; it was witnessed, that the said Anne Watson thereby conveyed the said five pieces of ground, being part of the Old Artillery-garden, with the houses respectively built thereon, then amounting to nine, to the said Duke of Newcastle and others, and their heirs, in trust, for the maintenance of 50 poor children, and a schoolmistress to teach them to read and work, and instruct them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion as professed by the Church of England ; and by certain rules annexed to the indenture, it was among other things provided, that the mistress should be an unmarried woman, a member of the Church of England, a frequenter of the communion, and not under 30 years of age, to be chosen for one year, and removeable at the discretion of the trustees ; that she should teach the children to spell, read, and sew ; and that the children should wear their caps, bands, clothes, and other marks of distinction every day.

It appears by the indenture, that at the time of the purchase, there were nine houses standing on the ground in the Old Artillery-garden ; the number of them at present is 19.

The house in King-street, Seven Dials, is part of an estate purchased in 1728, principally by means of a legacy left by Mrs. Palmer ; and of which estate an account is given in the report of the charity-school for boys.

One of the 19 houses built in the Old Artillery-ground is let on lease for 70 years, to expire in 1830, the lessee having built the house ; and 14 of them were let for terms of 31 years (being on repairing leases) pursuant to the advice of a surveyor ; three of the houses are let on lease to one of the trustees, but he was not elected a trustee until many years after the lease was granted to him. All the houses appear to be let for their full value ; and their value has been diminished since the letting, in consequence of a decrease in trade in this neighbourhood.

The rental of the houses is stated in the Appendix, together with a particular of the funded property belonging to the charity, which is of large amount, and has arisen from legacies and savings of income funded from time to time.

The whole income is as follows :—

From rents	-	-	-	£ 302 18 — per annum.
From dividends of stock	-	-	-	553 — —
Total	-	-	-	<u>£ 855 18 —</u>

There are 100 girls in the school who are educated and fully clothed ; the number was gradually increased from 50 to 80 ; and in 1792, it was finally increased to 100. They are under the care of three schoolmistresses, who live in the school-house, being a widow and her two daughters. The children are appointed by the trustees ; they are admitted between the ages of 8 and 12 years, and continue in the school until the age of 14. They are allowed a complete suit of clothes on leaving school, and have usually a Bible and Prayer-book then given to each.

The expenditure, in salaries to the schoolmistress, clothing the children, books, repairs, coals, and ordinary expenses of the institution, appear, on an average of 10 years, to amount to about £ 526 per annum. The income of the charity greatly exceeds the expenditure. Considerable sums have been lately invested in the purchase of part of the stock mentioned above ; and at the audit in May 1818, there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £ 158 8s. 2d.

The yearly salaries of the mistresses are £ 52 to the head mistress, and £ 42 to each of the other two.

The school is visited monthly by the trustees.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

St. Clement Danes.

St. Margaret's.

St. Paul's school, Covent Garden.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

THE parochial schools of Saint Clement Danes were established, by subscription, about the year 1701, for the education of 50 boys and 30 girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is an estate belonging to them, in West-street, Seven Dials, comprising the houses Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in that street; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the next street, called Tower-street; and Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Little Earl-street adjoining; a public house in the last-mentioned street, called The Duke of Newcastle; another house in Church-row, Hampstead, and one-third of seven houses in Belton-street, Long Acre; which several messuages form the whole of the real estate of the charity.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Clement Danes,

The houses in Seven Dials were purchased partly with a legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, and partly out of savings and donations. Mrs. Palmer, by her will dated 4th August 1726, directed her executors to pay £500 for the use of the charity school, for poor boys and girls of the parish of St. Clement Danes, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, and the rents and profits thereof to be paid and disposed of for the maintenance and education of the said poor boys and girls, as her executors, the ministers and churchwardens of the said parish, should judge most convenient.

This legacy was duly paid, and the trustees of the said charity school added £60 out of their stock; and with the said sums of £500 and £60 a purchase was made of several houses, parcels of ground, and ground rents, amounting to £20 per annum, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields; which said premises, by an indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled, dated 12th October 1728, were conveyed to the minister and churchwardens of the parish and 14 trustees, upon trust, to dispose of the rents and profits for the yearly maintenance and education of the poor boys and girls of the charity school of St. Clement Danes, according to the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer. The dimensions of the premises so purchased appear in a plan in the margin of the deed of the 12th October 1728, and are set forth in the evidence relating to this charity in the Appendix. The property at Hampstead came by the will of Edward Halsted, Esq. dated 3d November 1730; whereby after reciting that he had lately purchased three freehold houses, with gardens, in Church-row, Hampstead, he gave one of the said houses and a garden, walled in, with the appurtenances lying on the south side of the said street, with the privilege of a footway in the little field at the back of the said house, to the said charity schools of St. Clement Danes, of which he had been several years a trustee, for their use for ever.

The property in New Belton-street, was devised to the charity under the will of Martha Strode, dated the 15th April 1720, whereby she devised £1,000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the benefit of the poor children of the charity schools of St. Clement Danes, St. Martin in the Fields, and St. Dunstan in the West; the income to be equally divided amongst the said three parishes for the use of the said schools. With this money, to which £50 was added out of the stock of the three schools in equal proportions, the ground of seven houses in New Belton-street, and the buildings thereon erected were purchased, and the same were conveyed to the then trustees by indenture of lease and release, bearing date respectively the 21st and 22d March 1728.

The amount of the present rents of the houses in the Seven Dials is £262, of which a more particular account is given in the Appendix. It does not appear by any entry in the minute-book, nor could Mr. Ommanney, the present treasurer, inform

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Clement Danes,
continued.

inform us with certainty, what has been the method observed in letting this property; but he stated his impression to be, that public notice was given by the trustees, a competition invited, and the best terms obtained.

The house and premises at Hampstead are held under a lease granted to Mr. John Bridgeman, dated the 16th March 1804, for 28 years, from Christmas 1803, at the yearly rent of £25. The name of the present occupier is Birch; the amount of the rent under the lease immediately preceding was £20, as the treasurer believed. With respect to the houses in Belton-street, it appears that an agreement for a repairing lease for 21 years from Midsummer 1813, was entered into with Joseph Fleming, junior, but that the lease has not yet been executed, as the surveyor of the trustees is of opinion, that he has not satisfactorily performed his repairs according to his agreement. He pays, however, a yearly rent of £175, of which the St. Clement Danes school receives its share, which is £58 6s. 8d. According to the treasurer, the rent paid for these premises is rather above their real value. The total rental therefore at present is £345 6s. 8d.; but the leases of all the premises in the Seven Dials, except the four houses let to Reynolds, will expire in 1820; and the treasurer informs us, that a valuation is intended to be made of them before they are re-let. The sum of £4,900 three per cent. consols, is standing in the names of trustees for the benefit of this charity, which produces a dividend of £147. This stock has been growing from the origin of the charity, by investments and accumulations of savings and donations.

A printed paper was produced to us, setting forth the receipts and payments from the 1st February 1817 to 1st February 1818, from which it appeared, that the amount of receipts, including a balance of the former treasurer's account (£40 15s. 5d.) was £1,004 14s. 6d. and that the expenditure amounted to that sum all but £8 0s. 2d. the balance in the hands of the present treasurer; which expenditure includes an item of £197 16s. 3d. laid out in the purchase of £250 three per cent. consols. From the account books which were also produced to us, it appeared that in the year ending 2d February 1819, the amount on the receipt side, including the former balance of £8 0s. 2d. amounted to £997 18s. and that the expenditure was £770 2s. 11d. Out of the balance of this account which was £226 15s. 1d. a sum of £200 three per cent. consols was bought with the sum of £153 15s. by order of the board, which is included in the before-mentioned sum of £4,900 three per cent. consols.

What the permanent income £492 6s. 8d. falls short of the expenditure, is supplied by subscriptions, collections at sermons, and occasional donations. A small sum is also received annually from the profits of the girls work. The subscriptions last year amounted to £308 19s. 6d.; the year before to £324 16s. 6d.; and the year before that to £331 0s. 6d.; the collections last year were £112 1s.; the year before £86 7s. 6d. and the year before that £94 15s. 8d.

The accounts are audited by the trustees and subscribers every year, about Candlemas day; they lie open for the inspection of the subscribers generally for some days, and are afterwards printed and sent round to them.

There are at present 60 boys and 22 girls in the schools, two girls having been added to the number this year. Eight girls have been added altogether within the last 14 years. But it appears by the minute-book, that there were 70 boys and 40 girls in the year 1714; and in 1741-2, the number of boys appears to have been reduced to 60, which seems to have been the last reduction.

The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the elements of Christian knowledge; the girls are taught the same things, with the addition of needle-work. The boys and girls are fully clothed once a year, and the girls are lodged and boarded in the school-house. The boys are admitted at 7, and remain usually till 10 years old; and the girls at 9, and many remain till 15. If the boys are apprenticed out, £4 is given for their clothing; all the girls on quitting the school receive a complete suit of clothing; and Bibles and Prayer-books are given to all the children on going from the school. The schoolmaster's salary is £80; that of the schoolmistress £30. The rent paid for the school-house £25, the lease of which will expire in 1822.

ST.

ST. MARGARET'S.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL.

City of
WESTMINSTERSt. Margaret's.
Emanuel Hospital.

The Lady *Anne Dacres*, by her will dated the 20th of December 1594, reciting the intention of her late Lord and herself to erect an hospital in Westminster, for the relief of aged people, and the bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts in the said hospital, whereby they might the better live in time to come by their honest labour; willed and devised, that her executors, if she should not live to do it herself, should cause to be built a meet and convenient house with rooms of habitation for 20 poor folk and 20 other poor children, bestowing thereon £300, and should be suitors to the queen for incorporating the said hospital; and after such incorporation procured, that they should assure the manor of Brainsburton in the county of York, and all her lands and hereditaments in Brainsburton, or elsewhere in the county of York (not being parcel of the manor of Woodhall, Elwarbie and Thorclebye, or lying in those places,) to the said incorporation and their successors for ever, for which purpose she devised the same to her executors and their heirs: And she directed, that before such assurance to the said incorporation, her said executors should lease the said manor and lands for a term of 100 years, or some lesser term at their discretion, at a rent of 100, and that the reversion and the said rent should then be conveyed to the incorporation. She further directed, that her executors should purchase a piece of ground in or near Tuthill Fields in Middlesex, of Edward Moore, Esq. at the price at which he had offered it, and should build the hospital thereon, and then assure the same to the incorporation for ever; and desired that the hospital should be called "Emanuel Hospital in Westminster."

After the death of Lady Dacres, her executors, having purchased the ground in Tothill Fields, and built the hospital as directed by her, obtained letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 17th of December, in the 43d year of her reign, whereby she confirmed the foundation of the said hospital for 20 poor aged people to dwell in the same, and also 20 poor children to be brought up there in good and laudable arts, according to the charitable and good meaning of the said Lady Anne Dacres; and she ordained that the executors during their lives, and afterwards the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, should be and be called "Governors of the said Hospital, and of the possessions, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said hospital," and that the said poor people should be a body corporate, by the name of "The Poor of Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex," and be capable of receiving the said manor of Brainsburton, &c. and all other manors, lands, &c.; and she granted that the executors, during their lives, and after the deaths of all of them, the Mayor and Aldermen of London should appoint the poor of the said hospital.

After these letters patent obtained, the hospital, with the court yard and gardens, containing by estimation one acre, and three acres of land next adjoining thereto to the west, and also the manor of Brainsburton or Brandsburton, and premises in Yorkshire (subject to a term of 100 years, which the executors had previously granted therein, at the rent of £100, pursuant to the will of Lady Dacres) were duly conveyed to the said "Poor of Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex."

The manor and estate, called Brandsburton, in Yorkshire, consists of several farms and smaller tenements, containing 2,341A. 1R. 20P. of inclosed lands, and 580A. 3R. 33P. of land in the open pastures. These are let to various tenants, and produce an aggregate rent of £3,100 11s. The particulars of the several holdings, with the names of the tenants, will be found in the rental inserted in the Appendix. All the leases are for 7 or 14 years, and end in 1821, except one, a lease of a house, with about 19 acres of land, granted in 1796, for 31 years, at a rent of £12 4s.; the tenant undertaking to lay out £300 in building, which he has done. When the original lease of the premises at Brandsburton, for 100 years, fell in, they were let for three lives, at £360 per annum. At the falling in of the last leases in 1807, the rental was £1,655 1s. 6d. In the preceding year, 1806, a committee of the court of Mayor and Aldermen went down to view the estate, with the assistance of an eminent land surveyor, under whose advice the rents were raised at the subsequent

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Margaret's.

Emanuel Hospital,
continued.

quent lettings to their present amount. When the present leases expire in 1821, it is stated to us, that the rents will probably receive a farther advance, but we have no immediate means of ascertaining or conjecturing to what amount.

The premises at the back of the hospital consist chiefly of garden ground. They were, till lately, let to one tenant, for a rent of £85, who underlet them in small parcels. About two years ago the governors took them into their own hands, and let them in small tenements to yearly tenants, at an aggregate rent of £301 10s. The tenants names, and their respective rents, are detailed in the Appendix,

The hospital is also possessed of £9,900, three per cent. consolidated annuities; £200 thereof received, under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Stonehouse, by two transfers, in 1794 and 1802, and the rest invested at various times from savings of income; the whole rendering an annual dividend of £297; £2,000 of this was purchased in May 1819, the dividends of which of course had not, at the time of our investigation, come into account.

These several possessions, together with the hospital and its appurtenances, constitute the whole property of the corporation, yielding altogether a gross income of £3,699 1s. viz.

Rents at Brandsburton	-	-	-	£3,100	11	—
Ditto at Westminster	-	-	-	301	10	—
Dividends of stock	-	-	-	297	—	—
				£3,699	1	—

Considerable deductions must however be made from this, on account of disbursements at Brandsburton for tithes (the lands being let tithe free,) repairs, drainage, and banking taxes to the Holderness and the Beverley and Barmston drainages (which have sometimes amounted to a very large sum,) collectors allowance, and other charges. There was formerly an annual sum of £96 paid in lieu of tithe, under a supposed modus; this payment was raised about 25 years ago to £200, on the petition of the then rector; about nine years since the present rector claimed tithe in kind, and the governors finding upon taking legal advice, that the modus could not be supported, have since that time paid an annual composition which varies from year to year; last year it was £806: and it has been fixed for the two ensuing years at £825, which may therefore be taken as the present amount.

These charges may be estimated as follow:—

Composition for tithes	-	-	-	-	£825	—	—
Repairs, drainage and banking tax, dinners to the tenants, and sundry small charges, on an average of the last three years	-	-	-	-	249	18	2
Agent's commission for collecting rents, &c.	-	-	-	-	150	—	—
					£1,224	18	2

This sum deducted from the rental, leaves the net produce of the Brandsburton estate £1,875 12s. 10d. and the clear income of the hospital £2,474 2s. 10d. including the dividends upon the stock just purchased. It should however be observed, that the disbursements at Brandsburton for repairs and drainage tax, have in former years greatly exceeded the average here given, which, as these charges are of very uncertain amount, may possibly turn out to be too low.

It appears by extracts from the repertories of the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which were produced to us that after the government of the incorporation had devolved on them the hospital had been rebuilt, but that the plan of the building had only been carried into effect so far as to admit the 20 poor men and women, and that down to the year 1728, no school had been established there. It seems, indeed, that the executors of Lady Dacres had limited their views to the alm-house, for there is an ancient copy of a body of statutes and ordinances purporting to be made by them, which relate only to the poor people, and contain no regulations respecting the school. This long delay in completing the plan of the founder, is supposed to have been occasioned by the

inadequacy

inadequacy of the revenue; but in the year 1728, it was found, that from the accumulation of the improved rents of the Brandsburton estate after the termination of the 100 years lease, there was in the hands of the chamberlain a sum of £4,588 10s. 6d. belonging to the hospital; and it was resolved to complete the building, and carry into effect the provision for 20 poor children, according to the intent of the founder. This was at length done; and in the year 1736, the children were admitted and the school established.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Margaret's.

Emanuel Hospital,
continued.

In the year 1795, it was found that the revenues were more than sufficient for the limited objects appointed by the founder; and an Act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the governors to admit to the said hospital, and to the benefits of the said charity, an additional number of poor aged persons and poor children. Under the authority of this Act, the number of girls in the hospital was increased from 10 to 12; and a school was set up near Brandsburton, in Yorkshire, to which eight boys were sent, and were there clothed, maintained and educated.

This little school at Brandsburton appears to have succeeded well, and to have been maintained at an easy charge, the whole annual expense being £128, or £16 for each boy, not half the amount expended at the same time on each child in Emanuel hospital. But the other branches of expenditure gradually increased, till the whole at length exceeded the income, and it was found necessary to contract the establishment. A doubt, apparently well founded, having arisen, whether the maintenance of a school elsewhere than at the hospital, did not exceed the powers granted by the founder and extended by the Act of Parliament, it was resolved gradually to discontinue the school at Brandsburton, by not sending any new scholars in the room of those who quitted. That school terminated in 1805.

There are now in the hospital ten boys and twelve girls, the children of poor parents; of whom eight of each sex are from the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, and one of each sex from each of the parishes of Chelsea and Hayes in the county of Middlesex. This selection is directed by the ordinances made by the court of governors, in conformity to a custom which has immemorially prevailed with respect to the appointment of the poor men and women, and which, though its origin is unknown, is claimed as a right by the respective parishes. The children are lodged, clothed, and entirely maintained in the hospital; they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls needlework, and the different departments of household work. They are instructed in the catechism, and attend prayers in the chapel belonging to the hospital, on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, when the regular service of the church is performed, with a sermon on the Sunday. They remain till the age of fourteen, when any who wish it are apprenticed, with a premium of £10; one half of it paid at the time of binding, and the other when they have served half their time.

The master, as directed by the statutes, framed from time to time by the court of governors, and of which the last revision took place in 1802, is a married clergyman of the church of England, and resides with his wife in the hospital. According to those statutes, one of the in-pensioners was to be appointed steward, and to have the charge of provisions, clothing and other necessaries for the children; and one of the female pensioners was to be appointed matron, who should have the charge of dressing the provisions and washing the clothes; for which services each was to receive £10 a year: But these appointments do not now take place; and the offices are undertaken by the master and mistress, who have the entire superintendence of the establishment. The master's salary is £80 a year; and he has £30 a year for providing books and stationary and household implements. The mistress's salary is £50, with an addition of £20 for washing. Coals are allowed them, but not their board, nor any servant, or allowance for one. The master officiates as chaplain.

The provisions and clothing for the children are supplied by contract with a committee of the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, appointed to manage the affairs of the charity, and called "The Emanuel Hospital Committee." On the average of the last three years, the disbursement for provisions has been £417 10s. and for clothing £92 4s. 2d. making the charge for each child £23. 3s. 4d.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

The whole average expenditure upon the hospital for those three years, is as follows :

St. Margaret's.	<i>Almshouses ;</i>	£	s.	d.
Emanuel Hospital, <i>continued.</i>	Allowances to twenty poor men and women, in-pensioners	403	10	—
	Do. to ten out-pensioners	92	14	—
	<i>School ;</i>			
	Provisions for ten boys and twelve girls, medicines, &c.	417	10	—
	Clothing for Do.	92	4	2
	Master's salary	80	—	—
	Do. allowance for books, stationary and household imple- ments	30	—	—
	Mistress's salary, including £20 for washing	70	—	—
	Premiums on apprenticing the children	30	—	—
	House linen and blankets	10	4	10
	<i>Joint charges ;</i>			
	Coals—one chaldron to each in-pensioner, the rest for the school and master	84	14	6
	Rent (for water) and taxes	34	9	2
	Repairs	587	18	11
	Conveyancing expenses, relating to the property in Westminster	12	14	10
	Stamps, clerk, and other necessary disbursements	13	14	1
		<u>£1,959</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

This expenditure falls short of the present clear income, as before detailed, by the sum of £514 8s. 11d. ; and it is to be observed, that it includes a general repair of the almshouse, school and chapel, which took place in 1817, and which cost £1,579 15s. 11d. The average expense of repairs in 1816 and 1818 was only £92 0s. 5d. ; and it is to be presumed, that after so ample and expensive a repair as has now taken place, this average will for some time at least, cover the annual charge. If so, this would reduce the expenditure on the hospital, upon its present establishment, to £1,463 15s. 7d. leaving a surplus of income of £1,011 7s. 4d. This calculation must however be taken subject to the observation before made, as to the uncertainty of the amount of disbursements at Brandsburton.

Upon an average of the last ten years, the gross income of the charity has been

	£3,513	5	4½
The expenditure including the disbursements at Brands-			
burton	3,249	2	—
Giving an annual surplus of	<u>£264</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4½</u>

From the accruing balances thus produced, £2,500 three per cent. consols were purchased in 1815, for the sum of 1,462 10s. and in May last £2,000 more were purchased for the sum of £1,447 10s. and there is now a balance in hand of £637 11s. 8½d. applicable to the Midsummer payments at the hospital.

When the advance of rents at Brandsburton took place in 1807, a plan was actually adopted by the court of Mayor and Aldermen, upon a report of the hospital committee, for doubling all the objects of the charity. The greatly increased payment as a composition for tithe, which commenced soon after, obliged them to suspend their design ; but it is to be hoped, that the actual increase of the annual surplus, and the expected improvement of the funds upon the new lettings in 1821, will enable them to carry it into effect.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, COVENT GARDEN.

Paul's School,
Covent Garden.

A school for boys was established in this parish, in the year 1701, the benefit of which was extended to girls, in 1712.

Its fixed income consists of—

£2,350 three per cent. old South Sea annuities	Dividend.	£70	10	—
£10 per annum long annuities		10	—	—
		<u>£80</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>

This

The stock arose from savings from the annual subscriptions and bequests, a system having been adopted of investing all legacies, and of supporting the annual expenses by subscriptions and collections at sermons.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

There is no school-house, and the charity-children, amounting to 15 boys and 15 girls, are lodged and boarded in the poor-house. During school hours the charity boys and the pauper boys are kept by themselves in the hall of the poor-house, and they sleep separately from the adult paupers. The girls are at all times kept, maintained, and taught in a separate wing of the building under the care of a school-mistress.

St. Paul's School,
Covent Garden,
continued.

The children belonging to the charity are clothed as well as boarded and lodged. The pauper boys, in number 35, are taught on the Madras system with those of the charity; and the pauper girls, amounting to 18, are educated under the same system with the charity girls, but the pauper children derive no other benefit from the charity.

The schoolmaster has a salary of £30 per annum, and the school-mistress £20.

They have each an apartment in the poor-house, and board at the matron's table; they have also their washing found them, and have an additional £10 per annum for teaching and taking care of the pauper children.

The sum of £320 is paid annually, out of the charity funds, to the overseers of the parish; in consideration of which, they take upon themselves the board, lodging, washing, salaries of master and mistress, and all the other expenses, except books and stationary, and the apprentice fees.

The children are appointed by the trustees. When a vacancy occurs, notice is given in the church, of the day and hour of election. At the time appointed the trustees assemble in the vestry, and proceed to the election, selecting the fittest objects of charity and giving a preference to the children of decayed housekeepers.

The children are admitted at the age of eight, and are kept till from 13 to 15 years old, when they are either placed out as apprentices, or put into respectable services, with a fee of £4 4s. which is given at two payments; one at six weeks after the contract is entered on, and the other when half the apprenticeship or service is elapsed. On leaving school each has a Prayer-book, a Bible, and some tracts of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The characters of the parties with whom the children are placed out are strictly inquired into; a register is kept of the situations obtained for them; and inquiry is made into the behaviour of the children and masters twice a year, and oftener if necessary.

They are all taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and religion on the principles of the Established Church, and the girls are taught in addition needle-work and spinning; they make their own clothes and the linen of the boys. A part of the time of the boys is devoted to the manufactory of bed-sacking, corn sacks, and rope mats, under the superintendence of a task-master. The children go twice on Sunday to church; and every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, prayers are read to all the inhabitants of the poor-house. They have also a lecture every Friday evening from the curate of the parish.

	£	s.	d.
The receipts for the year ending Lady-day 1818, were	-	-	450 10 4
Expenditure for the same period	-	-	397 — 5
<hr/>			
The receipts from Lady-day 1818 to Lady-day 1819, together			
with the balance of the former account	-	-	371 14 7
Disbursements for the same period	-	-	363 15 3
<hr/>			
Balance due from the treasurer	-	-	£ 7 19 4
<hr/>			

The treasurer's accounts are annually audited in April up to the preceding Lady-day, at a general meeting of the trustees; and it is intended in future to hold the audit after the April dividends have been received.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton. St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. Chiswick. St. James's, Clerkenwell : The parochial school. Pentonville charity school.	St. John, Hampstead : Stock's charity. Sunday school.	St. Paul's, Shadwell : Parochial school. Protestant Dissenters school, in Shakespeare's Walk ; and Shakespeare's Walk Female school.
Ealing : Boys school. Girls charity school.	Hanwell : Hobayne's charity. Parochial school at New Brentford.	St. Leonard's, Shoreditch : Parochial school for boys. Parochial school for girls. Sunday school. Aske's charity school at Hox- ton.
Enfield. Fulham : The charity schools. Latymer, or boys charity school at Hammersmith. Female charity school at Ham- mersmith.	Highgate : Cholmeley's grammar school. Girls charity school.	St. Dunstan's, Stepney : Charity school in Mile-End New Town. Charity school in Mile-End Old Town. Stepney Meeting school in Mile-End Old Town. Charity school at Ratcliffe.
St. George the Martyr. St. Giles in the Fields : Shelton's charity school.	St. Andrew's, Holborn : Lady Nevill's charity. Parochial school.	St. Mary, Stoke Newington.
St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury : The parochial school.	Isleworth : The Blue school. Sunday school.	St. Mary, Stratford Bow : Coburne's charity. Sir John Jolles's school. Prestly's charity.
Hackney : Mrs. Audley's charity, and the parochial school. Homerton academy. Norris's school in Grove-street. Ram's chapel school for boys, at Homerton. Ram's chapel school for girls, at Homerton. Wells-street chapel school.	Islington : Parochial schools. Lady Temple's charity. Westbrook's charity.	Tottenham : The grammar school. Girls Blue school. Girls Green school.
	Kensington : Margaret Leech's charity. National school.	St. John's, Wapping.
	St. Anne, Limehouse. All Saints Poplar and Blackwall : The Free school. National school.	
	St. Sepulchre : Boys school. Girls school.	

ACTON.

LADY CONWAY'S BEQUEST.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Acton.

Lady Conway's
Bequest.

IT appears, by the evidence of the Rector of Acton, that the only money which can be called a permanent fund, applicable to any charity in the parish of Acton, is the weekly sum of one shilling, which arises under the will of *Catherine Lady Viscountess Conway*, dated 29th March 1637, of which an extract appears in an old book produced by the witness, to the following effect: "I do will and devise unto the said company of Grocers in London aforesaid, "to and for this use, intent and purpose following: the sum of £200 of lawful "money of England, the which I will shall be paid and delivered unto the master "and wardens of the said company of Grocers for the time being, next after the "aforesaid £300 shall be paid and delivered unto the deacons of the Dutch "church afore-mentioned, upon special trust and confidence, and to and for this "intent and purpose following, viz.: that the master and wardens of the said "company of Grocers for the time being, do and shall, yearly and every "year for ever, well and truly pay and allow, or cause to be paid or allowed, "unto the minister and churchwardens of the said parish of Acton aforesaid "for the time being, for and in respect of the profit and benefit of the said "£200, which I have willed unto the said company as aforesaid, one yearly "sum or payment of £10 of lawful English money, by quarterly payments of "50s. at the aforesaid four most usual feasts or quarter days in the years afore- "mentioned, or within the like space of 10 days next after every quarter day, "by even portions; the first payment thereof to begin and be made the next "quarter day after the said £200 shall come to the hands or be delivered to "the said company; the which yearly sum or payment of £10, my mind and "will is, and I do appoint shall be yearly and every year for ever disposed of "and given in this manner, by and with the consent, direction and appointment "of

" of the said minister and churchwardens of the said parish of Acton for the
 " time being, or the more part of them ; that is to say, unto 21 poor people of
 " the said parish of Acton, that shall be aged, lame, sick, or stand in great need
 " of relief and comfort, upon every Sunday or Sabbath day in the year, yearly
 " and for ever, one twopenny wheaten loaf to every of them a-piece, and 12
 " pence a-piece weekly, for the teaching and instructing of six poor children
 " (whose parents are poor) that for the time being shall live and dwell within
 " the said parish and town of Acton aforesaid, for to learn to read English,
 " which I do desire the ministers and churchwardens of the same parish of
 " Acton for the time being to have and take care of, that it may be done and
 " performed according to my true meaning, always having regard to those that
 " shall be poorest, and stand in most need of help and relief."

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Acton.

Lady Conway's
Bequest,
continued.

On reference to the original will in the Commons, it was found, that instead of the words " 12 pence a-piece weekly," as given in the above extract, the words used by the testatrix, were " 12 pence a week weekly ;" and accordingly it always has been considered, that 12 pence was to be paid for the whole number educated ; and that sum per week has been regularly received by the churchwardens from the Grocer's company, and till within about the last 10 years was paid to a schoolmistress in the village, for teaching six poor children ; during the seven succeeding years, the number of children were reduced to four, it being found impossible to procure any person to teach six children for 12 pence a week. For the last three years, it has, with the consent of the rector and churchwardens, been paid to the fund of the national school, which has, during that period, been established in the parish.

ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

THE PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOL.

The parochial charity school, at Bethnal Green, was founded by voluntary subscription, in 1763, for the education of 30 girls. In 1765, 10 boys were added ; the whole to be clothed as well as educated. The numbers have since been increased at different times to 35 boys and 35 girls, at which they now continue.

St. Matthew,
Bethnal Green.

Parochial
Charity School.

The only permanent funds are £2,550, three per cent. reduced annuities, and £200 three per cent. consolidated annuities, raised from savings of income, donations, legacies, and collections after charity sermons, and yielding together an annual dividend of £82 10s. and a rent-charge of £4 4s. per annum, left by the will of *Francis Newham*, in 1809 ; £2 2s. thereof issuing out of a house, No. 62, in Whitechapel Road, and the other £2 2s. out of a house at Clapton, making the whole permanent income £86 14s.

The school is entitled to two legacies in reversion ; one of £2000 three per cent. consols, bequeathed by the will of *Henry Stavelly*, Esq. (proved the 4th May 1816,) for the addition of six boys and six girls to the school, after the death of his widow, who is still alive ; the other of a sum of £500, bequeathed by the will of the Rev. *Cornelius Winter* (proved the 10th January 1808,) payable after the death of his widow, and of John Edis and Sarah his wife, therein mentioned, on condition that after payment of the same, each child, on his admission, should be presented with a Bible ; and on leaving the school, and producing the Bible so given, should be moreover presented with Dr. Doddridge's " Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul." There is also a contingent bequest of £700, three per cent. consols, left to the elders of the French church, by *Elizabeth Pontier* ; the interest, after repairing her family vault, to be applied to the use of the minister and poor of the said church ; and in case of neglect in repairing the vault, or that the said church should be shut up, and service omitted to be performed, then to go to the treasurer of this school ; the interest to be applied, after repairing the vault, to the use and benefit of the school.

The school-house was built by subscription on a piece of ground held on a lease which will expire in 1851, at a ground rent of £4. The cellars are let off at £4, so that the house is got rent free.

The children are fully clothed, and are taught reading, writing and arithmetic ; and the girls sewing and marking in addition. They attend church on Sundays and prayer-days with the master and mistress ; and in Lent are examined in the catechism in church.

The

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Matthew,
Bethnal Green.

Parochial
Charity School,
continued.

The master and mistress have a salary of £80, and three chaldrons and an half of coals, and reside in the school-house. The clothing last year cost £137 5s., with the addition of £11 16s. 7d. for cloaks for the girls, an expense which occurs once in about five years. The repairs were £50 11s.; stationary and printing, £22. The whole expenditure of the year was £349 11s. 7d.; the receipt, including a balance of £23 10s. 8d. from the former year, was £362 13s. leaving a balance in hand of £13 1s. 5d.

CHISWICK.

Chiswick.

A school was established in this place by voluntary contributions, in February 1706-7, for affording instruction in reading, and the principles of the Christian religion to 20 boys and 10 girls. It is entitled, under the will of Lady Capel, concerning which we have made a distinct report, to an annual payment now amounting to £37 10s. being the twelfth part of the rents and profits of an estate called Parry Court Farm, near Faversham, in Kent.

Mr. *Robert Horley*, by his will in the year 1800, left out of the dividend of £100 three per cent. consols (part of a sum of £700 in the same stock) the sum of £1 per annum to this school, and £2 per annum to the Sunday school. These two sums are received at Messrs. Stephenson and Salts, bankers, on the account of Mr. James Masters, of Stafford, the executor of Mr. Horley's executor; and as the daily and Sunday schools are united, they are carried into one fund.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Blackshaw*, by will dated 5th September 1805, gave to trustees, for the benefit of the school, £100 three per cent. consols, authorizing them to change the security, but not otherwise to dispose of the principal. This sum stands in the names of the Rev. Thomas William Bowerbank, and others.

In addition to the several sums above-mentioned, the charity possesses £123 9s. 11d. three per cents. reduced, purchased out of savings, and standing in the names of the Rev. John Prettyman, and others. Upon this latter sum, four years dividends are due, which are intended to be received, and unless wanted for the immediate purposes of the charity, to be invested.

The above are the whole of the permanent funds, producing an income of £47 4s. 1d. per annum.

Previously to August 1813, the charity was possessed of £750 three per cent. consols, and £39 four per cents. arising from savings, which were then sold out, and produced £460 15s. 1d. This sum, with another raised by subscription, amounting together to about £1,200, was expended in building the present boys school and a house for the master, on a piece of ground given for the purpose by the Duke of Devonshire, and in enlarging the girls school.

One hundred and thirty-one boys are educated, and 25 boys and 35 girls are fully clothed. The school is united with the National Society.

The expenditure may be estimated thus:—

The master has £70 per annum, and a house and garden rent free.

The mistress	-	-	-	£40	—	—
Clothing, about	-	-	-	105	—	—
Printing, books, &c.	-	-	-	15	—	—
Coals, about	-	-	-	9	—	—
Insurance	-	-	-	2	4	—
Repairs, about	-	-	-	10	—	—
Rewards, about	-	-	-	4	—	—

£255 4 —

The receipts of 1817, arising from fixed income, subscriptions, charity sermons, and profits of girls work, were - - - £289 17 11

To which is to be added a balance from the former year - 14 1 —

Total . . . £303 18 11

The expenditure of that year was . . . 253 18 11

Balance - - £50 — —

Deposit in the savings bank . . . 36 1 —

Balance in hand . . . £13 19 —

The

The subscriptions and collections at charity sermons, produce, on an average, £230 per annum, and the children's work from £17 to £20. The accounts are annually audited.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Chiswick,
continued.

ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

This school was established in the year 1700 by subscriptions. The property now consists of two freehold houses in Silverstreet (formerly Turnmill-street,) Clerkenwell, given by the will of Thomas Crosse, Esq. dated 20th February 1709, of which the following is an extract:—"Item: I give to the charity school of Clerkenwell, all those my two freehold messuages, situate in Turnmill-street, in the said parish of St. James Clerkenwell, now on lease to Alexander Clark, tallow chandler, at the rent of £10 a year." The school has also a freehold estate, consisting of twelve houses, called Redhill's-rents in Vine-street, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, left by the same will of Thomas Crosse, by the description of "All my freehold estate in Vine-street."

St. James,
Clerkenwell.
Parochial School.

This is all the property of the school in land or houses. The property in Silver-street is let to Andrew Redpath, by lease, dated 31st December 1808, for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas 1807, at the yearly rent of £42. The houses in Redhill's-rents are let to John Humphreys, by lease dated 26th August 1805, for 31 years, from Michaelmas 1802, at the yearly rent of £50. At the last letting of the houses, they were valued, and the state of the repairs ascertained by a surveyor, and they were let according to his opinion, upon repairing leases. The houses in Redhill's-rents were in very bad condition, which is stated to be the reason for their being let for so long a term.

Under the same will of Thomas Crosse, and an Act of Parliament for building Clerkenwell church, £10 a year is received from the churchwardens of the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, as a rent of the gallery in the parish church; the Act stating it to be "a payment of the annual sum of £10 to the treasurer for the time being of the charity school of the same parish, on the 25th day of March yearly, the same having been agreed to be paid for ever as a compensation for the expense sustained by a benefactor to the said charity school, in erecting a gallery in the said church." Also £1 a year under the will of Ann Gardiner, dated 6th January 1803, whereby she devised to the parish two small houses in Hockley-in-the-Hole Clerkenwell, and directed £1 to be paid out of the rent to the use of the charity school; and £5 per annum under the will of Edmond Howard, dated 22d November 1720, whereby he devised a copyhold estate in or near Cooper's-lane, in the parish of Northall, to his nephew, after the decease of his wife, charged with the payment of £5 a year for ever to the charity children belonging to the school of St. James Clerkenwell. This last mentioned sum is regularly received by the treasurer, William Marmaduke Sellon, Esq. of Mr. Cotton, a stockbroker, in Finch-lane, but the treasurer does not know who is the present proprietor. An annual sum of £1 is also received under the will of Stephen Lefebvre, dated 18th May 1769, whereby he devised that sum for ever to the charity school, being the interest of £33 6s. 8d. new South Sea annuities. This interest is always received at the South Sea House, the stock standing in the name of the testator.

The funded property belonging to the school consists of £800 three per cent. consols, standing in the names of Mr. Sellon, B. R. Thompson, Felton Matthew, and the Rev. Richard Lendon; £185 3s. 8d. three per cent. consols, in the names of Mr. Sellon, John Shallis, and B. R. Thompson; and £64 14s. 6d. three per cent. consols, in the names of Mr. Sellon, Rev. Thomas Sheppard, and John King. The total of the capital stock is £1,049 18s. 2d. producing dividends to the amount of £31 9s. 11d.

This funded property arose in the following manner:—The £800 three per cents, was bought out of savings of income, between 1795 and 1815. The sum of £185 3s. 8d. three per cent., stock was bought with a legacy of John Taylor, under his will, dated 19th December 1792, whereby he bequeathed to

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. James,
Clerkenwell.Parochial School,
continued.

the treasurer of the charity school, £100, to be invested in three per cents, the dividends to be applied as follows; £2 2s. twice in every year for six poor boys, whose specimens of writing should be adjudged by the trustees to be the best, and the surplus of the dividends to be applied in framing such specimens, and for the use of the school, as the trustees should think proper. The other sum of £64 14s. 6d. was bought on the 27th July 1818, with £50, a donation from Mr. Moore. This school also receives a portion of Mr. Betton's charity, which amounts on an average to about £8 per annum. The rest of the school income arises from subscriptions, which on an average of three years amount to about £283 10s. per annum. The donations on the same average are £4. The like average of sermons is £134 per annum. A collection at an anniversary dinner, generally produces a surplus (after expenses paid) of £12 per annum. The total amount of the real and funded permanent income is £138 9s. 11d.; and the whole aggregate income, arising from all sources, was last year £580; which income is thus expended.

The establishment, till very lately, was for sixty boys and thirty girls, who were both educated and clothed. Since the new mode of education, one hundred boys and eighty girls have been received for education in addition to that number, and now out of these one hundred boys and eighty girls, twenty-four boys and sixteen girls, in addition to the original number, are clothed, making together eighty-four boys and fifty-six girls. The following will shew the average of three years expenditure:

	£	s.	d.
The master's salary	70	—	—
The mistress's ditto	40	—	—
Pension to the late mistress	31	10	—
To an assistant master for attending the children to church	3	—	—
Ground-rent of school-house	10	—	—
A cellar underneath	3	3	—
Quit rent to the lord of the manor	2	10	—
Taxes per annum	2	15	2
Average of repairs of the school-house	10	—	—
Articles of furniture for master and mistress	2	3	—
Coals and wood	21	4	10
Candles	5	16	4
Printed books	10	—	—
Stationary	12	15	7
Gratuities	5	—	—
Rewards under Taylor's will	5	—	—
Clothing sixty boys, at £2 8s. 10½d.	146	13	4
Ditto of forty girls, at £2 4s. 8½d.	88	7	11
Sundries	9	10	—
Poundage on subscriptions	19	10	—
Dinner and expenses of St. Paul's anniversary	24	—	—
Apprentice fees	8	8	—
Gratuities and rewards to girls	5	—	—
Total	£536	7	2

The balance at the audit last year was £38 18s. 3d. The treasurer has since received different sums of money, and has placed £80 in the Finsbury savings bank for the school. The additional expense of clothing will of course come into this year's account. The accounts are audited every year in July, by a committee of ten trustees appointed for that purpose. The treasurer visits the school occasionally, and states himself to have every reason to be well satisfied with the master and mistress. Two of the committee visit almost every day.

The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and receive religious instruction according to the principles of the Church of England. The girls, the same, with needle-work in addition. The children are admitted from seven until eleven years of age, and remain till fourteen. Each subscriber in rotation presents a child, and on a boy's leaving school, if he obtains a master within two months from his so leaving school, he is bound apprentice, and has

has a fee of 40s. The parents and masters are seen and examined by the committee before the binding. Such girls as obtain a situation in two months after leaving school, and remain in that situation twelve months, and produce a letter of recommendation from their master or mistress, have 20s.; and if they remain two years in the same situation, have a further sum of 20s. All the children on leaving have a Bible and Prayer-book. The boys are clothed fully once a year, with the addition of two shirts, a hat, one pair of stockings, three bands and two pair of shoes. The girls are clothed fully, and with some extra articles. The master occupies two rooms in the school-house, rent and tax free, and is allowed coals and candles. The mistress has the same advantages.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. James,
Clerkenwell.

Parochial School,
continued.

PENTONVILLE CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was established by voluntary contributions in 1788. It was originally a Sunday school, and was converted into a day school on the subscriptions being increased. The number of children has been gradually enlarged from that of ten boys and ten girls to 65 of each sex. The children are instructed on the national system, in reading, writing and arithmetic; and the girls are also taught needle-work. Thirty boys and thirty girls are completely clothed, the rest are supplied with shoes.

Pentonville
Charity School.

The school-house was built, at an expense of £1,261, on part of a piece of ground in Collier-street, Pentonville, held under a lease for 65 years from Midsummer 1810 at a pepper corn rent, granted in consideration of £230, raised by donations and savings of subscriptions. The remainder of the ground was demised in 1812, with the approbation of the subscribers at a meeting, to Thomas Tebbutt, for the residue of the original term, wanting twenty days, at the annual rent of £6 10s.; the tenant has since built a small house on the land. The other property of the charity consists of £550, four per cent. stock, purchased at various times by savings of income; of £1,000, three per cents of 1726, standing in the name of the Accountant General, and bequeathed by Thomas Hitchins to the treasurer and trustees of the school, by will dated the 17th of February 1798; and of a bond for £100 from the trustees for building the new church at Clerkenwell, bearing the interest of £4 per annum, and which bond was assigned for the use of the school by a Mrs. Hardwick.

The income of the charity from the above sources, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent	-	-	6 10 —
Dividends of stock	-	-	52 — —
Interest of bond	-	-	4 — —
	£	62	10 —

The charity has also received annually from subscriptions, on an average of eight years, about £200; from collections at sermons £70 or £80; from a subscription of Mr. Mellish, the representative for the county of Middlesex, £5 5s.; and from the Ironmongers Company, being part of Betton's charity, about £7.

The principal items of expenditure, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Master's salary	-	-	80 — —
Mistress's salary	-	-	30 — —
Clothing, on an average	-	-	134 — —
Coals, about	-	-	10 10 —
Books, printing, stationary and turnery, about	-	41	4 9
Anniversary dinner and rewards to the children, about	-	8	— —
Repairs of last year	-	27	19 10
Rewards	-	5	— —
Secretary's salary	-	5	5 —

The income is not always equal to the expenditure. The accounts are audited annually, and a copy of them is left with the secretary for the inspection of the subscribers at large. A committee of ladies visit the girls school daily, and the boys school is inspected weekly by a committee of subscribers.

EALING.

EALING.

THE BOYS SCHOOL.

County of
MIDDLESEX.Ealing.
Boys School.

A school for boys was established in this parish by voluntary subscription, in 1703-4.

In 1782, a freehold school-house was purchased for £210 from the funds in hand, and the sum of £105 7s. 2d. was expended on the building. This property was conveyed by deed, dated 2d November 1782, to three trustees of the charity in fee, since which time a school-house has been built. The property now consists of a dwelling-house and garden, the residence of the schoolmaster, and a large room on the premises built in 1817, which is used as the National School. £442 10s. 8d. (of which £400 was raised by subscription, and the remainder was furnished by the funds of the charity) was laid out in building the new school-room and repairing the old house. The whole premises comprise about half an acre of land, and are worth about £30 per annum. The new school-room will contain 100 boys.

The trustees of this school receive annually the sum of £37 10s. being the twelfth part of the rent of an estate called Parry Court Farm, near Faversham, in Kent, under the will of Lady *Capel*, which has been the subject of a separate report. The funded property consists of £2,562 12s. three per cent consols, £76 17s. 6d. dividend, which arose from legacies and savings, the first investment having been made in 1762.

An annuity of £30 per annum is paid to the treasurer of this charity at the Accountant General's office, under the will and codicil of *Alithia Maria Stafford*, dated respectively the 13th and 13th March 1810. After the death of Mrs. Stafford a suit in Chancery was instituted, in consequence of which the money is paid by the Accountant General. It has been received from the 29th September 1810.

Mr. *Jonathan Gurnell*, by his will dated 27th May 1752, gave to his executors £700 three per cent. annuities, or the sum of £700 to be laid out in three per cent. annuities, at their option, for the use and benefit, as to two-sevenths thereof of the charity school at Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, and the charity concerning the same from time to time, in such manner and sort as his said executors, or the survivors or survivor of them, his or her executors or administrators, should think fit and direct; and he directed, that the remaining five-sevenths should be disposed of to another charitable purpose. The interest or dividend of £6 is received by the treasurer of the charity under this bequest.

The total amount therefore of the fixed income, is	-	-	£ 150	7	6
And the average annual produce of subscriptions and charity					
sermons	-	-	-	-	100 — —
					<hr/>
					£ 250 7 6
					<hr/>

There are at present 106 boys in the school; previous to 1817 there were only 20. The number of boys educated is now unlimited, but the clothing is still confined to 20, who are nominated by any subscriber, and approved of at the monthly meeting. They are admitted as soon as they appear capable of receiving instruction, and remain till 14 years of age, when, if their conduct has been good, they are apprenticed with a fee of £10, if masters can be procured for that sum. In the last two years six boys have been apprenticed. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; and on leaving school are presented with a bible, prayer-book, the whole duty of man, and Lewis's catechism.

The ordinary expenditure amounts on an average to about £275. The accounts are annually audited at a meeting, to which all the subscribers are summoned.

The school is occasionally visited by the secretary and treasurer; and at the last examination of the boys, a donation of £5 was given to the schoolmaster, as a testimony of the satisfaction of the managers of the school.

The ordinary items of expenditure for the year ending Midsummer 1818, were as follow :

Schoolmaster's salary	-	-	-	-	£70	—	—
The late master's pension	-	-	-	-	80	4	—
Printing	-	-	-	-	5	18	—
Clothing (the average annual expense on this head being £52; but in this year, owing to accidental circumstances, only 14 received clothing)	-	-	-	-	36	14	8
Coals	-	-	-	-	6	1	—
Assessed taxes	-	-	-	-	9	1	4
Stationary and other disbursements	-	-	-	-	15	18	11
Books from the Bartlett's buildings society	-	-	-	-	7	6	6
Apprentice fees	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
					£251	4	5

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Ealing.

Boys School,
continued.

THE GIRLS CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was founded by Dame *Jane Rawlinson*, who by her will dated 7th October 1712, gave £500 to Timothy Botton and others upon trust, with such sum to purchase in fee the sum of £20 per annum, or so much more yearly rent as the said sum of £500 would purchase in freehold lands within 25 miles of Ealing; and out of the rents and profits yearly to pay for the maintenance of a schoolmistress within the said parish, to teach 20 poor girls of the said parish to read English and to work plain work, the sum of £14, to be paid quarterly; and she also directed, that both the children and mistress should be appointed and be removable by the trustees, and the minister and churchwardens of the parish for the time being, in writing.

Girls Charity
School.

On or about the year 1770, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the charity; and by an order made upon a petition, bearing date the 13th February 1787, it was directed, that the stock arising from the legacy should be laid out in the purchase of certain freehold lands, which were afterwards purchased; and that the trustees should out of the rents and profits of the lands to be purchased, pay the schoolmistress £14 per annum, and apply the remainder (if any) from time to time as they should think fit, for the benefit of the said poor girls, or any of them. A purchase was accordingly made of two freehold fields adjoining Ealing church-yard, containing together 13A. 3R. 38P. the one called Church Mead, and the other Paddle Hill; and they were respectively conveyed by indentures of lease and release, dated 9th and 10th of August 1787, to the trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery. The purchase money, amounting to £790, was made up of the legacy of Lady Rawlinson; of a further legacy of £200 given by the will of Dr. Courayer (who is described as being physician to the late Princess Amelia (in the year 1777), as appears by a table in the parish church), and the remainder was supplied out of the common funds of the charity. These two fields are let by a lease dated 9th May 1807, to the Rev. Dr. George Nicholas, for 21 years from Lady-day 1807, at the yearly rent of £52, the rent having previously been £34 per annum.

In the year 1795, a further purchase was made of some copyhold premises, containing a house and 5½ perches of land, for the sum of £220, to which the trustees were admitted on 16th November 1795. This house forms the present school-house, in one half of which the schoolmistress resides, and the other is underlet for £11 per annum.

The funded property of the charity consists of,

£1,542 13s. 9d.	three per cent. reduced	-	-	-	DIVIDENDS. £46	5	6
188 2 —	three per cent. consols	-	-	-	5	12	10
					£51	18	4

This stock was acquired by savings of income, benefactions and legacies.

In addition to the several sources of income above mentioned, there is an annuity of £30 arising from the legacy of Mrs. *Alithia Maria Stafford*, the particulars of which are detailed in the report on the boys school in this parish.

(175.)

X

The

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Ealing.

Girls Charity
School,
continued.

The whole amount of the permanent income, therefore, is £144 18s. 4d. to which may be added the casual receipts from collections at charity sermons, amounting on an average to about £50 per annum; and the whole annual income, dedicated to the support of the school, may be stated to be £194 18s. 4d.

The expenditure for the year ending 18th October 1818, consisted of,

Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	£5	16	9
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	—
Salary to the schoolmistress	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	—	—
Sundries, including books	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	6
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	9	6
							<hr/>		
							£91	5	9

The average of repairs is about £8 per annum. The excess of the receipts beyond the expenditure has been invested from time to time in the purchase of stock. The actual balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 31st March 1819, when this examination was taken, was £72 0s. 3d., including a sum of £59 11s. 6d. which he had then lately recovered for property-tax refunded.

Previously to the month of April in this year, 20 girls had been clothed, and taught reading, needlework, and household work, pursuant to the directions of the foundress; but since that time we have been informed, by Colonel James Clitherow, treasurer of the school, that at a meeting of the trustees, it had been resolved immediately to erect a new school-room, capable of containing 100 girls, and that a contract for building the same had been signed.

ENFIELD.

FREE SCHOOL.

Enfield
Free School.

THE history of the foundation of this school is involved in some obscurity; but from old documents and deeds, in the possession of the trustees, we have collected the following account:—

Robert Blossom, by will dated 8th April 1418, devised certain premises in the parishes of South Bemfleet, Hadley and Thundersley, in the county of Essex, called Poynits, for the founding of a charity in South Bemfleet, for three years.

Long after the expiration of which, in the time of King Edward IV, Edward Causton and others obtained a license from the Crown to found a charity in Enfield, to be called Blossom's Charity, and for the chaplain thereof to purchase lands and tenements to the value of 10 marks yearly.

In 1471, *Robert Ingleton* conveyed to the said Edward Causton and others the estate called Poynits. But whether they conveyed a rent charge of 10 marks out of the said estate to the chaplain or not, does not appear.

After the dissolution of the chantries, in 1st Edward VI, the above-mentioned premises were granted by the Crown to Walter Farr and another, in consideration of £200; but on 8th of July, 3 Edward VI, it was decreed, by the Court of Augmentations, that the sum of £200 should be returned to them, inasmuch as the title of the Crown to the premises was doubtful, and the grantees could not enjoy them according to the grant.

It does not appear by whom the premises were held, or upon what trusts, till the year 1558; but in the preceding year a deed of feoffment was prepared, wherein it was witnessed that John Goddard and others, as surviving feoffees, conveyed this estate to other persons in trust, to apply all the rents and profits thereof, after doing necessary repairs of the premises and school-house, to a schoolmaster, to teach grammar, in the parish of Enfield; this deed was never executed.

In 1558, the said John Goddard and others conveyed the estate to new feoffees in trust, to pay out of the rents and profits thereof £6 13s. 4d. to a schoolmaster, to teach within the town of Enfield, the children of the poor inhabitants to read and understand grammar, and to write Latin, and to employ and distribute the residue, after doing necessary repairs, unto the poor and

impotent

impotent people inhabiting in the said parish, or unto such other good and godly uses as the feoffees should think fit.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Enfield
Free School,
continued.

By deed of feoffment, in 1598, the estate was again conveyed to new feoffees, and it was thereby declared, that as soon as the then existing leases expired, and the rents were increased, that the schoolmaster's salary, which was then £6 13s. 4d. might be raised; always, however, having regard and consideration of the other good and godly uses and purposes therein expressed.

But the Crown, it appears, had not at this time relinquished all its claim upon this estate; for in 1619, the feoffees purchased of Kennithorpe, for £100, all his interest which he claimed therein, through Duffield and Babbington, by virtue of a grant from the Crown in 1615.

It seems probable that this interest was a stipend of 10 marks, or £6 13s. 4d. with which the chaplain in the chantry at Enfield had been in some way endowed, in pursuance of the license granted in the time of King Edward IV.; and that it was such stipend that the feoffees of the premises applied to the support of a grammar school, according to the intent of the statute of 1 Edward VI, during the time that it remained in their hands unclaimed by the Crown.

By deed of feoffment, dated 1621, which was the next after the purchase from Kennithorpe, the premises were conveyed to new feoffees, in consideration of £100 1s., and for and in consideration of a free school for the education of the children of the inhabitants of Enfield in the cross rowe or alphabetical letters, and in the art of writing, and in the arts of grammar and arithmetic, within the said town and parish, and for other considerations mentioned in the Schedule thereunto annexed. And in that Schedule, which declared the particulars of the trust, it was directed that the feoffees should pay £20 of the rents and profits of the said premises, for and towards the maintenance of a learned, meet, and competent schoolmaster, to keep a free school for the teaching and instructing of the children of all the inhabitants of the said parish, in the new-built school there, in such arts and learning as in the said deed mentioned; and that they should employ the residue for and towards the relief of the poor orphans, and the other poor and impotent people of the said parish, and to any other good and charitable uses to be done and performed within the said parish, except so much as should be sufficient to pay quit rents and other incidental expenses.

In all the subsequent conveyances up to the present time, the same trusts have been declared as by the above-mentioned Schedule annexed to the deed of 1621. The premises consist of a farm, with a house and buildings, and 270 A. 0 R. 8 P. of land in the parishes of South Bemsfleet and Hadley, let to G. Harrison Wilson, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1817, at the rent of £270; and 3 A. 1 R. 5 P. in the parish of Thundersley, let to James Knightbridge for the same term and from the same period, at the rent of £3.

Both the tenants are bound to do repairs, and to pay all taxes and outgoings.

The former is likewise bound to repair the sea-wall, which is occasionally a source of great expense.

Before 1817, the whole of this estate was let to Richard Potter, on lease for seventeen years from 1800, at £100 per annum, the tenant being allowed for repairs and taxes.

These terms had been offered to him by the feoffees and a vestry of the parishioners (with whom the feoffees are required by the trust deed to act), a few years before the expiration of a former lease, under which he then held; the terms were accepted; but it was soon afterwards discovered that the estate was worth more. Potter however insisted on his agreement, and a lease was accordingly granted to him, at the rent of £100.

The estate appears now to be let at its full value.

In addition to this property, nearly ninety acres of land at Eastwood, in the county of Essex, have been lately purchased, under the following circumstances:—

In 1816, there was standing in the names of the trustees, £2,700 three per cent. consols, being the produce of several sales of timber, which had been cut on the Poynts estate from 1807 to 1815 inclusive (an account of which, as extracted from the vestry clerk's book, is given in the Appendix.) But for many

County of
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Enfield
Free School,
continued.

many years previous to 1817, the rents of the Poynits estate had been insufficient for the purposes of the school. Up to 1814, they had been carried to one general account, with the income of a charity called King James's, and other charities, all of which were given generally to the poor. From 1814 to 1817, the deficiency in the income was made up entirely out of that of King James's charity; and in 1817, it appeared that the school was indebted to that charity to the amount of £574 11s. 6d.

At this time there was a sum of money belonging to King James's charity, standing in the name of the Accountant General, which had arisen by the sale of an estate at North Mims, under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1808; and that Act directed that the proceeds of the sale should be laid out in the purchase of other lands.

In 1816, the trustees of both these charities, together with a vestry of the parishioners summoned for the purposes of considering this subject, thought that it would be for the advantage of both charities, and for the parish, to purchase an estate at Eastwood, consisting of 184 A. 1 R. 23 P. which was then to be sold for £4,000. And it was agreed, that £2,300 should be advanced by the school charity, and £1,700 by King James's; and in order to pay off the debt that was then owing to King James's charity by the school charity, it was agreed, that a larger proportion should be allotted to the former than it would have been entitled to, according to the proportion of the purchase money which it was actually to advance.

The estate happened to be divided by a road, which left on the one side about eighty-nine acres, and on the other about seventy-four acres; and that appearing to be a fair division, according to the interests of each charity, the eighty-nine acres were allotted to the school charity, and the remainder to King James's.

To meet the expenses of this purchase, the trustees sold out the £2,700 stock, standing in their names, on the 2d December 1816, which produced £1,691 17s.

And by a sale of timber in 1816, they raised £580 16s.; they have paid £1,800, part of the purchase money, and £500 they have left upon mortgage, which sum of £500, and the expenses incurred by this purchase, they intend to defray by the balance now in hand, and the proceeds of another sale of timber, which was fallen in the present year, and which will produce upwards of £500.

The portion of the Eastwood estate, which is allotted to this charity, consisting of 89 A. 2 R. 29 P. was purchased, subject to a lease for seventeen years from Michaelmas 1813, at the rent of £100. It is worth at least 25/ per acre. It is now conveyed to the trustees of the school, and a trust deed, according to that of 1621, is in preparation.

The only source of income, besides the two above-mentioned estates, is a rent charge of £2 per annum, left many years ago by Roger Graves. We have not been able to ascertain the date of this bequest. It is regularly paid out of some land at Pattins Ware, in the parish of Enfield, the property of Mrs. Gough.

The whole income, arising from these sources, is £375 per annum.

The school-house and room is reported to have been built about two centuries ago, on some land belonging to another charity, in the parish of Enfield, called Pronouns. It appears by the deed of feoffment in 1558, that a school-house was then erected.

The affairs of this charity seem now to be in a train, by which the different objects of the trust may in future receive the benefit to which they are intitled. But it must be observed, that hitherto nothing has been applied towards the relief of poor orphans, or the impotent inhabitants of the parish. Till lately there has been much confusion created in the management of the trust, by carrying the income of this into a general account with other charities.

From the years 1771 to 1795 inclusive, a considerable quantity of timber had been cut upon the Poynits estate; and the whole of the produce of the sales thereof, amounting to £1,879 3s. 10d. was carried to the account of the parish, and applied in aid of the poor rates. Though such an application of
part

part of this money may be justified by the words of the trust deed, which direct, that part of the funds should be applied to the relief of the poor and impotent people of the parish, yet it appears to us, that a portion of it ought to have been set apart for the use of the school.

This application was made by the feoffees, under the directions of the vestries, who are empowered to give directions as to the application of the profits of the Poynts estate.

But since the year 1795 the proceeds of the sales of timber were invested in the funds, and have been applied as before-mentioned in the purchase of land for the benefit of the charity.

A particular account is given in the Appendix, of the sales of timber from the year 1771 to the present time, and the mode in which the proceeds thereof have been applied.

The expenditure on behalf of the school is now as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Master's salary, including Graves's gift	100	—	—
Usher's ditto	40	—	—
Annual gratuity to usher	20	—	—
Taxes for school and school-house	22	14	6
Coals for ditto	7	17	—
Repairs (upon an average)	20	—	—
In the whole	£210	11	6

All the sons of parishioners, above the age of seven years, are admitted on application being made to the trustees, or to the churchwardens, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and if they require it mathematics, and classics. There are now 120 boys in the school.

As soon as the expenses of the late purchase are defrayed, there will be a surplus of income, which it is intended to apply as directed by the trust deed.

FULHAM.

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

There were for many years four charity schools in this place, two for boys, and two for girls, established at different times by subscription, which in the year 1811 were combined and formed into two schools, one for boys, and one for girls, upon the plan of the national schools.

The original schools were possessed of a sum of £300 old South Sea annuities, left by the will of Captain Owen a considerable time since; but we were not able to learn the time of his death. The property is in chancery, and the dividends are received by the vicar and parish officers at the Attorney General's office.

There is also a sum of £450, part of a sum of £900, secured by several bonds from the Kensington turnpike road trust, left by the will of Mr. Hook, dated the 13th January 1786, to trustees in trust to pay the interest thereof to the treasurer of the charity school of the parish of Fulham, towards carrying on the charitable design of the said school. By his said will the testator desired that his trustees might always have the privilege of appointing one child to the school, and directed that the money due to him from the turnpike trust should not be called in; but, if at any time paid off, that his trustees should lay out the £450 in the public funds or other government securities for the uses before-mentioned. An interest of four per cent. is paid on this sum by the trustees, amounting annually to £18.

There are likewise three acres of copyhold land at Northall, in Middlesex, granted by Mrs. Pattenden to the use of the school. They are let from year to year to a person of the name of Green, for a rent of £4, having been raised from £3 in the year 1811. The vicar receives the rent. The original trustee of this property is dead, and his heir cannot be found; it is therefore, proposed to suffer it to lapse on proclamations to the lord of the manor of

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Fulham
Charity Schools,
continued.

Osterley, of whom it is held, and that he should regrant it to the trustees of the school.

There is besides a sum of £450 five per cents., arising from accumulations of income, which is considered as a fund for repairs, yielding an annual dividend of £22 10s.

This forms the whole of the permanent income, amounting to £53 10s. and which is applied to the use of the combined schools.

Additional income is derived from subscriptions, donations, and collections after charity sermons, making the general average of receipt about £350. The receipt last year, from circumstances which will not occur in future, was nearly £400.

There are about 300 children in the school, in nearly equal proportions of boys and girls. Of these there are four sets of 40 each, 20 boys and 20 girls, who receive clothes. The first 40 are fully clothed; these are considered as representing the two original charity schools which consisted of these numbers. The second 40 are clothed in somewhat an inferior manner, and are considered to represent the two schools next set up, in which the scholars were not entirely clothed. The third set receives still inferior clothing, and the fourth only shoes, and the girls also bonnets. As vacancies occur they succeed from each class to the one immediately above it.

The expenditure last year was as follows :

Master's salary	-	-	-	-	£60	—	—
Mistress's ditto	-	-	-	-	35	—	—
Clothing	-	-	-	-	160	8	9
Rent	-	-	-	-	40	—	—
Books, stationery, and printing	-	-	-	-	22	—	—
Rewards to children on leaving school, out of the first 40, about	-	-	-	-	5	5	—
Repairs and household articles, about	-	-	-	-	13	—	—
Coals	-	-	-	-	2	10	—
					£338	3	9

This is stated rather to exceed the average expenditure; it gave a surplus on the year's account, from which £50 four per cents. were purchased.

The master and mistress have each a house, rent free; and the mistress receives one-third of the profit of the girls work done in the schools.

THE LATYMER, OR BOYS CHARITY SCHOOL, AT HAMMERSMITH.

Latymer, or Boys
Charity School,
at Hammersmith.

This school was first established by the will of *Edward Latymer*, dated 16th March 1624, from an abstract of which in the minute-book of the charity, it appeared, that he devised several pieces or parcels of land, being all in the parish of Fulham, to the trustees and executors of his will; the rents to be employed by the feoffees to the following charitable uses:—To elect and choose eight poor boys inhabiting in Hammersmith, within the age of 12 and above the age of 7, and to provide for every boy a doublet, and a pair of breeches of frieze or leather, one shirt, one pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, to be ready made and delivered on the 1st of November; and also, to provide yearly against Ascension day, a doublet and a pair of breeches of coarse canvas lined, and deliver the same unto the said boys, and also a shirt and a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes; and that on the left sleeve of every poor boy's doublet, a cross of red cloth or baize should be fastened and worn; and that the feoffees should cause the boys to be put to some petty school to learn to read English till they attain 13, and to instruct them in some part of God's true religion. The allowance of clothing to cease at 13. And that the feoffees should also elect six poor aged men, of honest conversation, inhabiting in Hammersmith, and provide for every of them coats or cassocks of cloth or frieze, and deliver the same upon the 1st of November in every year, a cross of red cloth or baize to be fastened on the left sleeve; and that yearly, on Ascension-day, the feoffees should pay to each man 10s. in money.

The same book also contained the following extracts of the wills of benefactors to this establishment:

Extract from the will of *Ralph Grigg*, dated 22d March 1679, whereby he gave

gave to the feoffees of Mr. Latymer's gift £50 in trust, to purchase a piece of land, and employ the profit thereof for ever, for and towards maintaining and keeping one poor boy within the town of Hammersmith or hamlet, at school, and with clothes, in such manner as other poor children maintained by the profits of the land late of Mr. Latymer. The boy to be nominated by the feoffees of Mr. Latymer's gift.

Extract from the will of *Isaac Le Gooch*, dated 17th August 1685, whereby he devised unto Ann Billingsley, widow, a messuage in Hammersmith, and all other his lands and tenements there, for the term of her life, and after her decease to William Clew and Joseph Morley, in fee in trust, after the death of the said Ann Billingsley, to dispose of one moiety to the churchwardens and overseers of the Dutch church or congregation in London, for the uses therein-mentioned; and out of the other moiety of the rents of the said premises, to pay unto the reader of Divine Service in the chapel of Hammersmith, the yearly sum of £10. All the residue of the said moiety to be expended in the education of so many more scholars of the school in Hammersmith as the Latymer scholars have been educated; to be chosen by the same persons, and in the same manner as the Latymer boys.

Extract of the will of *Thomas Goudge*, dated 27th February 1712, whereby he gave to the use of the charity school of the hamlet of Hammersmith £50, to be paid to the treasurer of the said school as soon as he should provide, to the satisfaction of his executors, a purchase or good security of lands or ground-rents of inheritance, of sufficient value for securing the payment of £3 yearly, for the use of the said charity school for ever.

Extract of the will of *Nicholas Goodwyn*, Esq. dated 27th January 1727, by which he gave £20 to the trustees of Latymer's gift, to be disposed of as they should think fit.

Extract of the will of *Peter Brushell*, dated 23d March 1767, whereby he gave to the trustees of Latymer's charity £100 three per cents. South Sea annuities, in trust, to dispose of the dividends thereof, for and towards the maintenance and education of one poor boy of Hammersmith, in the same manner as the other children supported by the charity.

Extract from the will of *George Lewis*, dated 25th October 1783, whereby he gave to the hamlet of Hammersmith £100 stock in the four per cents., the interest to be applied towards the support of the charity children of the said hamlet.

The sum of £50, left by *Ralph Grigg*, to be laid out in land, was paid, as appears by the said minute-book, on the 29th August 1716, to the then churchwardens of Hammersmith, at an interest of £5 per cent., and was expended in building a burying vault in the church chancel.

The sum of £2 10s. being the interest of the above-mentioned sum of £50, has ever since been, and continues to be annually paid.

The £50 devised by the will of *Thomas Goudge*, was laid out in securing the payment of £6 a year, which is charged upon an acre and a half of land in Corney Field, Chiswick, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

A particular of the lands devised by Mr. *Edward Latymer*, is set forth in the Appendix.

All the landed property of this charity is under lease, and the total amount of the yearly rents, according to the rental exhibited in the Appendix to this Report, is £446 6s.

There is also £700 three per cent. consols belonging to this charity, standing in the names of John Clark, the Rev. J. S. Atwood, and Charles Hatchett; and £100 three per cents. South Sea annuities, in the names of Richard Loveday, Charles Hatchett, and John Clark, producing dividends to the amount of £24 per annum; besides which, the charity receives a dividend upon £100 four per cents., being the legacy of Mr. George Lewis, making a total annual income of £474 6s.

The funded property has arisen from savings out of the income.

The charity lands are let to the best bidders, under public advertisement in the papers; and there are boards also placed on the road side to give notice of the lettings to the public.

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Fulham.

Latymer, or Boys
Charity School,
at Hammersmith,
continued.

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Fulham.

Latymer, or Boys
Charity School,
at Hammersmith,
continued.

It is stated also, that by a bye law which is strictly adhered to, the trustees are excluded from holding any lease of the trust property.

The number of boys educated at this school is now 70. In 1816, the number was only 30; it was increased to 50 in May 1817, and 20 more were added in September 1818.

The Expenditure for the year, ending Michaelmas 1818, was as follows:

Clothing for 70 boys, about	-	-	-	-	£182	—	—
The master's salary	-	-	-	-	85	—	—
To the reader	-	-	-	-	10	—	—
Coals	-	-	-	-	7	10	—
Books and stationary, about	-	-	-	-	27	—	—
Dinners for boys and almsmen on Ascension-day, and of trustees on audit-day, about	-	-	-	-	18	—	—
Land-tax	-	-	-	-	1	17	8
Donation to boys, 6d. each	-	-	-	-	1	15	—
Average of repairs	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Sundries (including fire-wood, soap, brushes, brooms, candles, cleaning school, &c.) about	-	-	-	-	10	—	—
Insurance	-	-	-	-	1	13	—
Donations to almsmen	-	-	-	-	7	10	—
Almsmens clothing	-	-	-	-	54	—	—
Gratuities to beadles	-	-	-	-	8	12	—

These will make together - - £424 17 8

The balance in the treasurer's hands at the last audit in November, was £224 17s. 3d.

The trustees individually, in their turn, nominate the children to this school, and the appointment is made by the body of trustees. The children enter and quit the school at the periods prescribed by the will. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and psalmody. The mode of education is not quite upon the national plan, but nearly so. They are instructed in the principles of the Church of England.

The clothing seems to be agreeable to what is prescribed by the will. It is stated to us, indeed, that it may a little exceed that allowance both in quantity and quality, for the sake of increasing the comforts of the children; but that it is the plainest that could be supplied to them with that view.

Each boy has a Bible and Prayer-book on leaving the school; and he is permitted also to take his clothes away with him.

We were informed by the treasurer, that it is the intention of the trustees to build a school for 200 boys, in order to extend the benefit of Latymer's charity for clothing, as well as for general education.

FEMALE CHARITY SCHOOL AT HAMMERSMITH.

Female
Charity School
at Hammersmith.

This school has been established about a century and an half. Its permanent funds consist of:—1. A share, under the will of Lady *Capel* (of which a full account is given in another part of this Report) in the rents of an estate near Faversham, in Kent, devised by her to be divided among 12 schools, of which this is one, and which share now amounts annually to £37 10s.—2. An annual payment of £6 from the trustees of Lady *Nevill's* charity, of which also an account is given in another part of this Report.—3. A sum of £500 three per cent. consols, invested at different times from savings of income.

It also appears by an entry in the minute-book of the Latymer charity at Hammersmith, that *Thomas Gouge*, by his will dated the 27th February 1712, bequeathed to the uses of the charity school of the hamlet of Hammersmith, £50, to be paid to the treasurer as soon as he should provide a good security of lands or ground-rents of inheritance, of sufficient value for securing the payment of £3 yearly, for the use of the said charity school. This sum of £50 was originally invested in land, which security has since been converted into a rent-charge of £6 a year on an acre and an half of land belonging to the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. At the time of the bequest there were three

free

free schools at Hammersmith, viz. Latymer's school, a parochial school for boys, and a parochial school for girls. The parochial school for boys has gradually become merged in Latymer's school, but the girls school still continues. Previous to the year 1814, this £6 was always paid to the girls school; since that time it has been paid to Latymer's school. Why this alteration took place we could not learn; and it appeared to us, that the payment was more properly made to the girls school, as being the only distinct remnant of the original charity school, to which we conceive it to have been the intention of the testator that his benefaction should be applied. The same persons are trustees of both schools, and we recommended that this £6 should in future be restored to the account of the girls school.

The permanent income (exclusive of this bequest) is £58 10s. This is increased by collections after two annual sermons, producing from £90 to £100, and a few donations amounting to £12 or £15 a-year, making the whole income about £165.

There were formerly 25 girls clothed and educated in the school, and one boarded as servant to the mistress. The number has been lately increased to 50. To meet this additional charge, among other retrenchments, the boarder has been discontinued, and the expense of clothing reduced from £3 10s. 10d. a head, the former allowance, to £2 9s. with which the girls are now fully and properly clothed.

The Expenditure is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mistress's salary	-	-	-
Clothing 50 girls	-	-	-
Coals and candles, about	-	-	-
Household articles (soap, towels, brooms, &c.)	-	-	-
Printing, stationery, and Bibles, which are given to each girl on quitting school	-	-	-
Annual dinner to the girls (which will in future be more expensive from the increased number)	-	-	-
Repairs, and incidental charges	-	-	-
	£192	10	—

The excess of this expenditure above the income, is expected to be supplied by the profit of the girls work, and two additional charity sermons in the evening.

The school is held in a room built by subscription in 1756, in the church-yard. The mistress lives in a small room adjoining, rent free; and she is in future to have one-third of the profit of the girls work, in lieu of a customary gratuity. The instruction given is conformable to that adopted in the national schools.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

This school was established about the year 1708 by voluntary subscriptions. It is supported by the rents of freehold premises in King-street, Seven Dials, by the dividends of stock, and by subscriptions and collections at sermons.

The freehold premises in King-street were purchased with a legacy of £500, left to the charity school by a Mrs. Palmer, by will dated the 4th of August 1726, and are let on lease to William Bailey, for 31 years from Michaelmas 1800, at the yearly rent of £60, the tenant covenanting to insure. The premises are described in the lease, to consist of four lots or pieces of ground adjoining to each other, situate on the east side of King-street, Seven Dials, together with the two brick-fronted messuages or tenements in the front thereof and next the said street, being Nos. 10 and 11 in the said street, also with the new built workshops behind the same erected on other part of the said ground thereby demised and used therewith; and the lease purports to be granted in consideration of the great costs and charges that the said William Bailey had then already been at in new fronting the messuages or tenements, and in erecting and building the new workshops thereto. The premises are considered to have been very well let.

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Female
Charity School
at Hammersmith,
continued.

St. George
the Martyr's
Charity School.

County of
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The funded property (which has arisen from donations and savings of income) is as follows :—

St. George
the Martyr's
Charity School,
continued.

Stocks.		Dividends.
£2,400	old S. S. annuities	£72 — —
1,900	three per cent. red.	57 — —
700	three per cents. of 1726	21 — —
350	navy five per cents.	17 10 —
300	navy five per cents.	15 — —
		<hr/> £182 10 — <hr/>

A legacy of stock has been left to the governors of the school by Mrs. *Letitia Pitt*, by will dated the 30th of December 1805, by the description of £100 long annuities stock. There has been a suit in the Court of Chancery respecting the will, but this legacy has not yet been received.

The amount of annual subscriptions is on an average about £130, and of the collections at three sermons about £100.

The total income of the charity, from all sources, is on an average £472 10s. per annum.

Forty boys and thirty girls receive clothing according to the old establishment of the school; the whole number educated at present is 76 boys and 45 girls. The new system of education has been adopted, and it is intended to admit as many children as the school will hold for the purpose of education, which is considered to be about 100 of each sex, but it is not intended to clothe a greater number of children than are clothed at present.

The boys are occasionally apprenticed, and have a fee given with them of £5 each, and the girls have each £2 allowed to them for clothing on leaving school, and have £3 advanced for them if they are apprenticed. The children are admitted at seven, and continue till fourteen years of age, and on leaving school they receive each a Bible, Prayer Book, and other religious books. The rector of the parish visits the school constantly. The school-house and school-rooms are hired at a rent of £42 per annum. The schoolmaster has a salary of £100 per annum; the schoolmistress a salary of £50, with apartments in the school-house, and an allowance of coals and candles. The accounts are audited in general once a year; the expenditure is fully equal to the income.

ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

SHELTON'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

St. Giles's
in the Fields.

Shelton's
Charity School.

Mr. *William Shelton*, by his will dated the 5th of July 1672, devised all his messuages, lands and tenements whatsoever, in Parker's-lane, in the county of Middlesex, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the said county, for the time being, and their successors, and to his (the testator's) heir at law for ever, upon trust, that out of the rents and profits they should lay out £15 yearly, for buying 20 gowns for 20 poor old men and women of the said parish; £7 10s. for buying 10 gowns for 10 poor old men and women of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; £3 15s. for buying five gowns for five poor old men and women of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden; and also for ever thereafter hire and provide an able and fit schoolmaster, to teach school and instruct in learning, in the school and room he had appointed, and for that purpose then used in Parker's-lane, 50 children of the poorest sort, 35 whereof to be of the said parish of St. Giles, 10 of the said parish of St. Martin, and five of the said parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and to pay the said schoolmaster yearly £20, and to buy him a gown yearly of 20s. value, and also a coat yearly for every one of the said 50 scholars, of the value of 6s., and to provide yearly two chaldron of coals, for a fire for the said scholars in winter. All the aforesaid coats and gowns to be of a green colour: and he directed that the schoolmaster and scholars should be nominated, and the different articles provided, and the rents received by his wife during her life, and after her decease, by the said minister and churchwardens, and the testator's heir at law; and he declared his will to be, that his heir at law should for ever thereafter receive

receive out of the said rents and profits yearly £10; and further directed that the schoolmaster should not teach any other scholars than the said 50 scholars, and that the surplus of the rents and profits should be employed for the binding forth some of the said scholars apprentices, as the said minister and churchwardens, and his heir at law, should appoint.

The premises which passed under this will, were a piece of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of Parker's-lane, which the testator had purchased in 1661, and which ground was then described, as containing in front next the said lane and in rear 105 feet, and in depth 50 feet, little more or less; which are within a few inches the dimensions of the premises now belonging to the trust.

The testator's widow having died about the year 1681, the rector and churchwardens assumed the trusts of the will, under the superintendence of the vestry. The premises at that time appear to have consisted of coach-houses and stables in the occupation of Lord Halifax, and of small old houses let out to poor people, and to have produced rents, amounting altogether to between £50 and £60 a year. These funds were found insufficient to defray the sums charged upon the property by the testator, which amounted to £72 5s. per annum; the gowns, therefore, after being twice provided, were discontinued. For some time the annual value of the property gradually decreased. In 1700 it produced only a rent of £34; and afterwards, the buildings being totally decayed, the whole was let for long terms, at ground rents, amounting to £25 10s. per annum. The school, however, was continued till 1763, when the master having died, a considerable sum being due to the churchwardens, and the rents being quite inadequate to the expense, it was resolved by the vestry to discontinue the school, and to invest the rents in the funds, there to accumulate till a sufficient sum should be raised to carry the founder's will into effect. The rents were accordingly funded from time to time in the three per cent. consols, in the names of trustees appointed by the vestry, and, with the accumulations of interest re-invested, amounted in 1814 to £6,758 4s. 5d. stock, yielding an annual dividend of £202 14s. 9d. The rents at that time were £35 10s.; and the lease of a part of the premises let for £8 10s. per annum, was about to expire, when it was calculated that this rent might be raised to £21, thus making the whole income £250 14s. 9d.

This state of the funds being reported to the vestry, it was determined to re-open the school. The then condition of the neighbourhood in Parker's-lane having rendered it inexpedient, in the opinion of the vestry, to make use of the old premises for that purpose, a piece of ground adjoining to St. Giles's churchyard was hired for 61 years, from Midsummer 1816, at the rent of £40, and a school-house, consisting of a school-room and apartments for the master, was built thereon. The contract for the building was by tender; and the cost, with the addition of fixtures and fitting up, amounted to £964 12s. 1d. In this place the school was re-established, and is now carried on.

The present state of the property is as follows:—

A part of the premises in Parker's lane, containing 62 feet 6 inches in front, and 51 feet in depth, is on lease to Robert Kilby Cox and others, for 50 years, from Lady-day 1793, at a rent of £27. This term was granted in consideration of the surrender of two former leases, one of which was to expire in 1796, and the other in 1812, and of an increased rent of £10, and a payment of £70, being at the rate of £10 a year for the seven preceding years during which the parties had been in treaty concerning it. The buildings are occupied as workshops by Messrs. McNaughton and Co. The other part of the premises, containing 43 feet seven inches in front, and in depth on the west 49 feet seven inches, and on the east 51 feet, is on lease to Edward Wood, for 61 years, from Midsummer 1816, at the yearly rent of £21; the tenant having undertaken to lay out £1,000 in building warehouses or workshops; which he has done. It was let by public advertisement, but no other offer was made. The old buildings had been pulled down by an order of the vestry, and the materials sold for £89 12s. 6d.

In August 1816, £912 8s. 9d. of the three per cent. consols, which had at that time accumulated to £7,212 8s. 9d. were sold out, and the produce applied

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Giles's
in the Fields.

Shelton's
Charity School.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

applied in part payment of the expense of erecting the school-house, leaving a sum of £6,300, which is the present amount of stock.

St. Giles's
in the Fields.

The annual dividend on this is - - - - £189 — —
The rents, as before stated, are - - - - 48 — —

Shelton's
Charity School,
continued.

Making the total income - - - £237 — —

A part of the ground hired for building the school, which was not required for that purpose, is let off for £40 a-year, by which means the school-house, during the continuance of the lease, is held rent free.

Fifty boys are now educated in this school according to the mode of instruction adopted in the national schools, and are fully clothed once a year. They are selected from the parishes, and in the proportions specified in the founder's will; except that the children directed to be taken from the parish of St. Giles are now taken from the united parishes of St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury; this, among other privileges originally possessed by the parish of St. Giles, having, since the creation of Bloomsbury into a parish, been extended to the united parishes. They are appointed by a committee of the joint vestry.

The ordinary expenditure on the school may be considered as consisting of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Master's salary (a guinea per week)	-	54	12 —
Ditto gratuity	-	10	10 —
Coat for the master	-	3	— —
Clothing for the boys, about	-	59	— —
Coals and Candles for the school and master, about	-	25	— —
Water rent £4, insurance £1 2s. 6d.	-	5	2 6
Stationary and books about	-	10	— —
		<u>£167</u>	<u>4 6</u>

The estimate for clothing the boys, made when the school was re-established, was 30s. a head. But a saving in this article has been effected by having the clothes made in the workhouse, by which the charge has been reduced to the amount above stated.

The coats and gowns for the old people, directed by the will, cost annually about £35, making the whole expenditure £202 4s. 6d. The annuity of £10 a year, given by Mr. *Shelton's* will to his heir-at-law, has not been claimed for upwards of 70 years, and is considered as being no longer a charge upon the estate.

The present annual disbursements appear to fall short of the income about £35; but the establishment has hardly yet attained such a regular system of expenditure, as to afford ground for calculating upon a certain ascertained surplus. In June 1817, at which time the accounts are annually examined, there was a balance due to the treasurer of above £10. In June 1818, he had a balance in hand of £46 13s. 1d. It is stated to us to be the intention of the trustees, whenever they can ascertain a disposable balance, to apply it in apprenticing the children, as directed by the founder, if proper masters can be found.

We have looked with some degree of jealousy into the management of the funds of a charity, which appears to have been wholly suspended for a period of no less than 53 years. But we find, that during that time the accounts were regularly audited every year, and the accruing income added to the accumulating capital; nor does it seem that the period of suspension could have been materially abridged, without running the risk of the charity being put into activity with funds inadequate to the full accomplishment of its objects.

ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

St. Giles
and St. George
Bloomsbury.

Parochial School.

This school was established by voluntary contribution in 1705. Its real property consists of, 1st. A house situate on the south side of King-street, Drury-

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Giles
and St. George
Bloomsbury.Parochial School,
continued.

Drury-lane, and north side of Parker's-lane, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, which is partly freehold and partly leasehold on a long term of years. It was built by the subscribers to the school, and was formerly occupied as the school-house; but, being in a bad neighbourhood, the trustees thought it advisable to remove the school to Museum-street, and to let this house, which is now under lease to Mr. Philip Beddall for 31 years from Michaelmas 1812, at the yearly rent of £45, which appears to be its full value. 2d. The present school-house, which has been built out of the school funds on a piece of land held under a lease from the Duke of Bedford for 61 years, from Michaelmas 1795, at the yearly rent of £16.

Elizabeth Saywell, by will dated 5th January 1713, gave all her real estate in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields after several estates for life to Benjamin Carter for his life, and after his death she devised three parts of her said estate in trust for the heirs of his body, with remainder over on failure of his issue; and she gave the fourth part of her said real estate to the minister of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields and his successors, his or their assigns, for ever, in trust, to lay out the annual rents, issues and profits thereof, towards the education and maintenance of the poor charity girls within the said parish of St. Giles in the Fields for ever. The said Benjamin Carter, D.D. by indenture dated 12th March 1727, granted to trustees all that old capital messuage or tenement wherein the above-mentioned testatrix (whose maiden name was Lloyd) formerly dwelt, situate in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; which said capital messuage had been pulled down, and several messuages, houses or tenements, had been erected on the ground whereon the said capital messuage stood, situated in a certain place, commonly called Lloyd's-court, and of the yearly value of £55, in trust, out of the rents, issues and profits, to pay certain annual sums amounting to £35, for teaching poor children of the town of Wilford, in Nottinghamshire, and for the relief of the poor of that town; and upon the further trust, that the trustees, after deduction of taxes, charges, and other outgoings of the said £55 per annum, should yearly at Michaelmas raise and pay to the governor and trustees of the charity girls of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, the annual rent or sum of £10, to be applied by the said governor and trustees for the use and benefit of the said charity girls, as they or the major part of them should think meet, proper and convenient; and also, upon further trust, with the overplus of the rents and profits to put out a parish boy apprentice from Wilford School.

Mrs. Elizabeth Saywell's property was situate in Lloyd's-court, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields; and we have reason to believe, that the premises conveyed by the indenture of the 12th of March 1727, comprise all her real estate in that parish.

By several entries of the years of 1734 and 1735, in an old minute book of the trustees of St. Giles's and St. George's school, it appears that upon the death of Dr. Benjamin Carter a claim was made on behalf of the school of one fourth part of the rents of Mrs. Saywell's estate, in Lloyd's-court, and that it was ordered, that a case relating to her will should be drawn up and submitted for the opinion of counsel. The result of this measure is not stated; but it further appears from those entries, that a copy of Dr. Carter's deed of gift was afterwards received, and a sum of £5 8s. paid for enrolling it; and that "£10 for one year's rent of Dr. Carter's legacy, due at Lady-day 1734," had been received. No claim has been since made for the fourth part of Mrs. Saywell's estate, and from that time Dr. Carter's annuity has been regularly paid. It remains, therefore, for us only to remark, that although upon the death of Dr. Benjamin Carter, the minister of the parish of St. Giles or his assigns was or were entitled to one-fourth part of Mrs. Saywell's estate in fee, in trust for the girls charity school, yet since their acquiescence for so long a time in the receipt of the annuity of £10, which we think must be considered as having been given in satisfaction of Mrs. Saywell's devise, we are of opinion that that annual sum alone can be now claimed against the sister charity at Wilford.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Hackney.

Mrs. Audley's
Charity, and
Parochial School.

HACKNEY.

MRS. AUDLEYS CHARITY AND THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Mrs. *Margaret Audley*, by her will dated the 18th of November 1616, gave the sum of £700 to the Skinners Company of London, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or otherwise, as they should deem meet, upon condition that they should, in consideration thereof, yearly for ever pay an annuity of £35 to the churchwardens of the parish of Hackney, for the use and to the intent and purpose as to £20 part thereof, that the same should be by the said churchwardens bestowed for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to keep a school in the said parish of Hackney. Such schoolmaster to be appointed by the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, with the consent also of twelve of the most substantial householders of the parish.

This annuity of £35 is duly received by the churchwardens, who pay £20 of it to the master of the parochial school for instructing 12 boys, appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, with the approbation of the vestry.

The parochial school originated in voluntary subscription, and has since derived its chief support from the same source, with the aid of legacies and other occasional donations and collections made at church.

In the year 1809, *James Gadsden*, Esq. left a legacy for the use of this school of £1,500 three per cent. reduced, which was sold, and the produce (amounting, after payment of the legacy duty, to the sum of £842 1s.) applied in aid of the expense of building a schoolhouse, the whole cost of which (including the sum of £430 2s. for the purchase of the ground) amounted to the sum of £4,563 10s. 10d. The remainder of this expense was supplied by private subscription,

In the year 1816 a legacy of £20 three per cent. reduced, which had been some years before left by the will of *Edward Tatham*, to be paid for the use of this school, after the expiration of two lives, was transferred to the treasurer of the school, in whose name it still remains vested, producing dividends of twelve shillings per annum.

In 1818, *Harry Sedgwick*, Esq. by his will left in trust to the vicar and churchwardens of Hackney, £550 three per cent. consols; the interest of £500 of it to be appropriated for the purchase of 15 silver medals, yearly, valued at 10s. each; one to be presented to each of eight girls and seven boys, conducting themselves the most meritoriously in the Hackney charity schools, whether on the foundation or not, and the remainder of such interest to be divided equally amongst them.

At the time of our inquiry (in April 1819) this legacy had not yet been received by the trustees.

This school is conducted on the national system, and consisted, at the time of our enquiry, of 179 boys (including the 12 on Mrs. Audley's foundation,) and 80 girls. About 100 of the boys, and all the girls, are provided with clothing, at the expense of the institution.

HOMERTON ACADEMY.

Homerton
Academy.

This institution has for its object the educating of young men for the work of the ministry, among Protestant dissenters of the congregational denomination. It is supported by the respective funds of two societies, called the Congregational Fund Board and the King's Head Society, which were formed for the support and advantage of that religious sect about the latter end of the 17th and early in the 18th century. Their funds have arisen from voluntary subscriptions and collections at church, with the aid of legacies and occasional donations. The following is a statement of the nature and amount of these funds, and of the respective portions that are applied to the use of this academy:

Funds

Funds of the Congregational Fund Board.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
36,533	14	0	three per cent. consols	1,096	—	—
2,000	0	0	three per cent. reduced	60	—	—
1,900	0	0	five per cent. navy	95	—	—
756	2	11	four per cent.	30	4	10
2,200	0	0	new South Sea annuities	66	—	—
100	0	0	old South Sea annuities	3	—	—
40	0	0	long annuities	40	—	—
				£1,390	4	10

Deduct,

Destined for purposes not connected with education	£	s.	d.	
	629	4	10	
Destined for a school at Llanbrymair	3	—	—	
	632	4	10	
Remains for the general purposes of the society	£758	—	—	

Funds of the King's Head Society.

Premises in Homerton, purchased in 1768, at the price of £3,725 15s. They consist of a house, in which the academy is held, and the masters and students reside; for participating in the use of this house, the Congregational Fund Board pays the annual sum of - £50

A house let to Mrs. Fotheringham, at per annum - 42
 A d° - - to W^m Aldersey - at - 28
 A d° - - to - Norton - - at - 15

£11,600 three per cent. consols	-	-	-	135	—	—
4,000 three per cents. reduced	-	-	-	348	—	—
1,000 four per cents.	-	-	-	120	—	—
				40	—	—
Total	-	-	-	£643	—	—

From these respective funds, with the aid of subscriptions and collections at church, the expenses of the academy are supplied in the following proportions, viz.

	Congregational Board.	King's Head Society.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salary to the theological tutor	120 — —	230 — —
Do. - to the classical tutor	90 — —	160 — —
Do. - to the secretary	- - -	50 — —
Board of students (1818)	190 — —	480 — —
Use of the house in which the academy is held	50 — —	—
Taxes of do.	- - -	70 15 7
Insurance of do.	- - -	13 2 —
Incidental expenses	- - -	65 1 3
TOTAL	£ 450 — —	1,068 18 10

The number of students who enjoy the benefits of this institution, is generally 18; of whom 12 are sent under the auspices of the King's Head Society, and six under those of the Congregational Fund Board. They are instructed in the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages, and in theology, and other branches of learning suited to their destinations; and have the benefit of a library of four or five thousand volumes, which has arisen from subscriptions and purchases made from time to time for the use of the institution,

County of
MIDDLESEX.

THE REV. MR. NORRIS'S SCHOOL, IN GROVE-STREET.

Hackney.
Rev. Mr. Norris's
School in
Grove-street.

A free chapel, called St. John's chapel, having been erected by voluntary contribution at Hackney in the year 1810, upon ground which had been given by Mr. De Kewer, it occurred to the Rev. *Henry Handley Norris*, an inhabitant of the parish and owner of property in Grove-street, that a school would be an useful appendage to it; upon mentioning his views to Mr. De Kewer, that gentleman gave him £200 towards the building, and with that sum and £600 furnished by Mr. Norris, a school was erected on the copyhold ground of the latter gentleman. After the building was completed, Mr. De Kewer gave Mr. Norris to understand, that the £200 he had advanced was intended only as a loan, applicable to the purposes of the school, and desired to have a bond, with a condition for the repayment of the money whenever the school should be discontinued; accordingly Mr. Norris executed a bond, which, upon the death of Mr. De Kewer at the latter end of 1818, his heirs, Messrs. William and Thomas Friampton, of Leadenhall-street, (who had been privy to all the circumstances under which it was given,) returned to Mr. Norris to be cancelled. This sum of £200 is invested in two Hackney Church bonds, producing £10 per annum; and it is Mr. Norris's intention to settle it upon the parochial charity school, if this school should be discontinued after his death. Subscriptions amounting to about £70 per annum, and the sacrament money offered at St. John's chapel, at which Mr. Norris officiates, averaging from £40 to £50 per annum, make the income of the charity about £120 per annum; from this fund between 50 and 60 boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; who are received into the school at seven years of age, and kept till they obtain eligible situations. They are instructed in the principles of religion under the eye of Mr. Norris, and are examined every Sunday afternoon in the Summer months after the sermon. Thirty girls are also taught reading and plain work, of whom the seniors learn writing and arithmetic, under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Norris. The girls also are permitted to remain in the school till situations offer for them; but their parents, by removing them at an early age, often prevent Mrs. Norris's benevolent intentions.

The girls have a complete suit of clothing annually, and a cloth tippet every other year.

The boys receive a pair of shoes at Christmas, and a shirt at Midsummer. All the clothes are made by the children in the institution.

The following is a Summary of the Expenditure :

	£	s.	d.
The schoolmaster receives from this fund	-	40	—
[As clerk, he has £20 per annum out of the chapel fund.]			
The schoolmistress (wife of the schoolmaster) has	-	26	5 —
[They reside in the house, which forms the centre of the building, a school-room being on each side.]			
The boys shoes and shirts cost about	-	19	16 —
The clothing of the girls	-	16	10 —
Coals	-	5	14 —
Hair-cutting for the children	-	5	6 9
		<u>£113</u>	<u>11 9</u>

At the beginning of the year 1819, there was a balance in Mr. Norris's hands of about £40.

RAM'S CHAPEL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HOMERTON.

Ram's
Chapel School
for Boys,
Homerton.

This school, which was established in 1801 by voluntary subscription, has realized from legacies and occasional donations and savings, a fund of £2,000 three per cent. consols, producing dividends of £60 per annum. This income, with the addition of subscriptions, amounting to somewhat above £50 a-year, is applied to the education and clothing of 20 boys, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism.

The

The following are the particulars of the Expenditure; viz.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Ram's
Chapel School
for Boys,
Homerton,
continued.

Salary to a master	£40	—	—
Firing, and other allowances (1818)	9	—	8
Stationery	6	18	—
* Clothing 20 boys (1818)	40	8	9
Premium to two boys on leaving school	1	11	6
	£97	18	11
* To this should be added for cloth which had been furnished in the preceding year, say	14	—	—
	£111	18	11

RAM'S CHAPEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HOMERTON.

Ram's
Chapel School
for Girls,
Homerton,

This school was established in the year 1792 by voluntary subscription, and has realized from legacies and occasional donations and savings, a fund of £950 three per cent. consols, yielding annual dividends of	£28	10	—
And £450 navy five per cents., yielding	22	10	—
Making together the sum of	£51	—	—

This income is applied towards the education and clothing of twenty-five girls, who are instructed in reading, marking, knitting, and plain work, and in the principles of the established religion. The following are the particulars of the expenditure, viz.

Rent of a school-house	£30	—	—
Taxes, poors rates and repairs	12	12	6½
	42	12	6½
Deduct rent of a part let out in lodgings	19	15	—
	£	s.	d.
	22	17	6½
Salary to a schoolmistress, who also enjoys the advantage of residing in the school-house	31	10	—
Coals, &c.	3	14	—
Clothing twenty-five girls (amount in 1818)	80	5	1
Dinners and bread given to the girls	5	9	1½
Needles, cotton, &c.	3	4	6
The chapel organist for teaching them psalmody	2	—	—
Printing and stamps	2	10	2
	£151	10	5

The excess of this expenditure beyond the income above stated, is supplied by annual subscriptions, collections at church, and occasional donations, amounting together in 1818 to the sum of £111 13s. 2½d. Some additional aid is also derived from the produce of the girls work, which amounted in the same year to the sum of £16 19s. 6d.

Mrs. *Judith Lambe*, by her will, which was proved in 1797, gave the sum of two shillings a week to the mistress of the Homerton Sunday school, for which she should instruct four girls (to be appointed by the sister and executors of the testatrix) in reading and work.

After the death of the testatrix, the sum of £160 three per cent. consols was invested upon this trust, the dividends of which (amounting to £4 16s. per annum) are duly paid to the mistress of this school, for which she teaches four girls (in addition to the twenty-five before mentioned) to read and work, according to the directions of the will.

THE FREE SCHOOL BELONGING TO WELLS-STREET CHAPEL.

This school was established in 1807, by Mr. *William Pearson*, Mr. *John Hankinson* and Mr. *David Whitaker*; and a purchase was made of some premises, for the purpose of building a school, the price of which was paid by the two former gentlemen, with the exception of £100 given by Mr. Whitaker, and £20 by Mr. James King Childs. A conveyance was accordingly made to Mr. Pearson and Mr. Hankinson of the premises in joint tenancy (Mr. Whitaker (175.) B b having

Free School
belonging
to Wells-street
Chapel.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Hackney.

Free School
belonging
to Wells-street
Chapel,
continued.

having died before the conveyance was prepared) and on the death of Mr. Hankinson, Mr. Pearson, as survivor, conveyed the premises to trustees by lease and release, dated 30th and 31st August 1811, duly enrolled between himself of the first part, W.W. Drake of the second part, and the Rev. George Collison and eleven others of the third part; whereby after reciting that a free school was established by the gentlemen above-mentioned, and had since been and was then intended to be continued under the patronage of pious and benevolent Christians of different denominations, for the education of boys, either orphans or the children of industrious and respectable parents, who from the demands of a large family, or from misfortune, were unable to furnish them with a good education, to the number of sixty, or such other numbers as the funds should permit, by instructing them gratis in reading, writing, English grammar and arithmetic, and paying particular attention to their moral and religious principles and conduct, and especially observing that no other religious principles be taught in the same school than such as accord with the doctrinal articles of the Church of England in their Calvinistic sense, and with the Assembly's Catechism; and further reciting, that the said school was supported by subscription, and that it was intended to be continued under the management of a committee of twelve persons, selected from the members in full communion of the Protestant dissenting chapel in Wells-street, or from the committee of the Village Itinerant Society; and further reciting, that the said William Pearson was desirous to give permanent effect to the said institution, he, in consideration thereof conveyed a piece of ground on the north-west side of Wells-street, Hackney, containing by admeasurement, from north-east to south-west, at the east and west ends, 32 feet, and in depth from front to rear, on the north-east and south-west side 150 feet, with the messuages, school-room, and buildings erected or to be erected thereupon; also another piece of ground adjoining, containing in breadth both in front and rear thirty-two feet six inches, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet; and also the messuages and buildings then standing thereupon, to trustees therein named, in trust, to permit the premises then occupied by the master of the said school, to be occupied by the master of the said school for ever, and the then school-room for the school-room for such boys as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever, except as an evening school, in such manner as is therein more particularly described; and also upon trust to apply the rents and profits of the residue of the said premises, after paying all charges for taxes and repairs, as they shall think most proper and conducive for effectuating the objects of the said institution, in aid of annual subscriptions and the other funds thereof; and upon further trust, that in case the number of boys shall be reduced to thirty, or under that number, and shall so continue for two years, that then the trustees shall convey the said premises, and the accumulation of any of the rents and profits, to the treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the purposes of that society; and the conveyance empowered the trustees to demise for twenty-one years, or on building leases for 61 years; and it also contained a declaration, on the part of William Pearson, that he had done nothing to affect the estate, except that he had granted to William Bennet a building lease of part of the premises for sixty-one years, at the rent of £6 6s. dated 2d February 1811, from the Midsummer preceding.

These premises comprise the whole of the permanent property of the charity. The school and school-house, in which the master resides, stand on part of the first described parcel in the deed, and the remaining part of that parcel containing 32 feet in breadth, and 50 feet in depth, is let to William Bennet as described in the deed; by his lease, the tenant covenants to build two messuages, which are covered in, and the rent is considered a high one.

The premises secondly described in the deed, as containing 32 feet and six inches in front, are occupied by a Mr. Peters, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £40, which is stated to be a fair rent.

The whole permanent income, amounting to £46 6s. is applied in educating 70 boys, according to the directions of the trust deed. The schoolmaster receives £80 per annum, with coals for the use of the school-room, and the average annual expenditure of the school, including repairs, is from £140 to £150. The deficiency in the permanent funds, is made up by collections and subscriptions.

The

The children are elected by the committee on the recommendation of subscribers; they are taken from the description of persons mentioned in the trust deed, and all attend Wells-street Chapel on Sundays, at the morning and evening worship, unless their parents take them either to a church or some other chapel.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

STOCK'S CHARITY.

John Stock, by will dated the 26th of February 1780, gave to the minister for the time being, of the parish of St. John, Hampstead, and to eight parishioners to be chosen at a public vestry, £1,000 to be placed out at interest, and the interest thereof applied for the education and clothing of ten fatherless poor children belonging to the said parish, viz. six boys and four girls, the boys not to be under eight years of age, nor to partake thereof longer than the age of 14 or 15 at most, and when each boy should be put out apprentice, the sum of £5 to be paid with him to his master. Every girl not to be under eight or nine years of age, nor partake thereof longer than 12 or 13 years of age; and when each girl should be put out apprentice, or covenant servant, the sum of £2 to be paid with her to her master or mistress; and the testator thereby desired, that the boys should be annually clothed with a chocolate coloured coat, waistcoat, breeches and cap, two shirts, two pair of stockings, and two pair of shoes; and the girls with a chocolate coloured gown, a petticoat, two shifts, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, checked apron and bands. This charity to be under the direction of the committee, or five of them, and on vacancies in the committee taking place, other persons to be chosen at a vestry,

St. John,
Hampstead.
Stock's Charity.

It appears from the minute book of the charity, that the sum of £1,760 three per cent. consols, was the produce of the above legacy; that on the 12th of June 1784, the fund had increased by accumulation and investment of dividends to £1,940 6s. three per cent. consols, and that afterwards by a donation of the trustees of Lady Gainsborough's charity, commonly called Wills Charity, the fund was further increased to £2,000 in the same stock. By means of savings, and a legacy of £100 three per cent. consols, bequeathed by *J. P. Blaquiere*, Esq. and received in 1801, the fund has been raised to its present amount which is £2,300 three per cent. consols, producing an annual dividend of £69.

The income is applied in clothing and educating as many poor fatherless children as the fund will suffice for, in apprentice fees given occasionally after the rate mentioned in the will, sums of £2 each given to the girls in going out to service, and in providing Bibles and Prayer-books for the children. At the audit of the accounts in May 1818, there were 10 boys and six girls receiving education and clothing by aid of this charity. For several years, the number of children fluctuated between 10 and 13. The clothing of the children is such as directed by the will, and caps and cloaks are given to the girls in addition. The children are educated at the Hampstead national school. Nothing is paid out of the funds of Stock's charity for the instruction of the boys; for that of the girls, the annual sum of £1 per annum is paid. The children are nominated by the trustees. The accounts are audited once a year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, on the 15th May 1802, transferred to two parishioners of the parish of St. John, Hampstead, £100 four per cent. annuities, in trust to pay the interest to the treasurer or treasurers of the Sunday schools of that parish, to be applied "for the purposes of learning poor children of both sexes their duty to God and their fellow creatures, for ever;" and directed that, if at any time hereafter the Sunday schools should be discontinued, the interest should be given to four poor women of the said parish, not receiving parochial relief, who should be chosen by the guardians of the poor. On the 13th May 1802, *Mr. Shakespear* transferred to the same trustees, a further sum of £50 four per cent. annuities, in trust to pay the interest to the treasurer of the Sunday school, to be by him laid out in the purchase of Bibles, Testaments and Common-Prayer books, for the use of the said Sunday school children, with a provision, that if the Sunday school should be discontinued, the trustees should apply

Sunday School.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

apply the interest in the purchase of those books, to be given to such poor persons as the governors of the poor should appoint.

Sunday School.

The Sunday school is now incorporated with the Hampstead national school. The stock given by Mr. Shakespear, stands in the names of the Rev. Dr. White, rector of the parish, and of Thomas Park, Esq. the treasurer of the Sunday and National schools; the latter gentleman receives the dividends, and carries them to the general account of both schools, the books supplied being in daily use.

HANWELL.

HOBAYNE'S CHARITY.

Hanwell.

Hobayne's Charity.

In the reign of Richard the Third, an estate was left by *William Hobayne*, to the use of the poor of the town of Hanwell, the residue of the rents and profits of which (after the payment of certain appropriated sums) were, by a decree of commissioners of charitable uses, made 30th December 1612, directed to be bestowed "for the benefit of the poor and poor children of the said town, at the discretion of the feoffees and parish officers;" and by another decree of such commissioners, of the 9th February 1683, such residue was directed to be disposed of "for the placing forth, or otherwise providing for the poor children of the town of Hanwell, at the discretion of the trustees, the parson and parish officers, and for the better relief of the poor inhabitants of the said town."

Under the authority of these decrees, the trustees have, in their discretion, from about the year 1782, applied an annual sum of £35 towards the support of the charity school at Hanwell, but it is entirely a voluntary appropriation, nor has the school any other permanent funds. We should not have thought it necessary to notice this school, had not an idea seemed to prevail in the parish, that the school had a vested claim upon Hobayne's estate, for a share of the rents and profits.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT NEW BRENTFORD.

Parochial School
at New Brentford.

This school, for the instruction of boys and girls, was established by subscription in 1703, and a piece of ground, the intended scite of a school-house, was conveyed from Richard Overs to trustees, by lease and release dated 28th and 29th May 1718, in consideration of £21, upon which a school-house was built at the expense of £110, which was raised by subscription.

This school is entitled to one-twelfth part of the annual rent of an estate called Perry Court Farm, in the county of Kent, under the will of *Lady Capel*.—For the particulars of this bequest, and of its distribution, see the Report on Lady Capel's charity.

The sum of £37 10s. the share of each parish benefited by the will, is paid regularly to the treasurer of this school, by Mr. John Haverfield, of Kew Green, one of the trustees under the will.

In 1793, Mr. *James Parker*, of Richmond, left £500 three per cent. consols, towards the support of the school. In 1818, Mr. *Pitt*, late of Brentford, bequeathed £200 three per cent. consols, and in the same year, Mr. *Josiah Holford*, £100 four per cents., for the same purposes. There is also a sum of £900 three per cent. consols, standing in the names of trustees, purchased from time to time by savings of income, since the year 1750. The whole dividend arising from these several sums, is £42, and the whole of the annual produce arising from the permanent funds, is £79 10s.

In the year 1818, Colonel *James Clithero*, a liberal benefactor to this charity, granted a piece of ground to trustees, on which a new school-room capable of containing 200 boys, has been erected at an expense of £1,028 1s. raised by subscription. The old school-house underwent a thorough repair, and now affords a residence for the master and his family, and a school-room for the girls. On the first establishment of the school, the master's salary was fixed at £20 per annum, if there were 30 children, and £30 per annum if there were 50. On the 21st March 1704, the number of boys was 20, (seven of whom were from the neighbouring parishes of Ealing and Isleworth), and that of the girls eight.

In

In 1815, an union was effected between this school and a Sunday school in the parish, and the number of children now in the school is 143 boys and 71 girls. The school is connected with the national society.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Hanwell.

Parochial School
at New Brentford,
continued.

Twenty-three boys and 14 girls are clothed at an expense	£	s.	d.
of about	-	78	13 6
The master's salary is	-	80	0 0
He has also three-fourths of a chaldron of coals.			
The mistress's salary	-	30	0 0

These expenses, with rewards to the children, repairs, stationary, printing, and other incidental charges, make an average expenditure of about £270 per annum.

Subscriptions and collections at charity sermons, supply the deficiency in the permanent revenue.

The Account for the last Two Years is as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Receipts for the year ending Christmas 1817	-	224	2 1
Expenditure	-	271	9 9
Income at Christmas 1818	-	304	9 2
Expenditure (including the balance of £47 7s. 2d. due to the treasurer on the account of 1817)	-	302	17 11
Balance now in hand is	£1	11s.	3d.

HIGHGATE.

SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In the year 1565, Queen Elizabeth, upon the application of Sir Roger Cholmeley, granted her letters patent, dated the 6th of May in that year, establishing a grammar-school in the town or hamlet of Highgate, in the parish of Haringay (or Hornsey) in the county of Middlesex, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar;" and incorporating six governors of the said school, by the name of "The Wardens and Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, in Highgate," with power to appoint other governors in case of vacancies, and (after the death of Sir R. Cholmeley) to appoint the master; and with the advice and consent of the bishop of the diocese, to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the master and scholars.

Highgate.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar
School.

By a deed-poll, dated the 16th May 1565, *Edmund Grindall*, Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury,) ordinary and lord of the manor of Haringay, and for that reason lord and proprietor of the chapel of Highgate, within the parish of Haringay, parcel of the said manor, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed to Sir Roger Cholmeley, and his heirs, the chapel of ease at Highgate, commonly called Highgate Chapel, and the premises thereto belonging, and two acres of land adjoining the said chapel, (which premises, and the boundaries of the two acres, are more particularly described in the deed as set forth in the Appendix,) to the intent, that Sir Roger Cholmeley should, within one year next ensuing, give and assure, as well the said chapel and all the other premises, as other manors, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments to the yearly value of £10 13s. 4d. to the wardens or governors of the free grammar school of Sir R. Cholmeley at Highgate, to the use and behoof of the said free school for ever, for the better maintenance and support of the same; which grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the 16th May 1565.

By another deed-poll, bearing date the 7th June 1565, Sir Roger Cholmeley granted to the wardens and governors of the said free grammar school, the chapel and other premises contained in the grant of Bishop Grindall; and also two messuages situate in the parish of St. Martin's within Ludgate, and a messuage situate within the parishes of St. Mary Orgare, and St. Michael next Crooked-lane, in the city of London, the said three messuages being of the yearly value of £10 13s. 4d.; to hold the said chapel and premises, and the said three messuages, to the said wardens and governors, of the possessions,

(175.)

C c

revenues

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Highgate.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

revenues and goods of the said free grammar school, and their successors for ever; for the better maintenance and support of the same, and not otherwise, or to any other uses.

The greater part of the two acres at Highgate, which had been let to one Thomas Hartwell, for £70 a year, on a building lease for 61 years, which expired at Michaelmas 1817, has been since let in different lots; the houses which had been already erected thereon for 21 years, and the vacant ground on building leases for 60 years, to various tenants (whose names, with the particulars of the lettings are stated in the Appendix,) and produces now a rental of £526 per annum. Fines were taken upon the granting these leases to the amount of £997. The allotments were made, and the leases settled, under the direction of a surveyor employed by the governors.

The remainder of the two acres, consisting of a small house and a carpenter's yard, were on lease to one Mayell for £15 a year, for 31 years, previous to Michaelmas 1818. These are now let for a year only in two lettings, to Thomas Martin and William Margesson, producing together £47 per annum. No further term is granted, it being thought probable that it will be found necessary to take the ground for the enlargement of the burying place belonging to the chapel to which it adjoins.

There are two small pieces of ground claimed by the governors as formerly part of this property, but the title to which is disputed. They are included within the boundaries described in Bishop Grindall's grant, and are comprised in a map of the trust property made by the governor's surveyor in 1752, but no actual possession or perception of rent at any time as to these particular parcels can be proved; and it appears, that for about 36 years, there has been an adverse possession in the tenants of the manor of Hornsey, who hold the premises as parcel of the manor. Under these circumstances, it seems to us, that if these pieces of ground ever formed part of the trust estate, of which there is no distinct evidence, there is now no probability of their ever being recovered.

The governors are also possessed of a small allotment of land, containing 1A. 2R. 24P. assigned to them on the late inclosure of the common at Highgate, which is let for £7 a year, to Miss Longman for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1815.

The property in Crooked-lane consists now of two houses, which were let by public advertisement in 1815, for 21 years; one to William Matthews, the other to George Gimber, at rents amounting together to £115 10s. per annum, having before produced only £26. The property on Ludgate Hill, formerly two messuages, was let in 1770, on two building leases for 99 years, one at £10, the other at £45 per annum. It now forms part of the house called the London Coffee-house, and the leases have passed by assignment to Messrs. Leach and Dallimore, the tenants of that house, from whom the rent of £55 is received.

There are also belonging to the trust two small rent-charges, issuing out of premises at Hendon and Stoke Newington, amounting together to £4 6s. 8d.; and there are two annuities, one of £10, under the will of Mr. *Pauncefort*, a former governor, payable to the reader in the chapel, who is always the schoolmaster; and the other of £2 14s. under the will of Sir *Edward Gould*, payable to the morning preacher. These annuities do not indeed, strictly speaking, form part of the trust property, but they pass through the accounts of the trust, and constitute regular items both of receipt and expenditure.

The possessions thus enumerated, which, together with the chapel and school-house, constitute the whole property of the charity, in the improved state which they have now attained, yield an income of £767 5s. 5d. viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Rents and property at Highgate, formerly Hartwell's	-	526	—
Do. - - - Do. - formerly Mayell's	-	47	—
Inclosure on the common (land-tax 5s. 3d. deducted)	-	6	14 9
House on Ludgate Hill, London	-	55	—
Houses in Crooked-lane, Do.	-	115	10 —
Rent-charges at Hendon and Newington	-	4	6 8
Pauncefort's gift £10, Gould's do. £2 14s.	-	12	14 —
		<hr/>	
		£767	5 5

To

To this however must be added the profits derived from the chapel, which, as this forms a part of the property given by the founder for the support of the school, are properly carried to the account of the school fund; though it is to be observed on the other hand, that the expenses attending the chapel are a charge upon that fund, which more than exhausts the emolument received from it. On the average of the eight last years, the money received for letting the pews has amounted annually to

The sacrament money to	-	-	-	£173	—	8
Which, added to the rents and legacies	-	-	-	767	5	5

Makes the whole average income at present	-	-	-	£955	17	3
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It is to be remembered, that the improved rents began to take place only in the year 1816, previous to which time the whole average income was £355 5s. and the governors had not come into the receipt of the whole of these improved rents at the time of the last audit in November 1818. It is further to be remembered, that if the property at Highgate, formerly Mayell's, and now let for £47 a year, should be taken as part of the burying-ground to the chapel, this portion of the income will cease.

In this school are educated 40 boys, the number fixed, not by the founder, but by an early ordinance of the governors, made, with the consent of Bishop Sandy's in the year 1571. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; but no classical instruction is given them, nor have we any information of such instruction ever having been given in the school. They are all the children of poor labouring persons.

The master, who is a clergyman and reader, and evening preacher at the chapel, does not teach the boys himself. He superintends the general conduct of the school as it suits his convenience, but the education of the scholars is committed to an assistant, who is sexton of the chapel. He is paid by the master, and receives an admission fee of one shilling from the boys, and has the privilege of taking pay scholars, who are taught with the foundation boys. He also receives £4 a year from the school fund for attending the children to church on Sundays. The master takes private pupils, whom he prepares for the University; and his engagements with them would be evidently incompatible with his teaching or exercising a constant superintendence over the free school.

The master, for his services in the school and in the chapel, received, down to Lady-day, in the year 1818, a salary of £100. In that year it was raised to £200, in consideration of the great extent of his parochial duty, as reader and afternoon preacher at the chapel, which is the only place of public worship belonging to the establishment in the populous village of Highgate. He lives in the school-house, rent and tax free.

Previous to this increase of salary, the ordinary expenditure, on an average of five years, appears to have been as follows, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Master's salary, with Pauncefort's gift	110	—	—
Master's bills for household articles, stationary, school books and testaments	24	9	6
Taxes	24	15	9
Repairs	31	16	9
Sexton (attending the boys to church, &c.)	4	3	—
Coals and sundries	4	2	10

Expenditure for the school	-	-	£199	7	10
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	£	s.	d.
Salary of morning preacher at the chapel, with Gould's gift	92	14	—
Organist	20	8	—
Repairs and insurance	26	15	7
Books, &c.	2	2	7

Expenditure for the chapel	-	142	—	2
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Total	-	-	£341	8	—
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The *present* ordinary expenditure may be estimated at this sum, with the addition of £100 to the master's salary, and some further charges for the collection of rents and insurance of houses at Highgate.

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County of
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Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

County of
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Highgate.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

It will be seen that this average expenditure of £341 8s. falls short of the ordinary income, as it existed previously to the increase of the rents, about £14.; but a large extra expense of near £500 had been incurred in 1811, for the rebuilding the wall of the church-yard; and in 1817 a similar expense of £540 occurred, for the thorough repair of the master's house, and his house rent, while the school was undergoing such repair; which charges, together with those of surveying, allotting, and settling the terms of the leases of the property at Highgate, occasioned so great a deficiency in the funds, that notwithstanding the increase of the rents during the last three years, and the receipt of about £1,000 for fines on the Highgate property, the balance in the treasurer's hands at the audit in November last did not exceed £493 7s. 6d. There still remain to be discharged the solicitor's bill for preparing the leases at Highgate, and an old debt incurred in the year 1773, when £518 three per cent. consols were borrowed, from another charitable fund under the management of the same trustees, for the repair of the chapel. The chapel now again stands in need of a thorough repair, the cost of which is estimated at £1,100.

We cannot but observe, that this school does not appear to have kept pace in its progress, either with the intention of the founder, or with the gradual improvement of its funds, and the necessities of the neighbourhood in which it is placed. As a grammar school it has fallen into complete decay. The instruction of the children has entirely devolved upon an assistant, receiving a small salary from the master, who never teaches them himself, nor interferes with the conduct of the school, except by occasional superintendence, or when the exercise of his authority is applied for by the actual teacher. Their number remains as it was fixed by the governors nearly 250 years ago, notwithstanding an immense increase in the population of the neighbourhood, which has long afforded an ample call for extending the benefits of the institution, this being the only free school in the place belonging to the established church. The cause of this apparent inefficiency seems evidently to be, the connection of the school with the chapel. This, being now the general place of public worship for an extensive and populous neighbourhood, instead of becoming a source of emolument to the school, as appears to have been contemplated by the founder, is, in fact, from the necessary disbursements for enlarging, repairing and fitting it up, and for the salaries of the officiating ministers, a heavy charge upon the school funds. While, however, it forms a part of the school property, and by the profits made by it contributes to the school funds, the charge of keeping up the establishment must of course fall upon those funds. The governors, feeling the high importance of this branch of their trust, under the circumstances in which they were placed, appear to have given it their first attention, and in so doing to have put the school somewhat in the back ground. Thus, in the appointment of the master, regard seems to be had, both with respect to his qualifications and his emoluments, much more to his ministerial duties in, and connected with, the chapel, than to his character as master of the school. To this, indeed, they are in some measure directed by the ancient ordinance before mentioned, (made at a time when the plan of education in the school probably required a master of a higher description than it does at present,) which provides, that the master of the school shall be reader at the chapel.

We do not feel disposed to make any objection to the attention paid by the governors, or to their application of the funds, to the purposes of the chapel establishment; but we would express our hope and expectation, that, with the greatly enlarged income which they now possess, they will be enabled soon to render this school more adequate to the wants of the neighbourhood for whose benefit it was established. The present school-room is small and inconvenient, and incapable of containing a greater number of scholars than are now instructed in it. The governors state it to be their intention, to erect a new school-room capable of holding 100 boys, to be instructed on the plan used in the national schools. Whether any attempt could be profitably, or practicably, made, to restore the school to its original character of a grammar school, must depend on the state and circumstances of the neighbourhood where it is placed, and of which those who reside in it can best judge. If those circumstances appear preferably to require the inferior mode of education now pursued, and
proposed

proposed to be continued, it is to be hoped at least, that the school will be made to embrace as large a number of poor children as the funds will reasonably provide for.

We think it expedient to mention, that we have encountered much difficulty in investigating the finances of this school, from the circumstance of the receipts and disbursements of several distinct charities, under the management of the same trustees, being brought into one blended account. In consequence of this a considerable risk was run, which perhaps the present inquiry has prevented, of a debt being charged upon the school fund which in truth belonged to another charity. The governors are aware of the inconvenience, and will remedy it in future; but we mention it, because it is an evil we have frequently met with; and we rather take this opportunity of doing so, because we are satisfied, that in this instance, whatever impropriety there may have been in the method of keeping the accounts, the funds of these charities have in fact been disinterestedly and honourably administered.

GIRLS CHARITY SCHOOL.

The girls charity school at Highgate, appears to have been established about the year 1719, by the benevolent exertions and contributions of the governors of Sir Roger Cholmeley's Free Grammar School. It had no original endowment; but Mr. *Edward Pauncefort*, who was at that time one of the governors of the grammar school, by his will dated the 16th May 1723, directed his executors to purchase lands in fee simple of the value of £60 a year, and to convey the same to trustees and their heirs in trust, to pay £30 a year to six poor widows, in the almshouses lately erected by him at Highgate; £10 a year to the reader in the chapel, and to pay and apply the residue towards the maintenance of the charity girls in the charity school at Highgate.

There is no trace of any land having been purchased pursuant to this direction; but it appears from an entry in the constitution book of Sir Roger Cholmeley's school, that in 1751, the heir of Mr. Pauncefort applied to the Court of Chancery to be relieved from the annual charge of £60, on payment of a sum of £1,500, and obtained a decree to that effect. This £1,500 was invested in three per cent. stock, the price of which being then 100½ per cent., reduced the income from £60 to £45. The fixed payments to the almswomen and reader being made out of this, leave a residue of only £5 a year for the girls school.

The school is also entitled to a sum of £1,000 new South Sea annuities, purchased as it seems at different times from savings out of contributions. That stock was sold in 1812, to pay a debt due from the mixed account of Pauncefort's charity, (comprising the girls school, and six almswomen whom he added to six others already established in an almshouse at Highgate,) Sir Robert Cholmeley's charity, and the old almshouse, all which are under the management of the same trustees, and their funds have been hitherto blended in one account. The stock has not yet been replaced, but the amount of the dividend has been paid to the school out of the general fund, and it is hoped that the improving state of that fund will ere long, upon a general settlement and liquidation of the proportions belonging to the different charities, afford the means of replacing the stock.

These dividends, with Pauncefort's gift, amounting together to £35 per annum, form the only permanent revenue of the school; its remaining income is made up from a collection after an annual sermon, which on an average produces about £77, making the whole income about £112.

In this school, 20 girls are now educated and clothed, and six more are educated only, who as vacancies occur, are received upon the clothing establishment. There were originally 24 girls clothed, but they were reduced to 20 upon the reduction of Pauncefort's gift from £20 a year to £5. They are taught reading and plain work, and the mistress has lately given them some instruction in writing and common arithmetic. She teaches them the catechism, and takes them to church twice on the Sunday. The schoolmistress resides in the school-house, which was built by Mr. Pauncefort, about the year 1719, in the centre of the almshouses, rent and tax free.

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Highgate.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

Girls
Charity School.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Highgate.

Girls
Charity School,
continued.

The expenditure upon an average of eight years, appears to be as follows:—

Mistress's salary	-	-	-	-	-	£26	—	—
Ditto, occasional gratuity (which depends on her exertions)	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	—
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	72	16	1
Gratuity to organist £2, and to eight girls a shilling each for singing at the annual sermon	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	—
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	8
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	7
Books, printing, and sundries	-	-	-	-	-	—	10	—
						£122	8	4

The total actual receipt and expenditure from the audit in May 1810, when the treasurer preceding the present one entered in his office, and when the general accounts were very nearly balanced, to the audit on the 20th November last were:—

Receipts,		£	s.	d.
Collections after charity sermons	-	694	17	4
Dividend on £100 new South Sea annuities, 8½ years	-	255	—	—
Mr. Pouncefort's gift, £5 per annum, 8½ years	-	42	10	—
		992	7	4
Expenditure	-	1,008	8	3
Balance in favour of the treasurer, 20th December 1818	-	£16	—	11

The managers of this charity in former times, do not appear to have required or obtained from the representative of Mr. Pouncefort, the purchase and conveyance of land to trustees, pursuant to his will. How this came to be omitted, or if attempted, to have failed, is not explained by any existing evidence. Neither does it appear under what circumstances the payment of £1,500, by Mr. Pouncefort's heir, in discharge of the legacy, was authorized by the Court of Chancery, if in fact it was so authorized; but the subsequent disposition of the money has not produced an equivalent advantage to the charity. However it may have happened, the school has certainly lost the far greater part of the income, specifically intended for it by Mr. Pouncefort, and for many years actually received under his will, and the much ampler benefit which it would now probably have enjoyed, had land been purchased as he directed.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.

LADY NEVILL'S CHARITY.

St. Andrew's,
Holborn.Lady Nevill's
Charity.

Dame *Frances Nevill*, by will, left to trustees the sum of £1,200, and the further several sums of £100 and £100, to be disposed of as she by a certain deed bearing date the 17th April 1713, had directed and appointed.

By the deed referred to, Lady Nevill directs that the trustees, with the interest of the said £1,200, shall put to school three poor boys and three poor girls, who to the time of such their being put to school, shall have been educated in the Church of England, and whose parents shall be poor housekeepers, who do not receive alms of the parish, and such as have been constant professed members of the said church as by law established, and do frequent the service thereof. The boys to be taught to read, write and cast accounts, and the girls to read, write, and work, that they may be fitted to be put apprentices to some honest trades. £3 to be allowed for the clothing and schooling of each boy and girl, and three to be put out apprentices every year, and a sum not exceeding £10 to be given to the master or mistress, and laid out in clothes and necessities. The trustees to have "a particular regard to the children of poor housekeepers inhabiting within the parishes of St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and within the city of Westminster, but not wholly to be confined to those places only, but upon very good reason to put out the child or children of poor housekeepers inhabiting in other parishes, who do not receive alms of the parish, and which children and parents are so qualified as aforesaid."

Lady

Lady Nevill further directs, that the interest of one of the said sums of £100 shall be paid yearly to the persons who have the care or management of the charity school in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the use of the said school, and the interest of the other £100 to be paid yearly in like manner to the persons who have the management of the school at Hammersmith.

It appears from an examination of the books, in which entries have been regularly made of the proceedings of the trustees of this charity, that in 1716; £1,400 South Sea stock was purchased with £1,379, part of the above legacies. This stock was afterwards increased by successive additions to the capital; and by purchases, part of which being paid off, and the rest being sold, the whole was re-invested in 1752, in the purchase of £2,450 three per cents of 1751, where it still remains in the names of three of the trustees.

Thomas Hull, Esq. (who had been one of the trustees of Lady Nevill's charity) by will dated 28th September 1771, bequeathed to the trustees of the charity, left by the late Lady Nevill, all that messuage in Bedford-row, held by lease for a term of years made to him from the corporation of the town of Bedford (then in the occupation of Lord Chief Baron Parker) in trust for the use and enlargement of the said charity.

By the accumulation arising from this addition, and by the sale of the remainder of the term (nine years) in 1786, the sum of £1,256 18s. new South Sea annuities, was purchased, which has been increased recently to £1,300.

The whole dividend arising from both stocks is £112 10s.

The present trustees are, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Sir Richard Brooke, the Dean of Canterbury, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Mr. Archdeacon Pott, the Rev. H. Lee Martin, and William Gosling, Esq. each of whom nominates a child in his turn. Three are admitted every year.

There are five girls and four boys now receiving the benefit of this charity. The sum of £5 a year is paid to the parents of each of the children, who place them in what school they think proper, and provide clothing. A Bible and Prayer-book is given to each child when appointed. At the annual meetings of the trustees, the children attend, and produce their writing-books and are examined.

Three children on an average are bound out every year, with a premium of £20 each. Two were placed out last year, four the year preceding, and four will be bound out next year.

The trustees pay regularly £6 a year to the governors of the charity school in St. Andrew's, Holborn, and the same sum to Hammersmith school, as the interest of £100, given to each of them by Lady Nevill.

The expenditure of last year is thus stated:—

	£	s.	d.
Nine children, £5 each	-	-	45
Two apprentices, £20	-	-	40
Agent's salary	-	-	10 10
St. Andrew's and Hammersmith schools	-	-	12
			£107 10

which is £5 short of the income.

There is at present a balance in the treasurer's hand, amounting to £58 13s. 1d.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

In the year 1696, a school for eighty boys and seventy-one girls was founded by voluntary subscriptions in this parish. Parochial School.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Palmer*, by her will dated 4th August 1726, directed her executors to pay £500 to this parish, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements for the maintenance and education of the poor boys and girls thereof, as her executors and the minister and churchwardens for the time being should judge most convenient. With the above-mentioned sum, certain land called Marsh Land, in Tower-street, Seven-dials, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, upon which seven houses had been erected and are now standing, was purchased

of

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Andrew's,
Holborn.

Lady Nevill's
Charity,
continued.

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Andrew's,
Holborn.Parochial School,
continued.

of James Joy, of Duke-street, Westminster, and conveyed in trust for the purposes of the charity, by an indenture dated 20th November 1728.

Mr. Robert Alexander Stannard, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-fields, is the present tenant of these houses, as assignee of Mr. William Harrison, under a lease for thirty-one years, from Midsummer 1797, at the clear yearly rent of - - - - - £132 6 —

This letting was by public auction; the premises are kept in very good repair, according to a covenant in the lease, and the rent, which is the full annual value, is regularly paid.

Under the will of Dorothy Lady *Capel*, this school is entitled to one-twelfth part of the rents of an estate, called Perry Court Farm, near Faversham, in Kent. For the particulars of which see the report on Lady *Capel's* charity, at Kew, in Surrey. The share paid to this school is now, per annum, - - - 37 10 —

The parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, also receives an annuity of £6, left by the will of Lady Nevill. For the particulars of which see the report on Lady Nevill's charity - - - 6 — —

The funded property consists of £5,700 three per cents reduced, £2,000 old South Sea annuities, £300 new South Sea annuities, £280 10s. 3d. three per cent. consols, standing in the names of trustees, producing a dividend of - - - 248 8 3

This stock has arisen from benefactions, legacies and savings.

The annual permanent income therefore amounts to - £424 4 3

At present 95 boys and 95 girls, all parishioners, are educated according to the national system, and it is intended to make up the number of each 100. They are all annually clothed; have shoes twice a year besides, and new linen and stockings at Christmas. When of sufficient age the boys are apprenticed to suitable trades, and the girls are placed out as household servants. A fee of £5 is given with each boy apprenticed, and £2 2s. to clothe each girl; and all have Bibles and Prayer-books given them on leaving school. Eighteen of the 95 girls are taken into the schoolhouse according to seniority, where they are boarded and taught household work under the care of the school-mistress; and great pains are taken to provide proper situations for them. The girls make up all the linen of the school, and their own clothes; and work is taken in, the profit of which, amounting to about £30 per annum, is carried to the general account.

The whole expenditure of the last year audited, ending Christmas 1817, was £1,162; the difference between the expenditure and the permanent income being supplied by subscriptions, (which in 1817 amounted to £568 1s.) by collections at charity sermons, donations, and profits of the work of the girls. At the last audit there was a balance of £239, part of which has since been employed in repairing the school-house. The accounts are audited annually, published, and sent to the subscribers.

The school is leasehold under the Bishop of Ely, to whom a rent of £40 is paid for premises estimated on a survey at £70 per annum, and probably worth more.

ISLEWORTH.

THE BLUE SCHOOL.

Isleworth
Blue School.

Lady *Elizabeth Hill*, by indenture of the 16th June 1630, conveyed certain lands at Langley Morris, in Buckinghamshire, to trustees, in trust, that they should, during the remainder of a certain term of 34 years in the said indenture mentioned, bestow out of the rents and profits of the premises, certain sums for charitable purposes therein specified; and also £20 in manner following, that is to say, £10 yearly for relieving and keeping to school six or eight poor young girls and maids of the several places in the said indenture mentioned, that were not vagrants or bastards, but were fatherless or without friends that would teach them to learn to read, and work with the needle; and also to do all kinds of household business whatsoever, to fit them for service, and to live in the commonwealth; which said maids and girls should be chosen about the age of eight or ten years by the said trustees; and to pay the other £10

County of
MIDDLESEX.Isleworth
Blue School,
continued.

£10 yearly to a modest, poor, discreet, and grave woman, to be appointed by the said trustees, to teach, instruct, and bring up the said poor maids and girls, in recompence of her pains and expenses thereabout. And the better to enable the said grave woman to afford the said poor girls relief, it was provided, that the house in Isleworth, wherein the said Elizabeth Hill then dwelt, should, after her death, be for the use of the said grave woman to dwell in for the residue of the said term. And it was by the said indenture further provided, that at the expiration of the said term, the several payments before directed to be made for other charitable purposes, excepting one payment of £4 per annum to the poor widows in the almshouse in Thames Ditton, should cease and determine, and that from thenceforth the trustees should pay the sum of £26 for and towards the teaching of such and so many poor girls as aforesaid, as should be of Isleworth, to be chosen by the said trustees with the overseers of the poor of Isleworth, and £10 unto such grave woman as aforesaid.

The estate in Buckinghamshire, which was conveyed upon the trusts above-mentioned, consisted of about 70 acres of land; which are, at present, in the occupation of Thomas Wilde, under a lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1805, at the annual rent of - - - - - £84 — — which appears to us to be the fair value.

A gravel pit having been since opened upon this estate by the Commissioners of the Roads, an abatement is, in consequence, annually made to the tenant of - - - - - 3 — —

Leaving a clear rent of - - - - - £81 — —

For the gravel which this pit affords, the Commissioners annually pay, about - - - - - 12 — —

Making a total receipt, in respect of this estate, of - - - - - £93 — —

From which deducting the annual payment, directed by Lady Hill, to the almswomen of Thames Ditton - - - - - 4 — —

There remains for the purposes of education - - - - - £89 — —

Ann Oliver, by her will dated the 27th July 1672, gave two houses in Isleworth, with the orchards and gardens belonging to them, and all her household goods, in trust, that after the death of her nephew, the goods should be sold, and the houses and land either let for a yearly rent or be sold, and the money to be disposed of for bringing in the yearly revenue; which yearly income and rent she directed to be employed for the benefit of poor children of the parish of Isleworth, for their being put to and kept at school, and for buying books for such whose parents were not able; and that some person fearing God, and fit for such employment, should take the care and charge upon them to teach the children to read English exactly, and to instruct and catechize them in the principles of the Christian Religion, to the end they might be afterwards fit for what place or employment Providence should order them for; and that such person or persons should have weekly pay for their care and pains, according to what was usually given by the week, and that they should be weekly paid, according to the custom, for every particular child so taught, out of the yearly rent which should arise; and if, at the year's end, there should remain any overplus, it should be bestowed upon certain other charitable purposes.

It appears, that the whole of the property, given by this will for the purposes above-mentioned, was sold; and that the money produced by the sale was laid out in 1689, in the purchase of an estate at Orpington, in Kent, consisting of 86 acres of land, with a farmhouse, barn, and other necessary buildings.

These premises are at present in the occupation of Esther Westbrook, under a lease granted to her late husband John Westbrook, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1800, at the annual rent of £60. We have reason to believe this rent to be at present very inadequate; the premises, upon a recent survey, having been reported to be worth £99 7s. per annum. We do not, however, feel ourselves warranted in concluding that a much higher rent could have been obtained at the time of granting the lease, or in imputing the neglect to do so, if practicable, to any other cause than perhaps an over-indulgence on the part of the lessors to an old tenant, whose family had held the lands for upwards of 60 years.

County of
MIDDLESEX.Isleworth
Blue School,
continued.

William Chilcot, Esq. in 1658, for putting out poor boys apprentices, gave a rent charge of £20 per annum, issuing out of the manor of Nettlebed, in the county of Oxford.

This annuity is duly paid by *Thomas Stonor*, Esq. of Stonor Park, near Henley (Oxon), the sum of £3 4s. being first deducted for the land-tax; which leaves the annual sum of £16 16s.

The Rev. Dr. *Cave*, by his will dated January 1712, gave £100 for the use of a charity school in Isleworth, in expectation and hopes that such would be erected.

In a document produced before us, purporting to contain resolutions passed at a general meeting of the gentlemen and others, subscribers to an intended charity school, to be erected in the parish of Isleworth, held the 1st of May 1715, after enumerating the several charities above-mentioned, it is stated to have been resolved and agreed, that, from the 24th of June then next, the said several charities should be united, and form the foundation and continuation of the said intended charity school, so long as the said charity school should continue, for the educating and instructing of poor children, both boys and girls, in the principles of religion, and fit for some calling or service, and for the binding and placing out apprentices to tradesmen, handicrafts or farmers, or putting them out to service. And the subscribers consented that their subscriptions should be added to the said charities for the same purpose, as also was to be whatever should be otherwise given for the benefit of the said school.

It appears that in pursuance of this arrangement, a charity school was in the same year established under certain regulations; among which, it was provided that the school should be kept in the said house left by Lady Elizabeth Hill, and should for that present time consist of 40 boys and 20 girls, all of whom should be clothed.

Since the establishment of this school, the following benefactions have been made to it:—

Mr. *Richard Robinson*, who died in 1764, gave by his will an annuity of £5 5s. for the use of the school, and directed that his executors should invest a sufficient sum in the funds or other security, to provide for this and certain other annuities given by him.

An investment was accordingly made by his executors of £700 three per cent. consols, from the dividends of which this annuity of £5 5s. is duly paid.

John Robinson, Esq. in 1801, gave £150 for the purpose of providing certain religious books and tracts for the use of this school; which sum (with legal interest) was secured by an assignment of tolls, dated 27th November 1801, from the trustees of an Act for repairing and widening the turnpike road from Appleby in Westmorland, to Market Brough in that county. The interest of this donation amounts to the annual sum of £7 10s.; but the payment is not regular; five or six years being in arrear at the time of our inquiry in May 1819, which however was expected to be soon received.

From other donations made from time to time for the general purposes of the school, and from occasional savings, a fund has been realized of £3,175 three per cent. consols, producing the annual dividend of

And £400 three per cent. reduced, producing	-	-	12	—	—
			107	—	—

To which the annual payments before-mentioned being added, viz.

From Lady Hill's charity	-	-	-	£89	—	—
- - Mrs. Oliver's	-	-	-	60	—	—
- - William Chilcot	-	-	-	16	16	—
- - Mr. Richard Robinson	-	-	-	5	5	—
- - John Robinson, Esq.	-	-	-	7	10	—
				178	11	—

The sum is the amount of the permanent income	-	-	-	£285	11	—
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In addition to which, this school participates in the benefit of Mr. Newman's charity, (mentioned in our first Report,) from which it has, for several years past, received the annual sum of	-	-	-	30	—	—
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And a voluntary donation is annually received from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, of	-	-	-	3	3	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Making in the whole	-	-	-	£318	14	—
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The deficiency of this income to provide for the necessary expense of the establishment, is supplied by collections at church.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

The following are the particulars of the Expenditure :

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the master and mistress - - - - -	90	—	—
Coals and candles - - - - -	16	—	—
Books £9, stationary £5 - - - - -	14	—	—
Printing - - - - -	3	—	—
Mops, brooms, and other incidental expenses - - - - -	8	13	8
Organist for teaching psalmody - - - - -	2	2	—
Clothing (about) - - - - -	178	—	—
To children apprenticed on going to service - - - - -	15	14	6
Repairs of the school-house (in 1818) - - - - -	7	19	—
Total - - - - -	£335	9	2

Isleworth
Blue school,
continued.

To which are occasionally to be added, the expenses of journeys to view the property ; brokerage on transferring stock to new trustees ; fines on the admission of new trustees to the school house ; and medals for the children.

This school consists of about 100 boys and 60 girls, who are instructed according to the national system. They are also occasionally apprenticed, or provided with places of service ; and 40 of each sex are clothed. The school continues to be held in the house left by Lady Hill, which also affords a residence to the master and mistress.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This school, which had its commencement in voluntary subscription, about 30 years ago, is now supported by the annual dividends arising from £100, four per cents., given by the late *John Robinson*, Esq. in the year 1797 (amounting to £4,) and from £50 old South Sea annuities, given by Mrs. *Elizabeth Lawrence*, in the year 1794 (amounting to £1 10s.) together with an annual benefaction of about £10 from Mr. *Newman's* charity, an account of which has been given in our first Report (page 183.)

Sunday School.

The income arising from these several sources, amounting in the whole to the sum of £15 10s., is applied to the instruction of about 25 girls in reading, needlework, and the catechism ; for which purpose they attend a mistress on Sundays and two evenings in the week.

The mistress receives a salary of £10, and some additional expense is incurred for books, and for occasional articles of clothing given as a reward of merit. It appears that an overplus has generally remained in the hands of the treasurer, which at the period of our inquiry, in May 1819, had arisen to the sum of £40. This balance, we are informed, was intended for the future to be applied in augmentation for the allowance for clothing.

ISLINGTON.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools were established in the beginning of the last century by voluntary subscription.

Islington.

Parochial Schools.

The property belonging to the charity consists of two houses at the corner of Rufford Row and Cross-street, in Islington, purchased for a school-house in 1777 with a surplus of subscriptions. They are now let to Thomas Browne, on leases for twenty-one years ; the one commencing from 29th September 1815, at £42 per annum ; the other from 24th June 1817, at £18 per annum.

These premises appear to have been let at their full value.

By deed enrolled, dated 4th June 1814, *Samuel Rhodes*, Esq. conveyed to trustees a piece of land, consisting of about half an acre, in trust, that they should build upon the same a new school.

Two school-rooms, one for boys, and the other for girls, with apartments for the master and mistress, have now been built at an expense of nearly £3,000.

Certain

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Islington
Parochial Schools,
continued.

Certain stock in the three per cent. consols, which had been previously purchased at various times, with the surplus of subscriptions and donations given for the general purposes of the charity, was sold out for that purpose. The produce thereof, amounting to £1,977 17s. was applied towards the defraying of the expense; and the deficiency was made up by a subscription raised for that purpose; 225 boys and 130 girls, of the parish of Islington, are now instructed in these schools on the Madras system; 80 of whom (to which number the school had been limited previous to 1814) are completely clothed, and when they leave school are either put out apprentices, or sent to service; the former with a premium of £5, the latter with a premium of £2.

Occasional clothing is also given to the other children, as the funds permit.

The surplus of the expenses of this establishment, which exceed the amount of the permanent income by nearly £900 per annum, are defrayed by subscription.

The management is vested in a committee of subscribers appointed annually, by whom the accounts are regularly audited and published.

There is likewise paid for the use of these schools the yearly sum of £5, the gift of *Ephraim Skinner*, who by will dated 27th December 1677, left that sum to be distributed by the Vicar of Islington, as he should find it necessary, and as they should deserve the same, among such children of the parish as should come to him to be catechised.

The children of these schools, and no others, are catechised in the church every Sunday; and the present Vicar has adopted the practice of his predecessors, as being most beneficial to the children, in paying the sum of £5 annually to the school committee, who distribute rewards according to merit to a much greater amount.

LADY TEMPLE'S CHARITY.

Lady Temple's
Charity.

Dame *Sarah Temple*, by her will dated the 8th of January 1696, willed and desired, that her executors should lay out and dispose of the sum of £500 in the purchase of an estate of fee simple in possession, in lands and tenements, in the name of her executors and their heirs; and that they and the survivor of them and his heirs should stand seised of such lands upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay yearly to the minister of the parish of Islington for the time being the yearly sum of 40s. and to the churchwardens of the same parish the yearly sum of 20s. and upon further trust, from time to time to apply the residue of the rents and profits for and towards the maintenance and education of such and so many poor children of the said parish of Islington, as the same would conveniently maintain and educate; such children to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being. On the 21th of December 1702, in consideration of £490, certain premises were conveyed to William Draper and Richard Brown, upon the trusts specified in Lady Temple's will, by the description of "all that messuage or tenement, commonly called or known by the name of Potter's Bar, and all houses, outhouses, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, and backsides, and one parcel of meadow and pasture land to the said messuage or tenement belonging and adjoining, containing by estimation two acres more or less; and also one cottage and five several fields or closes of arable, meadow and pasture land, containing altogether by estimation 20 acres more or less, heretofore wood-ground, and since stocked up and converted into arable, meadow and pasture. heretofore called Walden's Grove, alias Williot's Grove, and now called Potter's Bar Grove; all which said messuage, cottage, lands and premises are situate lying and being at Potter's Bar, in the several parishes of South Mims and North Mims, in the several counties of Middlesex or Hertford, or one of them, and do adjoin to the lands now or late of — Moore, Esq. on the north and west, and upon the lands now or late of Robert Norris, gent. on the east, and to the Queen's Highway south."

By a survey lately made, it appears, that the lands belonging to this charity consist of 22A. 1R. 20P. including an allotment of 1A. 2R. 29P. at a short distance from the above-mentioned lands, received about 1780 upon the enclosure of South Mims Common. There was also an allotment received by the charity

charity about the same time, upon the enclosure of North Mims common, containing 0 A. 3 R. 39 P. which were sold in 1800 for £105, to redeem the land-tax upon the estate. The redemption of the land-tax cost £69 19s. 9½d. and the expense of the sale of the allotment amounted to £10 19s. The residue of the produce of the sale was carried to the account of the charity.

The lands now in the possession of the charity were let to William Chadband, by lease for 21 years, from Christmas 1796, at the rent of £45. This lease became vested by assignment in General Hammond, who now occupies the lands; it expired at Christmas 1817. At the time of our investigation of this charity in June 1819, a negotiation was pending between the trustees and General Hammond for an advance of rent, no rent having been received for any part of the time since the expiration of the term. A rent of £90 had been demanded by the trustees; and if a satisfactory arrangement could not be made with him, it was their intention to advertise the property to be let by tender.

Since the redemption of the land-tax, its amount, £3 5s. 9d. has been added to the rent of £45.

There are at this time no buildings upon the lands of the charity. From the description of the property, in a lease dated in 1730, there appears then to have been a farm-house called Small-gains, and 22 acres of land, with barns, stables, outhouses, &c.; the rent was then £20. In the lease dated in 1776, being the one immediately preceding the lease to William Chadband, the description is all that farm called Small-gains, containing 22 acres of land, with barns, stables, &c.; the rent was then £25. There is no trace of any house upon the land; but in 1804, an application was made by General Hammond, the tenant, for permission to pull down a barn on the premises which was in a dilapidated state. On inspection by the treasurer of the charity and the vestry clerk of the parish, the proposal was considered beneficial to the estate, and the barn was therefore valued by a surveyor and allowed to be pulled down, and £55 was, according to such valuation, paid by General Hammond, and carried to the account of the charity.

On part of the south side of the charity land, which adjoins land belonging to General Hammond, there is no fence, but the boundary is marked by stones, which appear to be old. It is desirable that this boundary should be accurately examined and defined, if General Hammond shall continue in the occupation of the charity land, and no fence shall be erected there. Previously to the year 1799, the accounts of the charity were blended in the general accounts of the churchwardens of Islington, and some children were then educated and maintained, but we have no account of their number. By a vote of the vestry of the parish, on the 26th of March in that year, it was resolved, that in future the gift of Lady Temple should be conducted by three trustees, who were accordingly appointed to act with the Vicar and churchwardens; and the trustees have been renewed from time to time by the vestry in the same manner. John Jackson, a trustee appointed in 1799, was also elected treasurer. A sum of £149 3s. 11d. was at that time paid over to him by the churchwardens as the balance due to the charity, and £137 16s. 3d. were laid out in the purchase of £250 three per cent. consols, which stock is now standing in the names of trustees, and produces a yearly dividend of £7 10s. It is stated, that trustees were thus appointed, from its being thought beneficial to the charity to keep the accounts separate from those of the parish. A loss, which must be considered a consequence of this arrangement, was sustained by the insolvency of Mr. Jackson, the treasurer, in 1807. He soon afterwards died, and his effects were distributed by his widow and administratrix amongst his creditors. A balance was due from him to the charity of £156 12s. 4d.; but dividends amounting only to £56 10s. 5½d. were received from his estate.

With the annual income of this charity, which has of late consisted of the rent above-mentioned, amounting with the land-tax redeemed to £48 5s. 9d. and £7 10s. being the dividends of the stock, two boys, the sons of poor parents of the parish of Islington, chosen by the Vicar and churchwardens, are boarded and educated at the school at Chertsey, at an expence of about £49 a year, including jounries, books, and some incidental charges. They are chosen at seven, and are permitted to stay till 14 years of age, and are taught reading,

(175.)

Ff

writing

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Islington.

Lady Temple's
Charity,
continued.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Islington.

Lady Temple's
Charity,
continued.

writing and arithmetic. Three children were formerly educated on this foundation, and some clothing used to be given to them, but this was found to be more than the income could support. The accounts for the last two years were audited on the 12th of June 1819, when there was stated to be a balance in the treasurer's hands of £101 17s. 1d. Payments were shortly to be made by him to the amount of more than £30; and on the other hand, an arrear of rent was due to the charity from the tenant of the land, in consequence of the pending arrangement before noticed. Forty shillings are annually paid to the Vicar, but the churchwardens do not receive their allowance of 20s. When the rent shall be increased, it is hoped that the benefits of the charity may be extended.

WESTBROOK'S CHARITY.

Westbrook's
Charity.

Mr. *John Westbrook*, who died in 1768, gave by his will to the Vicar of Islington for the time being, and his successors for ever, and to three trustees therein named, £300 three per cent. annuities of 1751, with all interest that should become due on the same from the last half-yearly payment before his death, in trust, to receive the interest and (deducting therefrom 5s. for coach-hire for the receiver, and £1 5s. to be spent by the trustees annually at a dinner on his birth-day) with the remainder to put out to some petty school or schools, under a master or mistress, as many children of poor parents inhabitants of that town, as the same would pay for the teaching them to read the catechism of the Church of England, and answer to it. And he directed that the children might be discharged by three of his trustees for misbehaviour, and others placed in their stead, and that his charity might never be blended with others, but permitted to receive additions from the bounty of others. And that upon the death or removal from the parish of any of his trustees, the major part of them should choose others.

In 1809, £53 9s. 3d. was received by the Vicar of Islington, who acts as treasurer of this charity, being the produce of a legacy of £100 three per cent. reduced, given by Mr. Isaac Needham, after deducting legacy duty. In the same year the sum of £68 5s. was invested in the purchase of £100 South Sea stock, and in 1816 and 1819 there were two other purchases each of £50 in the same stock, arising from surplus of income, making the present amount of stock £500, which produces a dividend of £15.

The expenditure is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Allowance for dinner	-	1	5 —
Coach-hire on receiving dividends, 5s. half-yearly	-	—	10 —
Teaching six children	-	9	16 —
	£	11	11 —

In consequence of the late purchase of stock, there was at the last audit in June 1819, a balance due to the treasurer of £1 9s. 0½d.

The children who are very young, boys and girls, are appointed by the trustees, and are sent to a schoolmistress, who teaches them reading and the church catechism.

There appears to be no reason why as large a number of children as the increased income of the charity will permit, should not be sent to school without reserving any surplus, as there can be no incidental expenses, except occasional powers of attorney, for the transfer of the stock and receipt of the dividends.

KENSINGTON.

MARGARET LEECH'S CHARITY.

Kensington.

Margaret Leech's
Charity.

By will dated June 20th 1799, *Margaret Leech*, gave £1,000 five per cent. bank annuities, to be transferred to five trustees, the Vicar for the time being, to be one, "in trust, to apply the interest thereof in the maintenance, clothing and instruction of so many female children, as it would be sufficient so to provide for such children, being parishioners of Kensington, whose fathers or mothers, or grandfathers or grandmothers, should have been seven years successively house-keeper,

keeper, or employed as servants therein, and have been three years in the same service; the children to be appointed by the said trustees, and not to be under the age of seven years when admitted, nor to be continued after attaining 15 years. The interest to be always considered as a separate stock, and not to be applied to any other purpose, and the charity as a distinct foundation, provided that the trustees might place all or any of the children, to be maintained, clothed, and instructed in any other charitable institution, but so as always to be distinguished as children of this foundation."

The stock bequeathed as above, now stands in the names of trustees, who pay to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the national school, £20 each, for the maintenance, board, and lodging of two girls, who are likewise clothed at the expense of £8 annually. They are appointed according to the directions of the testatrix. The funds being rather more than sufficient to clothe, maintain and educate two girls, a third is supported in the same manner whenever there is a sufficient balance in hand. The children are distinguished from the rest in the national school by a peculiar dress.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The first endowment of this school appears to have been in 1645, in which year, by will dated 31st August, *Roger Pemble* left two houses in High-street, Kensington, held on lease under Brazen Nose College, Oxford, "for the maintenance of a free school for poor men's children, in the same town to be taught."

The lease of these premises has been renewed from time to time; the last was granted on the payment of a fine of £77 5s. in April 1815, for twenty-one years, at the rent of £1 10s. for the first fourteen years, and £4 for the last seven.

In 1705, *Catherine Dickens* left £50 to the parish officers of Kensington, for the further maintenance of a schoolmaster of that parish, for teaching poor children to write and cast accounts; and this sum of £50, with £30, part of a legacy of £40 left by *Mary Carnaby* in 1705, for the use of the poor, was laid out in February 1707, in the purchase of a freehold public house, called The Goat, in Kensington; five-eighths of the rent to be applied for the further and better maintenance of the said schoolmaster, and three-eighths to be distributed among the poor. In 1709, the parish allotted the whole of this rent to the school.

In 1732, the Rev. Dr. *Millington*, Vicar of Kensington, devised certain copyhold lands, containing twenty-four acres and a half, at Acton, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; one-third of the rents thereof to be paid for the use of the charity school of this parish; the remainder to the Vicar of Stoke Newington. This land is let at £46 per annum, and the Vicar states that he is satisfied with the fairness of that rent.

In 1812, *Francis Oliver* devised a term, of which fifty-three years are unexpired, in Gardener's Buildings, Kensington, for the use of the charity school.

Mrs. *Sarah Hill*, by her will dated August 30, 1789, directed that upon the death of Claude Benezet, her executors should pay (*inter alia*) £80 to this charity school. Mrs. Hill's affairs after her death became the subject of a suit in Chancery, and the sum of £49 2s. was the whole that was recovered, which was carried to the general account in 1816.

The income arising from the above-mentioned premises is as follows:—

Pemble's houses are let to John Glover, for thirty-one years, eight of which are unexpired, on a repairing lease, at - - - £37 — —

This was the full value at the time of letting, but owing to the improvements made by the tenant, they are now worth £70.

The house purchased in 1707, is let to Phoebe Cole, for twenty-one years, from Midsummer 1817, at - - - 25 — —

The annual value is about £60; but the trustees wanting money to build a new school-room, offered a lease at the rent of £25, to the person who should tender the largest fine, and the present tenant having tendered £500, was accepted.

Carried forward - - - £62 — —

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Kensington.

Margaret Leech's
Charity,
continued.

National School.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Kensington.

National School,
continued.

Brought forward - - - £62 - -

The Rector of Stoke Newington pays annually to the trustees of this charity, as one-third of the rent of the land left by Dr. Millington - - - - - 15 6 8

The house left by Mrs. Francis Oliver, is let to George Hall, as tenant from year to year, at £19 19s. subject to the deduction of £1 10s., the rent payable to the original lessor, and of 8s. 2d. land-tax, leaving a clear rent of - - - - - 18 - 10

There is also standing in the names of trustees, £3,200 old South Sea Annuities, purchased at various times by the surplus of subscriptions, producing a dividend of - - - - - 96 - -

And an exchequer payment of £80 per annum, subject to deductions for land-tax and fees of office, amounting to £6 14s. leaving a clear annual payment of - - - - - 73 6 -

The whole permanent income annually amounts to - £264 13 6

To which is to be added, a sum varying in amount, received from the Ironmongers Company, as part of Betton's gift, from £5 to £10 per annum.

There are belonging to this charity, two school-rooms, and apartments for the master and mistress, in High-street, Kensington. The site of these premises were acquired in the following manner :

In 1652, the parish purchased the lease of a public house, called The Catherine Wheel, for the purpose of building a school ; the inheritance of this was afterwards, in 1654, granted by the then lady of the manor, for the perpetual habitation of a schoolmaster. Further additions were made by purchases in the years 1711 and 1721 ; and in 1816 the trustees purchased some other premises adjoining, the trusts of which were declared to be for clothing and educating the children of inhabitants of Kensington, who were not able to pay for the same. These several parcels of land are copyhold, and form the site of the present school and school-house. The fine of £500, received on the granting of the lease to Phœbe Cole, as above-mentioned, together with a large sum collected by subscription for that purpose, was expended upon the building and furnishing them. There still remains a considerable debt on that account, which will soon be paid off.

Upon this foundation there are at the present time one hundred and thirty boys and one hundred girls, educated on the Madras system, in union with the National Society. No children of the parish are refused admission, and the school is sufficient to contain five hundred. Fourteen boys and sixty girls are completely clothed ; these are chosen according to their advancement in the school.

There is also a Sunday school, supported by the funds of this charity, in which one hundred other children are admitted ; and several boys and girls are sent to smaller schools in the parish, to learn their letters, &c. before they come to the national school.

The annual expenses amount to about £420, of which the following form the principal items :—

Master's salary	-	-	-	-	£80	0	0
Mistress's salary	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Coals	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Salary of master and mistress of the Sunday school	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Sending children to small schools	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
Clothing	-	-	-	-	140	0	0
Stationary	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Rewards for children	-	-	-	-	10	0	0

The permanent income falling far short of this expenditure, the deficiency is made up by annual subscriptions and collections at sermons.

ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE.

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

St. Anne Limehouse

Charity Schools.

Limehouse was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, and by an Act of Parliament, 3d Geo. 2d, was formed into a distinct parish, by the name of St. Anne, Limehouse. A boys school was established by subscription about the commencement

commencement of the last century. In 1737, it was united with a school for the hamlets of Poplar and Blackwall, situate in Poplar, and again separated from it in 1807. The boys belonging to Limehouse (about 25 in number) were then sent to a school in Limehouse, where they were taught with other children, which system was continued till 1811.

In 1779, a school for girls' was established by subscription, who were taught in a room hired for the purpose. There were also 10 boys educated upon the same establishment as the girls, which number was in 1785 increased to 15, under a bequest from Captain John Lovelace, who, as appears from an entry in the minute-book of the charity, by his will directed the interest of £200 to be paid to the subscribers of St. Anne's charity school, upon condition that they should add five more boys to the ten then in the school, and have them clothed and taught as the 10 boys were. The dividends on £350 three per cent. consols, amounting to £10 10s. are received annually from the representatives of Captain Lovelace, under this bequest.

In 1806, a girls' school was built by subscription on part of a piece of land in Three Colt-street, Limehouse, given by Mr. John Vickris Taylor. Some years after the building of this school, the land thus given was claimed by Mr. Richard Hare, as ground landlord, and an action of ejectment was brought by him. Upon taking counsel's opinion, it was found that Mr. Taylor had no title to the land, and that Mr. Hare's claim could not be resisted. But upon an application to Mr. Hare, he agreed to grant a lease of the premises so given by Mr. Taylor to trustees for the charity, for 99 years, at a ground-rent of £10 a year; the lease bears date the 6th of April 1813.

Upon the separation of the boys from the united school at Poplar in 1807, the funds which had arisen from legacies, donations, and the surplus of subscriptions, were divided. The proportion for Limehouse, including a share of the value of the school premises at Poplar was £668 2s. 8d., which sum was invested in the purchase of £1,050 three per cent. reduced. £150 in the same stock has since been purchased from savings of income. At the same time the funds of the boys and girls schools were united. The only funded property then belonging to the girls school was £100 three per cent. consols. The number of children in 1811, consisted of 30 boys and 45 girls clothed and educated, and 10 boys and 10 girls who were educated only.

The Madras system was at that time introduced into both schools; and a boys' school, with a house for the master, was built by subscription on a piece of freehold land in Three Colt-street, given for that purpose by Mr. Robert Batson, and conveyed to trustees by deed enrolled, dated the 9th of June 1812.

A freehold estate situate in Ropemakers Fields, in the parish of St. Anne, Limehouse, was also given to the charity by Mr. William Steinmetz, and conveyed to trustees by deed enrolled, dated the 13th of April 1812, on condition that the number of children should be increased from 75 to 100. On failure of that condition, the estate was to go to the London Hospital, the governors of that institution paying to the trustees of the school the sum of £400.

In 1816, the numbers of children educated having much increased, the boys school was found too small. A new one was therefore built on a piece of land purchased for that purpose, situate in Three Colt-street, and the girls were removed to the former boys school; and in 1818, a schoolmaster's house was added to the new boys school.

The following is a statement of the property now belonging to the charity :
Freehold estate in Ropemakers Fields, given by Mr. William Steinmetz.

	Rent.		
	£	s.	d.
1. A house and carpenter's shop let to Charles Brown, on a lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1811	-	-	20 — —
2. A house and barber's shop, let to John Maidmint, as tenant at will	-	-	20 — —
3. A house, of which the tenant has lately absconded, agreed to be let from Midsummer 1819, to John Harris, as tenant at will	-	-	20 — —
Carried forward	-	-	£60 — —

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Anne,
Limehouse.Charity Schools,
continued.

Brought forward		£60	—	—
Leasehold estate in Three Colt-street, held under Mr. Hare, for 99 years.				
1.	A house and shop, formerly the girls' school, with a small house adjoining, since erected by the tenant, let to John Bowes Kempton, on a lease for 42 years, from Midsummer 1816	25	—	—
These premises were let for this length of term in consequence of considerable alterations and repairs being necessary; the tenant covenants to repair.				
2.	A butcher's shop, let to William Stevenson, as tenant at will, This butcher's shop was built by Samuel Coopey, under an agreement for a building lease from the trustees of the charity, from Christmas 1813, for 61 years, at £25 a year. Coopey not having paid his rent, the trustees ejected him in 1818, but allowed him £84 17s. 10d., being the balance settled by arbitration of the sums expended by him in building and fixtures, after deducting the rent due from him; and the shop was then let to William Stevenson, as above-mentioned.	25	—	—
A cellar under the present boys school, let to Mr. J. V. Taylor, for 21 years, from Midsummer 1817				
		20	—	—

 £130 — —

There is also a small piece of freehold land, situate in Church-lane, containing 30 feet in front, and 50 feet in depth, given to the charity by Mr. Charles Hampden Turner, and conveyed to trustees by deed enrolled, dated the 9th of October 1818. No advantage has yet been made of this ground, but it is intended to let it on a building lease, and it is expected that it may produce £4 or £5 a year.

The property above-mentioned is stated to be let at good rents.

The funded property consists of £1,200 three per cent. reduced, and £100 three per cent. consols, producing a yearly dividend of £39.

The residue of the income of the charity consists of the annual dividends on £350 consols, paid by the executors of Captain Lovelace as before mentioned, amounting to £10 10s.

A share of Betton's gift, received from the Ironmongers' Company, which, in the year ending in May 1819, amounted to £10.

Annual subscriptions, which, for the year ending in May 1819, amounted to £274 2s. Charity sermons, within the same time, £132; and from profits on the work done by the children, amounting in 1819 to £13 13s. 1d.

About 305 boys and 160 girls are educated in these schools, of whom 50 boys and 50 girls are completely clothed at an expense of rather less than £2 each. The schoolmaster has a salary of £80, and the mistress for herself, and her daughter as an assistant, has a salary of £70 a year; and they have each a house, rent and tax free, with an allowance for coals.

The total receipts and expenditure for the two last years were as follow:

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
For the year ending in	£	s.	d.	For the year ending in	£	s.	d.
May 1818 - - -	614	10	4	May 1818 - - -	595	2	9
Do. May 1819 - - -	582	5	1	Do. May 1819 - - -	595	15	11
The following sums have been expended upon the different school-buildings:							
The girls school, built in 1806, now let to Mr. Kempton,				£	s.	d.	
cost - - - - -	-	-	-	831	4	9	
The boys school, built in 1812, now used as a girls school,							
with a house and a work-room for the boys - - -	-	-	-	1,978	7	6	
The present boys school, with the cellar under it, and including							
£360 for the purchase of the site thereof - - -	-	-	-	2,027	10	—	
The schoolmaster's house, built in 1818 - - -	-	-	-	453	12	6	
				<hr/>			
				£5,290 14 9			
				<hr/>			

In

In the two last-mentioned sums are included several payments for repairs on the houses given by Mr. Steinmetz, and for various alterations.

In consequence of the great expenses incurred for building, which considerably exceeded the sums raised by subscription for that purpose, there is now a balance due from the charity of £1,186 15s. 9d. of which sum £500 has been advanced, by way of loan, by five gentlemen of the parish, Messrs. Batson, Cotton, Curling, Hoggis and Turner, and the remainder is due to the treasurer, Christopher Richardson, jun. Esq.

The charity is managed by a committee of subscribers, annually chosen, who hold monthly meetings. The accounts are annually audited.

The school is conducted on the Madras system. The girls are also taught needlework, and the boys door-mat making and other work. The profit of their work, after making an allowance to the children, is carried to the general account. A preference is given to the children of inhabitants of the parish of Limehouse; but if there are more vacancies than are required for the children of the parish, they are taken from other parishes. The children who are clothed, are selected according to merit.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Anne,
Limehouse.

Charity Schools,
continued.

ALL SAINTS, POPLAR AND BLACKWALL.

THE FREE SCHOOL.

This school was established by public subscription, in the month of April, 1816, for the education of the children of Poplar and Blackwall and the vicinity. A part of the ground on which the school stands was a free gift from the East India dock company, and part was purchased afterwards from the same company, at the price of £150, to enlarge the building. The whole was conveyed to trustees for the use of the school.

All Saints, Poplar
and Blackwall.

Free School.

Upon this land were built two school-rooms; one for the boys, and one for the girls, with separate dwelling-houses for the master and mistress, at an expense of £3,037 1s. 11½d.

The funded property consists of,

	DIVIDEND.
£2,000 navy five per cents, the gift of George Green, Esq.	£100 — —
£2,000 four per cents, the gift of the same person - - -	80 — —
£2,000 three per cent. consols, arising from the surplus of donations, &c. - - - - -	60 — —
	<hr/>
	£240 — —
	<hr/>

These several sums stand in the names of trustees (who have executed a declaration of trust as to Mr. Green's donations), and form the whole of the permanent funds belonging to the charity.

The school is conducted on the Madras system, but is not in union with the National Society. The master and mistress are required to be members of the Church of England; but the children of Christians of all denominations are admissible. It is required that all the children should attend some place of worship on the Sunday; those of the established church are accompanied by the master and mistress to Poplar Chapel, and they are taught psalmody every Wednesday; there is an organ in the school-room which was given by Mrs. Green, the wife of George Green, Esq.; and such as learn psalmody are taught by the organist.

The books in use at the school are published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and are those used by the National Society. All the children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework in addition.

On the 1st of May 1819, when this examination was taken, there were in the school 249 boys and 170 girls; of the former, 216 attended the established church, and of the latter 142. Two of the girls are Roman Catholics. Fifteen of the boys who were admitted as dissenters, have since attended at the church service at the express desire of their parents, and are taught their catechism on Sunday mornings. No influence whatever has been used to effect this change; the

County of
MIDDLESEX.All Saints, Poplar
and Blackwall.

Free School.

the committee of management of the school being particularly cautious in that respect, as it is a fundamental rule of the school to admit children of all denominations of Christians.

Each subscriber of a guinea per annum nominates a child in his turn; 150 children of each sex are completely clothed once a year, and receive shoes and stockings twice. Those who are clothed are selected by the committee, on a consideration of the merits of the children, as stated by the master and mistress, and of the necessities of their parents.

The schoolmaster has a house, rent and tax free, with coals and candles, and a salary of £100 per annum. The mistress has a salary of £70 per annum, with similar allowances.

The average annual expense of clothing each child is about 28s.; the linen, &c. being all made up in the school.

The last year's expenditure was about £800.

The excess of the expenditure beyond the permanent income, above stated, is supplied by annual subscriptions, amounting to about £620, and by collections after sermons.

The accounts are annually audited and printed, and sent to the subscribers.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

National School.

This school was established in the year 1711 by voluntary subscription, and is supported by annual contributions, and the interest of a surplus thereof, which has been invested in the purchase of £800 three per cents reduced. The school is united with the central national school, and 180 boys of the parish of Poplar and Blackwall are educated in it, upon the Madras system, 40 of whom are completely clothed.

The expenses of this establishment amount, upon an average, to about £230 per annum.

The present school-room was built in 1806, by subscription, upon land belonging to the parish.

ST. SEPULCHRE.

BOYS SCHOOL.

St. Sepulchre.

Boys School.

This school was established in the year 1702, by private subscription, and has realized from legacies and occasional donations and savings, a fund of £250 South Sea annuities of 1751, producing dividends of - - - £7 10 — and £520 16s. 11d. three per cents reduced, producing - - - 15 12 6

Making together the annual sum of - - - - - £23 2 6

This income is further increased by a benefaction of Mrs. Jane Carte, who, by deed dated the 23d June 1736, charged an estate in Gravenhurst, in the county of Bedford, with the payment of £4 per annum to the trustees of this school, which sum is regularly paid.

The school also participates in the respective charities of Mr. Betton, and of the patrons of the charity schools; from both of which, donations, varying in amount, are annually received. The sums received, in the year 1818, were £7 from the former, and £4 from the latter; making, with the annual sums before-mentioned, a total of £38 2s. 6d. In addition to which, this school continues to enjoy the benefit of annual subscriptions and collections at church.

The resources of this school have been for nearly a century applied to the education and clothing of 30 poor boys; and since the introduction of the national system, which took place a short time since, 20 more have been admitted to the benefits of education. They are all supplied with necessary books and stationary.

The expense of this establishment consists of,				£	s.	d.
A salary to the master	-	-	-	60	—	—
Clothing 30 boys (1818)	-	-	-	66	—	—
Stationary and books do.	-	-	-	20	—	—
Coals, candles, repairs, &c. do.	-	-	-	40	—	—
Total				£186	—	—

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Sepulchre.

Boys School.
continued.

The school-house is gratuitously supplied by the parish.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

This school commenced by voluntary subscription, about the beginning of the last century, and has now realised from legacies, and occasional donations and savings, a fund of £1,122 0s. 10d. three per cent. reduced annuities, producing the annual dividend of

Girls School.

Additions to this income are derived from a benefaction of Mrs. Jane Carte, of £6 per annum, charged on the same estate, and by the same deed, of which mention has been made in the report on the boys school in St. Sepulchre, Middlesex				-	-	-	6	—	—
From the charity of Mr. Newman (about				-	-	-	6	—	—
- - Ditto - - of Mr. Betton (do.)				-	-	-	6	—	—
- - Ditto - - of the patrons of charity schools				-	-	-	6	—	—

Making together - - - £57 13 —

This income, with the further addition of annual subscriptions and collections at church, is applied to the education and clothing of 26 girls, of whom four are also boarded in the house, and instructed in household work. The whole expense of this school, in which the national system of education has been lately adopted, is somewhat more than £200 per annum; the particulars for the year 1819 being as follow; viz.

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the schoolmistress	-	-	30 — —
Coals, candles, &c.	-	-	21 8 6
Books and stationary	-	-	24 14 9
Repairs of school-house	-	-	13 16 10
Clothing for 26 girls	-	-	63 2 6
Board of four girls	-	-	62 8 —
	£215	10	7

The school-house is a part of the same building which is supplied by the parish for the use of the boys school, as stated in the report on that school.

ST. PAUL'S, SHADWELL.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The parochial school at Shadwell was established in 1696, and contests with that of St. Botolph Aldgate, the claim of being the oldest parochial school in London.

St. Paul's, Shadwell.
Parochial School.

Its permanent funds are,

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1,083	6	8	old South Sea annuities, yielding an annual dividend of	32	10	—
100	—	—	three per cent. reduced annuities	3	—	—
These sums appear to have been raised from savings of income.						
150	—	—	three per cent. consols left by Mrs. Yeats in 1795	4	10	—
100	—	—	three per cent. reduced, given by Mr. George Pitts, to trustees in trust, to pay one-third of the dividends to the master, and two-thirds to the treasurer, for the use of the school	3	—	—
200	—	—	three per cent. consols, left by the will of Mr. Baynes Pygman, proved in 1814, to trustees in trust, to pay the interest to the trustees of the charity school	6	—	—

Carried forward - - - £49 — —

County of MIDDLESEX.	Brought forward	49	—	—
St. Paul's, Shadwell.	A rent-charge of £5 per annum, issuing out of two houses in Gravel-lane, one the Shears and Lamb public-house, and the other the house adjoining to it on the south, given in 1722, by Mr. William Cozin	5	—	—
Parochial School.	A rent-charge of £3, issuing out of a farm called Canterbury, lying in the manor of Margaretting, in Essex, left by the will of Mr. John Jewar, dated the 1st January 1713	3	—	—
	Making the whole permanent income	£57	—	—

The school receives a donation from Betton's charity, which last year amounted to £10. A further income is derived from annual subscriptions, which have for some years been decreasing. In 1810, they were £160; in 1818, only £92 6s. 6d.

The total expenditure of the year 1817-18, as audited on the 12th May in the latter year, was £279 0s. 4d. of which the master's charity constituted £40, the mistress's £30; school-room and house rent, £16; full clothing for 45 boys and 35 girls, £155 14s. The rest was expended in disbursements for coals and candles, water-rate, and incidental charges.

The regular income during the same period, was only £159 6s. 6d.; but some returns of property tax were received, and collections made at the annual dinner of the subscribers, and after a sermon at St. George's church, by means of which the expenditure of the year was nearly covered. At the audit, in March 1818, the school was found to be indebted to the treasurer, and to sundry tradesmen, to the amount of £213 19s. and an order has been made at a general meeting of the subscribers to sell out stock for defraying this debt.

The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic and the church catechism, and the girls needlework in addition. They are taken to church by the master every other Sunday. The parish church of Shadwell was shut up about nine years ago, on the report of the district surveyor, that it was in a dangerous state, and has not since been re-opened; the children therefore go to a neighbouring church, but cannot be received there every Sunday, as the accommodation is on the alternate Sundays appropriated to another school.

The declining state of this school, is principally attributed to the imperfect manner in which it is at present necessarily carried on. The old school-house was built upon ground belonging to the estate of the Honourable Thomas Bowes held by him, or by trustees for him, under a lease from the Dean of St. Paul's. The school-house having fallen into great decay, a subscription was raised for the purpose of rebuilding it, and a negociation opened with Mr. Bowes's trustees, for a grant of the ground and of the old materials; but difficulties have arisen upon Mr. Bowes's title to this estate, which have hitherto prevented the grant from being effected. In the mean time the school-house has been for two years past uninhabitable; the master and mistress are in lodgings, and the children are taught in hired apartments, which are very inconvenient and expensive. This state of things, as we are informed, occasions much dissatisfaction; but if the school-house were rebuilt, and the parishioners saw that the means existed of applying their bounty in an effectual manner, it is believed that the school would not want a liberal support.

The master of this school, in addition to his salary, receives £16 10s. a year at the Exchequer office, from Queen Ann's bounty.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS CHARITY SCHOOL IN SHAKESPEAR'S WALK.

Protestant
Dissenters
Charity School,
in Shakespear's
Walk.

The Protestant Dissenters charity school in Shakespear's Walk, Shadwell, was founded by voluntary subscription in 1712. It consisted, from the first, of a school and a meeting-house annexed to it, and forming part of the establishment. These premises were held on lease till the year 1772, when a conveyance by lease and release, dated the 3d and 4th January, was made by the Rev. William Martin Trinder and others, to William Wilton and other trustees, in fee, of all that piece of ground, with the meeting-house, vestry, and school-room thereon; and also two messuages in Collins's-court, adjoining to the meeting-house; and also three other messuages, adjoining the former two, and a timber

messuage

messuage in Collins's-court, and two brick messuages in the front of Farmer-street.

Of the premises mentioned in this conveyance, it does not appear that the trustees of the school were ever in possession of more than the meeting-house, vestry and school-room, and the two adjoining houses in Collins's court, which were occupied as the master's house. We were informed by the present treasurer, Mr. Fletcher, that Mr. William Wilton, party to that conveyance, and the then treasurer of the school, in fact made the purchase with his own money, and at the same time sold off a part of the property by public auction. This appears from a printed particular of the sale, found among the papers of the late treasurer, and from an inspection of the title deeds of the present proprietors of the other part of the property, which are regular conveyances from Wilton and the other parties, to the conveyance of 1772.

The school is possessed of £1,400 navy five per cents, raised from legacies, donations and savings, yielding an annual dividend of £70. This is its only fixed income. The remainder of its receipts is derived from annual subscriptions, which last year amounted to £155 6s. from contributions received at an anniversary dinner, and from annual and monthly collections in the meeting-house after a Sunday evening lecture, which is coeval with the school, together with some small payments received for pew rents. The trustees have let the chapel from Christmas last, for the morning and afternoon service on Sundays, to a congregation of Scots Presbyterians, for £40 a year, but this does not yet form part of their annual receipt. The whole receipt from these several sources in the year 1818, was £515 11s. 1d.

There are now 70 boys in the school, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The original number was 30, which the trustees have been enabled by the liberal contributions of the subscribers, to increase at various times, to its present amount. The last addition was of 20 boys, in 1816.

The master has a salary of £30, and usually receives a gratuity of from £10 to £20, every year. The children are fully clothed once a year, and have shoes and stockings once in addition. The cost of this last year was £155 1s. These form the principal articles of expenditure, the whole of which, in the year 1818, amounted to £416 15s. including a charge of £94 12s. 6d. incurred on account of the evening lecture. The excess of the year's receipt enabled the treasurer to purchase £100 navy five per cents, leaving a balance due to him of £6 9s. 2d.

THE SHAKESPEAR'S WALK FEMALE SCHOOL.

There is an institution connected with the Protestant Dissenters charity school, called The Shakespear's Walk Female School. It has a separate fund of £1,000 navy five per cents (arising from legacies left for the general objects of the school;) with the dividends of which, aided by annual subscriptions, 40 girls are clothed and educated in a hired apartment in Old Gravel-lane. The school is under the management of a committee of ladies, and we were assured by an intelligent subscriber, that it is remarkably well conducted.

Shakespear's Walk
Female School.

ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

There are two parochial schools in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch: one for boys, the other for girls. The former was established by subscription in 1705, for educating and clothing 50 boys.

Its permanent funds are £1,000 old South Sea annuities, £600 South Sea stock, and £100 four per cents, in the names of the Rev. Henry Plimley and others; £300 three per cent. reduced annuities, in the names of George Black and others; and £50 navy five per cents, in the names of Robert Young and others. These funds arose from bequests and savings, and yield together an annual dividend of £66 10s.

There are also joint funds belonging to both schools, the produce of which is received by the treasurer of the girls school, who pays over a moiety to the treasurer

St. Leonard's
Shoreditch.

Parochial School
for Boys.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Paul's, Shadwell.

Protestant
Dissenters
Charity School,
in Shakespear's
Walk,
continued.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

treasurer of the boys school. These will therefore be more fully detailed in the account of the girls school. The amount received is as follows :

	Moiety of the rent of an house in Kingsland Road, let to	£	s.	d.
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch,	John Weston - - - - -	18	10	—
	Moiety of Nepton's charity - - - - -	10	—	—
Parochial School for Boys. continued.	Do. - Russel's do. - - - - -	4	10	—
	Do. - Lambert's do. - - - - -	1	10	—
	Do. - Pointie's do. - - - - -	—	15	—
	Do. - Bowles's do. - - - - -	1	1	—
		£	36	6

The school has also a share of Betton's gift, the average of which for the last six years is £7 18s. 6d. Including this, the whole permanent income is £110 14s. 6d. Subscriptions and collections after charity sermons, produce annually on an average, about £270, making the whole ordinary income about £380 14s. 6d.

The school-house, which contains separate school-rooms for each school, and separate apartments for the master and the mistress, belongs jointly to the two schools, having been built about the year 1802, in part by a subscription raised for the purpose, on a piece of ground held of the parish for a term of 500 years, at a rent of £18.

There are now 100 boys in this school, who are fully clothed and instructed upon the national system in reading, writing and arithmetic, and are also taught psalmody. About four on an average are apprenticed every year, with a premium of £3 each. Bibles and Prayer Books are given to the apprentices, and to other of the children, whose parents apply for them.

The ordinary expenditure is—

	£	s.	d.
Master's salary - - - - -	120	—	—
Clothing for 100 boys (1818) - - - - -	197	13	2
Coals for school and master's apartments - - - - -	7	2	6
Books and stationary - - - - -	22	18	11
Printing - - - - -	7	10	6
Apprentice fees (four at £3 each) - - - - -	12	—	—
Moiety of rent - - - - -	9	—	—
Share of repairs (about) - - - - -	12	—	—
	£	388	5 1

At the audit, on the 2d of April, there was a balance in hand of £34 12 9½d.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Parochial School
for Girls.

The charity school for girls in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, was established by subscription in 1709; but it seems to have received a new and peculiar organization about the year 1764.

From the recitals of a trust deed, dated the 22d of March in that year, it appears, that *John Collman* of Hoxton, who had been treasurer of the school from the year 1722 till his death in 1760, made his will, dated the 17th of October 1757, containing the following clause:—"I will that the remainder of my credit in the reduced bank annuities, being the property of the charity girls, be transferred to Mr. Edmund Tanner and Mr. Edward Lambert jointly, in trust for the said charity girls, whom I intreat in their behalfs to become treasurers." It is not explained how this property of the charity girls arose, nor under what circumstances the testator thus assumed the right to dispose of it. After his death his daughter and administratrix transferred £1,900, being all the remainder of the reduced annuities in his name, to Tanner and Lambert, in trust for the school. It further appears, that on the proposal of Tanner and Lambert, an order was made at a general meeting of the subscribers, on the 19th November 1763, confirming them as treasurers, and appointing two others to be joint treasurers with them, with power to the four treasurers from time to time to fill up their number in case of vacancy. The stock, which had increased to £2,100, having been transferred to the four treasurers, the deed above-mentioned witnessed, that they should hold it in trust,

trust, to apply the dividends to the support of the said charity school, and the girls there clothed and educated, in such manner as they in their discretion should think fit.

Since that time the number of four treasurers has been regularly kept up, and the management of the school has been considered as entirely vested in their hands.

The stock has since been transferred into the four per cents, and with additions from savings and donations amounts now to £3,300, yielding an annual dividend of £132. It stands in the names of William Marriott, Peter Shippen, Joseph West, and Jeremiah Smith, the present treasurers.

There is another small benefaction from *Laurence Wood*, Esq. who by his will, dated the first January 1802, bequeathed to the treasurer and trustees of this school the interest of £200 new South Sea annuities, one moiety thereof to be applied towards keeping his tomb in repair, and the other moiety towards the instruction of the poor girls belonging to the school.

Besides these separate funds, there is property belonging jointly to this school and the boys charity school, which have been shortly noticed in the report of that school.

It consists of the following articles:—a house in Kingsland road, let to Mr. John Weston for 57 years, from Christmas 1806, at a rent of £37. This house was built, in part or in whole, by him, on a piece of land granted by the parish to trustees for the two schools, for a term of 500 years, from Christmas 1721, at a rent of £18. The school-house, where both schools are now kept, was built on a part of this ground, and the rest was let off to Weston as above-mentioned.

A rent-charge of £20 a year, devised by the will of *Thomas Nepton* (proved in November 1724,) unto and to the use of the charity school in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, issuing out of all and singular his freehold messuages, lands, &c. whatsoever, in or near Dunning's-alley, in Bishopsgate-street, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London. This rent-charge is received from the Poulterers Company.

The interest of £100 old South Sea Annuities, given by the will of *Edward Lambert*, to the treasurer of the charity school of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to be applied towards the support of the said school. The stock is in the names of William Marriott and Charles Lush.

The interest of £300 old South Sea Annuities, given by the will of *Ann Russell*, dated 21st May 1751, to the use of the "charity children" of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. The stock is in the names of William Marriott, Jeremiah Smith, Charles Lush, and Peter Shippen.

£50 three per cents of 1726, given by the will of — *Pointie* in —, standing in the names of William Marriott and Charles Lush.

Two guineas a year received under the will of Mrs. *Sarah Bowles*, dated the 14th January 1788, by which she bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, £250 three per cent. reduced annuities, in trust, among other things, to pay out of the dividends the yearly sum of two guineas to the treasurer or trustees of the charity school of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

The moiety of the income derived from these joint funds is £36 6s.

This school also receives a share of *Betton's* charity, amounting annually to about £3 10s., including which, its permanent income is £174 16s.

A small addition is made to this by subscriptions and collections after sermons, which amount on an average, the former to about £10, the latter to about £20 annually; making the whole ordinary income about £204 16s.

Sixty girls are educated in this school, and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, and are employed in household work. They learn the church catechism, and are taken to church twice every Sunday. They are fully clothed once a year, and have linen twice, and shoes three times a year. Each girl on leaving the school receives a Bible, a Prayer-book, and a guinea. The school has been lately placed under the superintendence of a committee of ladies.

The expenditure for the last four years has been as follows :

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Leonard's,
Shoreditch.

Parochial School
for Girls,
continued.

						Average of 1815, 1816 and 1817.	1818.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mistress's salary (and £2 gratuity in 1817)						32 13 4	32 — —
Writing master						10 — —	10 — —
Teacher of psalmody						4 — —	4 — —
Secretary						4 — —	4 — —
Clothing						117 10 4	141 18 9
Books (and printing, 1817)						4 12 2	2 19 10
Rewards and donations on leaving school						5 — —	7 16 —
Repairs and furniture						5 7 —	6 5 6
Coals						5 19 8	5 13 —
Proportion of rent						9 — —	9 — —
Mistress's quarterly bills, and sundries						3 1 8	1 17 7
Engrossing deeds (1816)						3 15 6	—
						£ 204 19 8	225 10 8

In 1815, there were only fifty girls in the school ; besides the increase of the number to sixty, there has been some addition lately made to particular articles of expenditure, such as teaching a greater proportion of them writing and arithmetic, giving an additional pair of shoes, and some other small items, which will increase the annual charge in future. As it is, the disbursements of the last year surpassed the ordinary receipt, and the trustees will have to devise the means of meeting this enlarged scale of expenditure.

We are informed, that the parishioners are dissatisfied at being kept in ignorance respecting the amount of the funds belonging to this school, and their application ; and that they complain of the rejection of offers which have been made to the treasurers, to assist in raising a subscription for enabling them to increase the number of scholars, provided the management of the school might be vested in the subscribers, as in the case of the boys school. The amount and application of the funds will appear by the foregoing statement, and it will be seen, that those funds are not adequate to the support of a greater number of scholars. Whether or not the treasurers have been deficient in adopting measures for enlarging the school by an increased subscription, we have not thought it within our province to inquire. The acting treasurer, Mr. Marriott, states to us, that they are willing to give to any of the parishioners who desire it, an account of the school and its funds ; but that they think it inconsistent with the constitution of the school, as settled in 1764, and not on other accounts desirable, to lay open the management of it to the parishioners at large.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sunday School.

There is a Sunday school in this parish, established by the contributions of the parishioners in 1803. £1,000 navy five per cents have been purchased at different times from savings of income, with the interest of which, added to subscriptions and collections after sermons, instruction is provided for as many children of parishioners as apply for it. On Easter Sunday above five hundred children were present in school ; and in general three or four hundred attend every Sunday. They are instructed on the national system, as far as it can be applied to a Sunday school.

The expense of teaching, consisting of payments to a master, two mistresses, twelve teachers and monitors, amounted last year to £97 17s. 5d. ; books and stationary cost about £50 per annum. Rewards, consisting of clothing of different descriptions to the most deserving, about £70. Rent of the school-room, £30. The whole expenditure in the year 1818 was £279 13s. The

The whole receipt, £434 14s. With the surplus of receipt, aided by a balance in hand at the beginning of the year, a sum of £100 five per cents was purchased, leaving still a balance in the treasurer's hands of £49 11s.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

ASKE'S CHARITY SCHOOL AT HOXTON.

This school was founded and endowed by the will and codicil of *Robert Aske*. By the will dated the 18th January 1688, the testator gave to the master and four wardens of the Haberdasher's Company, £20,000 to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of ground within one mile of London, or thereabouts, and at the same time to build an alms-house for twenty poor single men, free of the said company; and also to buy so much land in the names of the trustees, as thereout might be paid to each poor man £20 per annum for their lives; and the remainder of the money he directed to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of so many poor boys, as the same would purchase at £20 each, for meat, drink, clothing and schooling. Drs. Tillotson and Sharp were appointed executors; and the testator gave to each of them the sum of £200 if they should act; but if they should not, then he gave the same to the said company. And the testator gave all the rest and residue of his estate to the master and wardens of the same company, for the maintenance and purpose of the said intended charity. By a codicil, dated the 20th January 1688, the testator appointed the master and four wardens and assistants of the said company to be governors of the said hospital for the twenty poor men and twenty poor boys, and directed that the said twenty poor boys should be freemen's sons of the said company; and that the master and wardens and assistants for the time being, should from time to time make orders and bye-laws for the better government of the same, and displace and remove such of the men and boys as should be irregular and scandalous in their lives; and that that trust might be no charge or burthen to the said master and four wardens and assistants, the testator willed, that all the charge and expence that might attend the same, should be paid out of the estate; and if it should happen thereafter that any of the revenues should fall short, the same should be deducted out of the revenues for the poor boys.

St. Leonard's
Shoreditch.

Aske's
Charity School
at Hoxton.

On the 20th December 1690, an Act of Parliament passed, which made the master and wardens of the company for the time, a corporate body, by the style of "Governors of the Possessions and Revenues of the Hospital at Hoxton, of the Foundation of Robert Aske," with power to purchase lands for the maintenance of the hospital, to manage the revenues, and to settle the salaries.

It appears by an old account in the possession of the company, that the sum of £31,905 1s. was the sum received by the company under Mr. Aske's will, including the two legacies of £200 each, which came to the company, the executors having renounced, and the company having taken upon themselves the execution of the will. Out of this sum of money the charitable bequests of the will were carried into effect by the purchase of land at Hoxton, and of several estates in Kent, and by erecting and furnishing an hospital and school, the particulars of which purchases appear in the several purchase deeds which were produced, and are particularized in the evidence in the Appendix.

The property at Hoxton consists of 21 acres of land, on a part of which the hospital and school are now standing, and which were conveyed to the company in the year 1690.

In Kent, the property consists of a manor and lands called King's North, the manor of Buxford, and land in Beveden, the manor and hereditaments called Singleton, and some parcels of land in Great Chart, all of which premises were conveyed to the company in the year 1690. Two woods, called Rouforth and Hele Wood, held by lease under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, consisting of about 24 acres, conveyed to the company in 1691; the premises called Court Lodge Farm, and other premises in Great Chart, held also by lease under the same Dean and Chapter, and conveyed to the company in 1693.

The total original quantity of all these premises, as far as can be ascertained by reference to several ancient plans and maps, and also some old leases which are specified in the Appendix, appears to have been about 1,956 A. 1 R. 30 P. exclusive

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Leonard's
Shoreditch.Aske's
Charity School
at Hoxton,
continued.

exclusive of a farm called Buxford Farm, consisting of 87 A. 3 R. 5 P. which was sold in 1800 for redeeming the land-tax upon all the charity estates. The total amount of the property as comprised in the modern leases is, 1,929 A. 1 R. 5 P. leaving a difference of 27 A. 0 R. 25 P. to be accounted for. It is to be observed, however, that the original purchase deeds contained no mention of the quantities purchased, and that the plans produced appear to have been made at different periods, and by different persons, and are only of parts of the estate, so that it is not improbable that in some instances the same parts may be comprised in different plans, and thus be computed twice in the amount of acres above stated. It should furthermore be mentioned, that Court Lodge Farm has by a recent survey and measurement been found to contain 218 A. 0 R. 7 P. which is more by 3 A. 1 R. 9 P. than the quantity in the existing lease, and which accordingly reduces the above difference of 27 A. 0 R. 25 P. to 23 A. 3 R. 16 P.

The gross income of the charity for the last year was £3,469 7s. 2d. which is thus composed :—

The total rental of the Kent property, as appears by the leases	£	s.	d.
produced, is	-	-	-
Produce of last year's underwood	-	-	-
	£2,386	2	3
The rent of the Hoxton estate in the last year, was	-	948	4 11
And the company have a fund of £4,500 three per cent. consols, producing an interest of per annum, which has arisen from savings made from time to time	-	135	— —
	£3,469	7	2

The property at Hoxton has been let, and is still letting on building leases. The Kent estates have, for the most part, been let on leases for 21 years at improved rents, which are now beginning to be received, as will appear by the specification of the several leases in the Appendix.

The payments upon the Kent estates for the year 1817, and which may be taken as the general annual amount, being for rates, taxes, repairs, and re-buildings, leasehold rents, and quit rents, expenses of the woods, and allowances to wood-reeve and receiver, amounted to £524, to which may be added £138 19s. 8d. as being the seventh part of the seven years fines for renewals, making a total of expenditure for Kent £662 19s. 8d. The annual household expences of the whole establishment, under which head is included the maintenance of 20 men and 20 boys. The schoolmaster, matron, nurse, and three maid servants; the salaries paid to the officers on the establishment, books and clothing for the boys, gowns for the poor men and workmen's bills, were £1,156 5s. 1d. Quit rents and taxes amounted to £23 16s. 5d.; clothing to £140 15s. 6d.; workmen's bills for repairs to £169 15s. 4d.; yearly salaries, occasional gratuities, and other casual payments and allowances, together with the expense of legal business, to £207 18s.; the ordinary payments for coals and other incidental expenses were £233 8s. 5d.; and £402 10s. was laid out in the purchase of £500 three per cent. consols, making a total of £2,334 8s. 9d. upon the Hoxton establishment; to which is to be added the sum of £25, as the proportion of a seven years insurance of the hospital. These several sums put together, make a gross expenditure for the Kent and Hoxton estates, of £3,022 8s. 5d. which being deducted from the gross income of £3,469 7s. 2d. leaves the surplus of the year 1817, £446 18s. 9d.

It is here important to observe, that an account was produced, as the same is set forth in the Appendix, from the company's books, commencing with the year 1690, which was the year of the foundation of the establishment, in which the receipts and disbursements of the company under the will of Mr. Robert Aske, the founder, are all entered, beginning with the amount of the property received by them under the will. By this statement, owing to an erroneous method of carrying on the balances from time to time, it would appear that at the conclusion of that account in 1817, the disbursements of the company on account of the charity, had exceeded the receipts by £7,007 15s. 6d.; whereas if those balances were deducted, a real balance would appear in favour of the charity.

charity. The last settlement, which was audited in May 1818, brought the accounts of the company with the charity down to the 24th February 1818, from which it appears that there was on that day a balance in favour of the charity of £922 1s. 5d. and in the course of 1818, £1,000 three per cent. consols were purchased out of such balance.

The number of boys at this school is twenty, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, by one master, whose salary is fifteen guineas; to which of late years has been added a sum of five guineas by way of gratuity. The boys receive religious instruction, according to the Church of England, and are catechized four times a year publicly in the chapel. The nomination to the school is by the court of assistants. They are taken from the age of nine, remain to the age of fourteen, and are invariably appointed from the sons of freemen of the company, agreeably to the will of the founder, and the rules and orders of the school, which have been produced to the Commissioners, and an extract from which is contained in the Appendix. A committee of the company meet quarterly at the hospital, when they audit and pay the bills, and inspect every part of the establishment. They provide small apprentice fees for the boys when they go from the school, out of their own funds.

It occurs to us only to observe, that the deficiency of the funds to answer the expenses of the establishment, seems to have arisen from an improvident expenditure on the buildings of this charity, which appear to have been too large for the endowment in the first instance, and the omission to provide the means of defraying the necessary expenses of occasional repairs, to which may be added the septennial fines paid for renewals of the leasehold property, which are stated to have much increased of late years. But as the income of the charity is about to be considerably augmented by the new rents reserved upon the new lettings, it is desirable that a fund may now be provided for the fines to be paid on renewals, and for sufficiently repairing or rebuilding the hospital or school, if necessary. And this it is understood the committee of the company propose to do, though from the actual incumbrances upon the property, it must be some time before these objects can be attained. They have, however, already a fund of £4,500 three per cent. consols arising from savings as before stated. The buildings are very old and in bad condition, and were never completely finished in the interior. According to the report of the company's surveyor, no less a sum than £5,000 would be necessary to be laid out upon them, to put them in a complete state of repair.

The accounts between the company and the charity appear to be open to objection, as to the manner in which they have been kept and entered, however correct in substance. It further occurs to us to remark on this subject, that much inconvenience and detriment may be occasioned by the intermixture of charity funds with the general funds of those who have the management of such charities. In the present case, a constantly running account for many years has been kept between the company and the trust estate; whereas, if the respective funds had been kept separate, the real state of the charity funds would at all times have been more distinctly apparent, and the funds themselves more regularly applicable; the proportions between the income and expenditure would have been better ascertained, so as to furnish an obvious check to improvident disbursements, and a sufficient fund might have been reserved for extraordinary expenses.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, STEPNEY.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL IN THE HAMLET OF MILE END NEW TOWN.

This school was established by voluntary subscription for the education of 60 children, in 1785.

The only permanent funds belonging to it are £715 four per cents, arising from legacies left for the general purposes of the charity.

In 1810 a school and apartments for the master and mistress were built by subscription, on a piece of ground in Dog-row, Bethnal Green. Part of this ground was granted for the purpose by the corporation of the Trinity House, at a pepper-corn rent, and the remainder was part of the waste which was taken in, with the consent of the homage of the manor.

(175.)

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The

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Leonard's,
Shoreditch.

Aske's
Charity School
at Hoxton,
continued.

St. Dunstan's,
Stepney.

Charity School
in Mile End
New Town.

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Dunstan's,
Stepney.Charity School
in Mile End
New Town,
continued.

The lease of an old house in Church-street, which had before been used for a school, but was very dilapidated and inconvenient, was then sold for £170, which was carried to the general account.

Thirty boys and thirty girls are here educated and completely clothed; 20 other boys are educated only, and succeed to the vacancies in the first 30, as they occur.

They are nominated by the subscribers from any parish, and are admitted whether their parents are of the Church of England or dissenters. They are all taught the church catechism, but attend a dissenting chapel in the neighbourhood; when the school was first established, the service of the church of England was performed in this chapel, and though it has since passed into the hands of dissenters, the children have not discontinued their attendance.

The expenses of this establishment amounting annually to about £230, are defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, with the aid of the dividends upon the stock.

The balance has generally been against the charity; but in 1818 the corporation of the Trinity House, upon a memorial being presented to them, paid off the debt, which then amounted to £111 15s. There is now a small balance in its favour.

The accounts are annually audited by the subscribers.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL IN THE HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Charity School
in Mile End
Old Town.

This school was established in 1714, by voluntary subscriptions.

In 1778, Samuel Jones left £1,000, of which the Interest was to be applied annually for the use of the charity school. With this legacy £1,615 11s. new South Sea annuities was purchased. Several other legacies have been left, generally for the charity school; some of which were at the time carried to the current account, and others, together with such balances as have accrued from the surplus of subscriptions, were invested in the funds. There is now standing in the names of trustees, £3,010 three per cent. consols, £1,750 new South Sea annuities, £33 6s. 8d. old South Sea annuities, producing an annual dividend of £143 16s.

In 1786, the subscribers purchased the fee simple of a piece of ground at Stepney Green, for the sum of £186, upon which are built apartments for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and a school-room for the girls.

The room for the boys is situate in Mile End Road. It is held on lease under Messrs. Charrington, who have a leasehold interest therein. They granted the same for this purpose, for a term of years, 10 of which are unexpired, at a pepper-corn rent.

The number of children admitted into these schools is unlimited, nor are they required to be inhabitants of the hamlet. 160 boys and 103 girls are now educated there on the Madras system. 60 boys and 40 girls, all belonging to the hamlet, are completely clothed once a year, and, if required, they are put out apprentices, with a premium of £2.

The annual expenditure is about £470, of which the principal items are:

Schoolmaster and mistress's salary	-	-	£ 140	—	—
Clothing	-	-	250	—	—

The deficiency of the income is made up by voluntary subscriptions.
The accounts are annually audited by the subscribers.

THE STEPNEY MEETING CHARITY SCHOOL IN THE HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Stepney
Meeting School
in Mile End
Old Town.

This School was established in 1783, by voluntary subscriptions, for 40 boys.

There are now invested in the names of trustees, arising from different legacies and benefactions given for the general purposes of the school, £2,200 three per cent. consols, £3,060 four per cents; producing an annual dividend of £188.

The school-house is built upon some freehold property belonging to and adjoining the Stepney meeting-house.

One hundred and thirty boys and 60 girls are taught here, partly on Dr. Bell's and partly on the Lancaster system; and 60 boys and 40 girls are completely clothed.

The children are appointed by the subscribers from any parish, and they are admitted of whatever religious profession they may be; but they are instructed in the principles of Protestant dissenters, and are obliged to attend their place of worship.

The annual expenses of this establishment are about £400; of which about £132 is for the master and mistress's salary, £200 for clothing, and £30 for books.

The deficiency in the permanent income to defray these expenses is made up by voluntary subscriptions.

The accounts are annually audited by the deacons of the meeting and 12 subscribers.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL IN THE HAMLET OF RATCLIFFE.

This school was established in the year 1710, by voluntary subscriptions, and has been principally supported by the same means, under the management of the subscribers.

About the year 1720, Thomas Wakelin by his will gave all the rents and profits of his freehold lands and tenements in Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, to the placing out apprentices two boys of the hamlet of Ratcliffe out of this charity school. The rent of this estate has been carried to the general account of the school from Mr. Wakelin's death to the present time.

In 1774, the premises taken under this devise were let upon lease, by the description of "all those four messuages and barn adjoining, together with the yard, garden, and orchard thereto belonging, on the east side of Fore-street, in the parish of Edmonton," for the term of 61 years, from 25th December 1774, to Joseph Morton, at the clear rent of £10, with a covenant by the lessee within the space of one month, in a workmanlike manner, and with good materials, to repair the messuages and buildings, or rebuild the same, and keep them in repair. The building is stated in the lease to measure 69 feet 8 inches by 19 feet, the garden 90 feet by 58 feet 9 inches west, and 40 feet east, and the orchard 122 feet by 53 feet 10 inches west, and 36 feet 6 inches east.

This lease is now vested in Mrs. Bragg, widow of Stephen Bragg, who holds it in trust for Mrs. Winterbotham.

Previous to 1774, the rent was £8. In 1801, upon the Edmonton inclosure, an allotment was made to the trustees, in lieu of a right of common annexed to this estate; which allotment was sold for £100 6s. and the purchase money was carried to the general account of the charity; and it was agreed by the subscribers, that £1 16s. should be deducted annually from the rent, as a compensation to the tenant for the loss of the common right.

There has also been a deduction of £1 a year from the rent for the property tax, which since the cessation of the property tax, has been continued under a mistake; but the tenant being now aware of the error, has agreed to refund what has been so retained.

The value of the property at this time, is estimated at £80 per annum.

It is stated by a surveyor, who was lately the treasurer of the charity, that from the appearance of the houses, he supposes them to have been erected before the year 1774, when the present lease was granted, and he is of opinion that the land alone must at that time have been worth as much as £10 per annum; but as it is impossible to ascertain what repairs were then necessary, or were done by the tenant, we cannot form a decided opinion as to the propriety of granting so long a lease at the rent of £10. It is to be observed, that there is no covenant to lay out any specific sum in repairs. The premises are now in good repair.

There are now invested in the names of trustees—

£ 800	—	—	new South Sea annuities.
1,066	13	4	old South Sea annuities.
383	6	8	three per cent. consols.
350	—	—	four per cent. consols.
402	14	8	five per cents.

Producing an annual dividend of £101 12s. 8d.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Stepney
Meeting School
in Mile End
Old Town,
continued.

St. Dunstan's
Stepney.

Charity School
at Ratcliffe.

These

County of
MIDDLESEX.

These funds arose from different donations and legacies, given for the general purposes of the school, and from the sale of the allotment before-mentioned.

Charity School
at Ratcliffe,
continued.

The site of the school-house was purchased in 1719, by the subscribers, for the sum of £60. It contains apartments for the master and mistress. A new school-room for the boys was built in 1814.

The school has been conducted on the Madras system ever since the year 1814. There are 148 boys, and between 70 and 80 girls, now in the school. All children are admitted of whatever parish they may be, not exceeding the number of 250 boys and 150 girls. And 40 girls and 25 boys of the hamlet of Ratcliffe are completely clothed.

For 10 years previous to 1814, three children on an average were apprenticed annually. Since 1814 no premium has been allowed, but any of the children in the school who can find masters, have their indentures given to them at the expense of the charity.

The residue of the income of the charity arises from subscriptions, which in 1818 amounted to £127 9s. The annual expenditure for the same year amounted to £429.

The accounts are annually audited by the subscribers and printed. At the last audit in January 1819, there was a balance due to the treasurer of £28 16s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

ST. MARY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOL.

St. Mary,
Stoke Newington.

Parochial School.

This school was established on its present footing in the year 1790, through the intervention of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin.

It appears that there had formerly been a charity school in the parish of Stoke Newington, for clothing and educating poor children; but that, for several years previous to 1790, it had fallen into complete decay, and had almost ceased to exist. The clothing was discontinued, and only a few poor children were educated with the produce of some legacies and donations, which had been left or given to the parish for that purpose.

These funds consisted of the following items:—

The rent of a house at Stoke Newington, given by the will of Thomas Stock, dated the 3d May 1664. It is let with four others, at a joint rent of £22, on a lease for twenty-one years, from Lady-day 1799, to William Evans. They are old houses and out of repair, and this is stated to be now their full value. The portion of the rent which has always been assigned to the school, is

£ 7 6 8

£100 three per cent. reduced annuities, the produce of a legacy of £100, given by the will of George Green, dated 12th August 1762. He directed that fifty shillings of the interest should be paid to the school, and the rest to the poor; but the whole dividend has always been given to the school

3 — —

£110 16s. three per cent. reduced annuities, the produce of £100, left by the will of Mrs. Mary Hammond, dated 2d December 1712, giving an annual dividend of

3 6 4

Two guineas a year, part of the dividend of £250 three per cent. reduced annuities, left by the will of Sarah Bowles, dated 14th June 1788

2 2 —

A donation from the parish, being a continuation of an annual sum charged by Thomas Thompson on his leasehold interest in an estate belonging to the parish, the term of which has now fallen in

2 2 —

An annual contribution from the trustees of Mr. Newman's charity, (of which an account is given in our former Report, p. 183.)

6 — —

 £ 23 17 —

In

In the year 1790, it was resolved to revive the charity school, and to apply these funds in its support, with the aid of subscriptions and charity sermons; which was accordingly effected. Since that time, an additional fund of £1,100 three per cent. consols has been realized from legacies, donations, and savings of income. The whole of the permanent income, including the payments from the parish and from Newman's trustees, is £56 17s. The annual average amount of subscriptions is about £140, and of collections after sermons; about £70.

Thirty boys and twenty-five girls are fully clothed and educated in the school. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, psalmody, and are instructed in the doctrine of the Church of England. The girls are also taught to work and knit; they make and mend their own clothes, and knit stockings for themselves and the boys.

The expenditure is as follows:—

To the master, ten shillings per quarter for each boy, and to the mistress (who is his wife,) eight shillings per quarter for each girl	-	£100	—	—
They find school-rooms, but have an allowance of two chaldrons and a half of coals	-	7	15	—
Clothing (last year)	-	135	—	—
Stationary, books, and Bibles, given to each child on leaving the school, about	-	10	—	—
		<u>£252</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>—</u>

The total income for the year 1817, including the balance of the former year, of £21 14s. 8d. and two donations of £15, was

	-	£304	8	9
The total expenditure, including £81 2s. 6d. laid out in the purchase of £100 three per cent. consols	-	303	16	7
Balance	-	—	12	2

Receipts for 1818, including the above balance, and donations were

	-	£324	5	5
Expenditure, including £77 17s. 6d. for purchase of £100 three per cent. consols	-	353	15	—
Balance in favour of the treasurer	-	£29	9	7

The children are occasionally apprenticed, with a premium of £3.

ST. MARY, STRATFORD BOW.

COBURNE'S CHARITY.

This institution owes its foundation to the will of Mrs. *Prisca Coburne*, dated 6th May 1701, whereby, after some pecuniary legacies, she gave and devised, subject to two several annuities of £20 each to the minister and poor of the parish of Bow, and one of £4 to the clerk of the same parish, to Robert Hardesty and his assigns, during his life, all her messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the hamlet of Bow, and all her messuages and lands in Stratford Langton, and also her farm and lands at Bocking, then in the possession of Joseph Eades, upon trust, after her decease to keep the same in repair, and apply the rents and profits in the first place to the payment of the aforesaid annuities; and the overplus of the said rents and profits for the maintenance and support of some fitting man and his wife, to teach and instruct the children, male and female, of such poor inhabitants of the said hamlet, not being able to give them sufficient learning and education at their own costs and charges, in the rudiments and principles of the Church of England; and to teach the male children to read, write, and cast accounts, and the female children to read, write, and to work at their needle. The testatrix also directed that the children should not exceed the number of 50 at any one time, for teaching whom, the master and his wife were to be allowed, out of the rents and profits of the premises, the yearly sum of £50; and the surplus of the said rents and profits was to be applied to the placing out of such children to some honest trades or employments, as her executors, with the consent of the minister, chapelwardens and inhabitants of the said hamlet, or the major

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Mary,
Stoke Newington.

Parochial School.
continued.

St. Mary;
Stratford Bow.
Coburne's Charity.

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Mary,
Stratford Bow.Coburne's Charity,
continued.

part of them, should think fit, and might be most beneficial. And she left it to the discretion of her executors, to add her said charity to the revenue of the free school already erected in Bow aforesaid, by Sir John Jolles, knight, then under the government of the Drapers' Company, or to keep and use it separate from that school, as in his discretion might most tend to the benefit of the poor children of the said hamlet. And after the death of the said Robert Hardesty, she gave the same premises to the ministers of Stepney, Whitechapel, and to the chapels of Bow and Poplar, and to the churchwardens and overseers of the said hamlet of Bow for the time being, upon the trusts aforesaid, with power to grant leases for 21 years, at full improved rents.

The property of this charity now consists of a freehold farm, called Beckwith Farm, with a dwelling-house and outbuildings, situate at Bocking, in Essex, containing 81A. 1R. 33P. as appears by a plan taken on the 29th June 1771, and kept in the vestry of the church. About six acres of copyhold land, situate on the north side of the Bow road, the whole of which is intended to be let for building, as opportunities occur of making eligible contracts, and some part of which is already so let, and produces a rent of £40. It is calculated, that the whole land, including the part already covered, will hold 28 houses; only three are yet built, about four acres are ploughed, and in the occupation of a Mr. Archibald Thompson, who holds at a low rent of £16, on account of his being under an agreement to quit at a month's notice.

Another plot of copyhold ground, on the north side of Bearbinder-lane, which lane adjoins to the last-mentioned ground, containing about four acres, now in the occupation of George Watmough, on a lease for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £26.

The land on which the school-house is built, nearly two acres on the west side of Old Ford Road, all freehold, subject to a small quit rent. The west end of this land is occupied by the school-house and master's garden, comprising about one acre and a quarter. The other part is to be let on building leases.

A copyhold dwelling-house, outbuildings and garden, in the parish of Bow, let to Elizabeth Cox, under a lease for 21 years, from the 21st March 1818, at the rent of £40, the previous lease having been at a rent of £34; and the same tenant being continued, the trustees adding what they thought a fair increase of the rent.

Another copyhold house in the parish of Bow, let on lease to Thomas Greenly, for the term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £30, being the same rent as was reserved in the preceding lease, the premises being much out of repair.

An undivided moiety of a copyhold messuage at Bow, let to Ann Tough, and now in the possession of John Pryke, under a lease for 21 years (nearly expired,) producing a rent to the charity of £10 10s.

An undivided moiety of a messuage adjoining the last mentioned house, on lease to John Cherry, for 21 years, now nearly expired. The rent paid to the school is £17.

Also two other copyhold messuages in the possession of John Cherry, which adjoin the last-mentioned premises, on a lease for 21 years, to expire at the same time, producing a rent to the charity of £21.

Another copyhold estate at Bow, being a storehouse occupied by Frederick Hodgson, a brewer, under a lease for 21 years, of which about 6 years are unexpired, at a rent of £30.

A piece of copyhold ground, situate on the south-east side of Old Ford Road, let to a bricklayer for a term of 21 years, commencing two years ago, at £3 rent, on condition of his pulling down an old house on the premises, and building a new one, making use of the old materials, which he has accordingly done.

Another piece of copyhold land on the side of Stratford Grove, consisting of a plot of ground, on a lease to the Rev. J. W. Burford, for 21 years from Lady-day 1798, at the yearly rent of £7 7s. This is about a quarter of an acre, and now forms part of Mr. Burford's play-ground for his school.

The above mentioned particulars compose all the property of this charity in land and houses.

There

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. Mary,
Stratford Bow.Coburne's Charity,
continued.

There was some other property of the charity in the parish of Westham, part of the premises in the occupation of Lord Henniker, and let to him for £52 10s. per annum. This was sold under a contract effectuated under an Act of Parliament, which was obtained in 1816, in pursuance of the directions of the Court of Chancery, in order to raise a sum of money towards defraying the expenses of erecting the new school-house, which was built about four years ago. The trustees having borrowed £500 of their bankers, for completing the above object, the expense of which had exceeded the original estimate by nearly that sum, the Act of Parliament, after enacting that the trustees should be a body corporate, that all the freehold lands, except those which were contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, should be vested in the said trustees and their successors, upon the trusts of the said will; and that the copyhold lands held of the manor of Westham, not contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, and those held of the manor of Stepney, should remain vested in the respective trustees thereof, in whom the same were then vested, for the benefit of the said charity, as the said trustees thereof and their successors should direct, further enacted, that the freehold and copyhold lands and hereditaments contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, should, upon payment of the purchase money, be conveyed and surrendered to him in manner as therein directed, discharged of the trusts of the will. The Act further directed the payment of the purchase money into the bank in the name of the Accountant General, to be applied in discharge of the said £500 so borrowed, and interest for the same, and other purposes mentioned therein. The Act also gave power to the trustees to let on building and repairing leases, for any term not exceeding 99 years, the parts of the charity lands mentioned in the schedule to the same Act.

In pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, the land so contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker was duly conveyed and surrendered to him, and the purchase money, which was £1,900, was accordingly paid into the bank in the name of the Accountant General; out of which the sum of £558 6s. 8d., being the amount of the debt owing by the trustees, with interest, was discharged, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery, made after the said Act, and £1,056 10s. 10d. was paid for the costs of the Act and the suit, leaving a residue in the name of the Accountant General of £285 2s. 9d. Out of this sum, the sum of £201 11s. 4d. was laid out in the purchase of two exchequer bills of £100 each, leaving £83 11s. 5d. The exchequer bills were afterwards sold for £208 1s. 9d. and £239 8s. 1d. including that sum; and a part of the cash in hand was laid out in redeeming the land-tax charged on the charity estates, under the direction of the Court; the remainder of the cash, to the amount of £24 0s. 9d. was paid over, by the direction of the same Court, to the trustees, to the use of the charity, and carried to the general account.

The whole actual rental of the charity is £297 15s.; and from Christmas next it is expected to be £312 15s. There do not appear to be any other sources of income.

The number of children educated in the school is 100, of whom 70 are boys. It is now on the national plan, and in union with the National Society. Till last year there was a distinction between the 50 who are there under Mrs. Coburne's will, and the rest, Mrs. Coburne's children, receiving shoes and stockings twice a year; but this has been discontinued. The annual expenditure, down to Lady-day 1819, has been nearly as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The schoolmaster's salary	-	-	-
Schoolmistress's ditto	-	-	-
Coals, seven chaldrons and a half, about	-	-	-
Culinary articles	-	-	-
Allowance to a person to attend the children to church	-	-	-
Gratuities to monitors	-	-	-
Stationary and school articles	-	-	-
Taxes	-	-	-
Insurance on houses let, and on the school	-	-	-
Poundage on collecting rents	-	-	-
Shoes and stockings, about	-	-	-
Carried forward	-	-	-
	£266	15	9

County of MIDDLESEX.	Brought forward			
	Occasional repairs, the school having been built only four years	-	-	£266 15 9
St. Mary, Stratford Bow.	Solicitor's expenses, summoning meetings, and attending them, &c. about	-	-	3 — —
Coburne's Charity, continued.	Payments under the will to the clergyman £20, clerk £4, and poor £20.	-	-	27 — —
		-	-	44 — —
				<hr/> £340 15 9 <hr/>

The expenditure having thus exceeded the income of the charity, the trustees have determined upon reducing the expense of the establishment from Lady-day 1819, by making the salary of the master £80 instead of £100, and that of the mistress £50 instead of £60, by lessening the quantity of coals to five chaldrons, and by discontinuing the allowance of shoes and stockings. The solicitor has offered to collect the rents gratis, and thus a saving is contemplated of £78 per annum.

It is to be observed, that the present state of the school, in which the number of children to be educated was confined to 50, by the will of Mrs. Coburne, has its sanction in the authority of the Court of Chancery, in which, when the suit was in progress respecting the construction of a school, a scheme was approved for accommodating on the national plan as many of the poor children of the parish of Bow as could advantageously be received and educated therein; provided, that notwithstanding such extension of the number, 50 male and female children of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Bow, should always be distinguished from the rest of the poor scholars educated therein, by the name of Mrs. Coburne's scholars, and should alone have the benefit of being put out apprentices at the expense of the charity, and of being lodged and boarded in the school, if the funds should suffice for those purposes.

For some time past the funds of the school have been too low to admit of putting out any of the children apprentices. The last instance was in January 1814. The amount of the apprentice fee used to be £5. When the funds are equal to it, it is declared to be the intention to let the children again into this benefit, and to restore the other privileges and distinctions of the Coburne scholars, as directed by the decree.

The accounts do not appear to have been regularly audited at the end of every year, as it is always desirable they should be.

It appears likewise, that the accounts are not always so made up at the audit as to give a clear and unmixed account of the expenses of any one year. This is stated to be owing to the expenses of one year sometimes forming items on the following years, which again is said to be occasioned by the trustees incurring debts in particular years beyond the income of those years.

Of the three lots of ground above-mentioned to be let for building, it is proper to observe, that they are of the same dimensions; that the first lot was let to Mr. Francis Jowers, a trustee, who now holds the same at a rent of £10; the second to a Mr. Boulnoies, at the rent of £15; and the third to a Mr. Kinder, also at the rent of £15. But Mr. Jowers assigns as a reason for his having his lot at a less rent than the others, that his so becoming the first occupier, was the occasion of the other lots going off; and that it is usual, when a piece of ground is offered to the public on building leases, for the first taker to be a little favoured in the rent; but he further adds, that his premises being next adjoining to land not belonging to the charity, he has been obliged to be at the sole expense of building a partition fence. It also appears, that until Mr. Jowers took the first lot, although the lots had been advertised in the papers, no purchasers had offered; that a notice board had been put up on the premises, advertising the land for building on the 19th March, and that the first lot was taken by him on the 6th of April, no person having applied in the interim.

THE SCHOOL OF SIR JOHN JOLLES.

School of
Sir John Jolles.

In an ancient book, belonging to the Drapers' Company, containing abstracts and copies of deeds and wills, is entered a copy of the will of Sir John Jolles, Knight, and Alderman of London, dated the 24th February 1617, by which he

he gave to the Drapers Company, as by a deed of indenture appeareth, five tenements in Mark-lane, next the house in which he dwelt, upon trust (amongst other things,) that the said company should out of the rents and profits yearly pay for ever to the schoolmaster and his usher, such as should be appointed and placed, to teach the children, and to educate them in the fear of God and good manners, as should be received and taught in the said school, which he had built at Bow, for their salary yearly, £26 13s. 4d., to be paid them half yearly, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, in consideration that the said schoolmaster and usher should teach to the number of thirty-five boys, if there should be so many tendered and found, children of the inhabitants of Stratford, Bow, and Bromley Saint Leonard, to be freely taught in the said school, without paying any thing for their teaching, to learn grammar and Latin tongue, and to write and cypher; which schoolmaster the said testator willed and appointed to be chosen and nominated by the master wardens and assistants of the Company of the Drapers, such as they should think fit from time to time to be there placed and appointed in that charge.

From the above extract of the will of Sir John Jolles, it appears that the testator had built the school in his life-time; and it is probable that the indenture referred to in the will was the deed by which those premises were conveyed and settled. Mr. Smith, the clerk of the Drapers Company, knows however of no deeds or muniments relating to the school, except the will above-mentioned; but he believes the company have been in possession of the school-room uninterruptedly ever since the testator's death, which happened in 1621.

It is situated at the east end of Stratford Bow church, and is divided into two rooms. The appointments of the master by the company are regularly entered from 1711, from which time there is no trace of any usher having been appointed. The company pay the sum of £26 13s. 4d. yearly to the master as his salary.

The will imports that the testator intended grammar and the Latin language to be taught; but all that is at present taught, is reading, writing, and arithmetic. Dr. Warren, the rector of the parish, was appointed master in 1728; and the two succeeding masters were also in orders; but it is pretty clear, from the minute book of the company, that no grammar or Latin has been taught in the school from the year 1711; indeed for the salary of £26 13s. 4d. which has received no augmentations, it would be difficult to find a master able and disposed to teach a learned language. The number of thirty-five boys is however kept up on this slender income.

The churchwardens appoint the children, and the company the master, who appears to give satisfaction by his conduct. He has twelve private scholars.

PRESTLY'S CHARITY.

By an indenture of grant enrolled, dated 16th May 1755, between *Meliora Prestly*, widow, of the one part, and Lister Selman and others, of the other part; the said *Meliora Prestly* granted to the said parties, of the second part, an annuity of £16 10s. to be issuing out of a messuage, tenement, or farm, called Woodcock's Lodge, situate in the parish or township of Little Berkhamstead, in the county of Herts, (with power of distress,) to hold to the said trustees and their heirs, upon trust, to pay thereout £10 to two persons therein named, and after the decease of the survivor to apply the said yearly sum of £10 for the schooling of such of the poorest girls, parishioners of the parish of Bow, and procuring the said poor girls to be taught and instructed in such things as they the said trustees and the survivor of them, his heirs or assigns, and the minister of the said parish for the time being should judge most fitting for them to learn; and as to the £6, upon further trust, to apply the same in bread for the poor, and the remaining ten shillings in paying the expenses of the trust, and for such charitable purposes as the said trustees should think fit; with directions for the appointment of new trustees by the minister, out of the inhabitants of the parish, when the old ones should be reduced to two.

Mr. William Baker, the proprietor of the estate charged, pays this money half yearly to the treasurer, (Robert Jones, Esq.) by the hands of Messrs. Martin, Stone and Co.

(175.)

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County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Mary,
Stratford Bow.

School of
Sir John Jolles,
continued.

Prestly's Charity.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Mary,
Stratford Bow,
Prestly's Charity,
continued.

It is applied in sending eight poor girls of the parish of Bow to a school kept by a Mrs. Ann Lovelace, of Bromley St. Leonard, to whom the treasurer pays the yearly sum of £10, for teaching them reading and needle-work. They are also taught their catechism, and are brought regularly to church; and the treasurer states himself to be an occasional visitor of the school, and to be satisfied with the attention paid to the children. The children are received at five years old, and no particular limit as to their stay is observed; out of the ten shillings, Bibles and Prayer-books are found for the children; the mistress has 20 other scholars.

TOTTENHAM.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tottenham
Free Grammar
School.

There appears to have been a school at Tottenham before the year 1686, but there is no trace of its having been endowed previously to the will of *Sarah* Duchess Dowager of *Somerset*, dated 17th of May in that year, by which she gave and appointed £250, to be laid out by her executors for the making an additional building to the school-house at Tottenham; and she also gave and appointed the further sum of £1,100, to be laid out by her executors for the buying of lands, rents, or other hereditaments in fee simple, and they to settle the same for the support and maintenance of the said school, and the master and usher of the said school for ever. The testatrix also appointed, that out of the said lands, &c. there should be paid to the usher £10 per annum, and that the upper schoolmaster should have the residue of the rents of the lands which should be purchased for his maintenance; and until such purchase should be made, she appointed that her executors should pay out of her personal estate £40 per annum to the upper schoolmaster, and £10 per annum to the usher, for their salaries, and should likewise pay for the necessary repairs of the said school-house. And she further directed, that the schoolmaster and usher should be from time to time appointed, and for reasonable cause removed by her executors and their respective heirs; and that her executors in the settlement of the maintenance of the said school should make provision, that the schoolmaster and usher should, in consideration of such maintenance, teach and instruct gratis, and without demanding any other recompence, the children of all such people inhabiting in the parish of Tottenham, as should not have estates of their own in fee or copyhold, of the value of £20 per annum; and that the said head schoolmaster should be obliged to keep the school-house in repair, and to pay all taxes that should be laid on the lands so to be purchased out of the residue of the rents so allotted to him; and on his neglecting to do so, that the charge of repairs and taxes should be paid by the tenants of the lands so purchased, and deducted out of the said head master's share.

It appears from certain proceedings in Chancery, relating to the will of the said Duchess, that she appointed three executors of her said will, all of whom renounced the execution thereof; but that one of them, Sir William Gregory, laid out the said sum of £250, for making the additional building for the school-house, and appointed a schoolmaster. That afterwards, administration of the goods of the said Duchess, with her will annexed, was granted to William Stanton, gentleman, guardian of the Honourable Langham Booth, one of the residuary legatees named in the said will. That a bill was filed in Chancery, in the name of the Queen's Attorney General, against the said William Stanton, at the relation of the minister, churchwardens, schoolmaster, and several inhabitants of Tottenham, to have the said sum of £1,100 laid out in the purchase of lands.

That on the 29th of July 1704, it was decreed, that the said sum should be so laid out, with the approbation of one of the Masters in Chancery; and that soon after the said decree, an estate of the said William Stanton, lying at Farncombe, in the parish of Godalming, in the county of Surrey, was by him conveyed to certain inhabitants of the said parish as trustees, for the endowment of the said free school. That by a subsequent order of the Court, dated the 7th day of June 1710, it was ordered, that a vestry of the said parish should be called, who should choose nine trustees, with power to place and displace the schoolmaster; and as any of the trustees should die, the vestry should from time to time choose new ones. That nine persons were accordingly chosen trustees,

trustees, who drew up certain rules and ordinances to be laid before the Attorney General, for the better government of the charity; and when approved by the Court, to be observed and kept as established rules and ordinances in the good government of the school.

By these rules it is directed (amongst other things,) that the head schoolmaster shall keep the school buildings in repair, and pay the taxes, and keep in repair the buildings of the estate, and pay the usher £10 a-year, and have the residue of the rents of the estate, in consideration of which, he, together with the usher, shall teach gratis such children, properly qualified, under the said Duchess's will, from the age of seven to fourteen, as shall be sent with a certificate from one or more of the trustees, of their being so qualified to read the English tongue and the grammar rules, and to write a good hand, and to understand the rules of arithmetic as far as the rule of Practice; and shall also instruct them in the church catechism. That books be provided for the children by their parents; that the master be permitted to take into his school so many other children as may be no hindrance to the well-teaching of the poor children of the foundation, and to receive of the parents of the children that are not free, such reward as they shall agree upon.

In the before-mentioned conveyance from William Stanton, dated the 25th of September 1705, the premises conveyed by him in consideration of £1,100 are described as consisting of a capital messuage, called Marvins, and 18 closes and parcels of land, containing together about 60 acres more or less, situate in the tithing of Farncombe, in the parish of Godalming, then let at the yearly rent of £40; and also a messuage at Farncombe, let at the yearly rent of £5.

It appears that the head master received the rents of the premises subject to the charges for repairs, &c. till about the year 1758, when the buildings being in a dilapidated state, it was thought, by the trustees, more advantageous to the charity to take the charge of the repairs, and allow the master a settled salary. It is probable that no schoolmaster would, at that time, have accepted the situation on the terms of the original foundation.

The estate at Farncombe was let in 1811 to James Copas, for 14 years, at the yearly rent of £140 (the rent having previously been £60,) but the tenant was unable to pay that rent, and the property was injured by his occupation of it. The trustees therefore, in 1816 allowed him to surrender his lease, upon the present tenant (Mr. James Bishop) agreeing to take the farm at the rent of £120 per annum, and to expend in repairs on the buildings thereof not less than £600. More than that sum has been expended by him, and a lease was granted to him for 21 years from Michaelmas 1816, at the rent of £120, with a covenant to repair and keep in repair the buildings, the trustees allowing rough timber for that purpose.

This appears to be an advantageous bargain for the charity.

The second house, mentioned in the conveyance from William Stanton, has fallen down many years back; the site thereof forms a part of the premises let to Mr. Bishop. On an inclosure there was an allotment to this estate of 1 A. 1 R. 14 P. for common rights, and a field called Ely Bottom was exchanged, under the Inclosure Act, with Mr. James Arnold, for a field called Pound Field, by which there was an increase in extent of land of 31 poles, and the charity received on that exchange £150, which was carried to the general account. In the lease to Bishop, the parcels are stated to consist of a farmhouse, with the appurtenances, and 22 closes of land, containing by estimation 53 A. 3 R. 14 P.

The following legacies have been given to this charity:—

Anthony Smithson, in 1721, left £200 to be laid out for the augmentation of the endowment of the free school revenue, and to be received annually by the master and his successors with the other rents, as they were then settled.

Henry Sperling left £150 to be laid out at interest; 30 shillings thereof to be spent annually for a dinner at the visitation, and the residue for firing in the school-room.

Mrs. Toll left 30 guineas, the interest to be applied for buying hats.

These

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Tottenham
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

County of
MIDDLESEX.Tottenham
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

These sums were invested in old South Sea annuities, and in 1801 the trustees had £700 in that stock, arising partly from these legacies and partly from savings of income. In that year the land tax of the estate was redeemed by the trustees, and £250 stock were sold out for that purpose, leaving the amount of stock, as it at present exists, £450; producing a yearly dividend of £13 10s. which makes the whole yearly income of the charity £133 10s.

The following is a statement of the present average expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster	-	40	—
He also receives for an usher	-	10	—
Insurance	-	3	10
Books and stationary, about	-	15	—
Repairs	-	25	—
Coals	-	3	5
Taxes	-	3	11
Three hats for rewards	-	1	11
Bibles for ditto	-	—	13
Visitation dinner	-	1	10
Occasional visit of the trustees to the estate, about per annum	5	—	—
	£109	—	6

The treasurer has at present in hand a balance of about £180, which it is intended to apply towards the repairs of the school buildings. They are old and in bad condition, and it is supposed that the repairs of them will not cost less than £300.

The schoolmaster receives £10 a year, as for an usher. No usher is kept; but it appears that the master is equal to the instruction of the whole number of children. The trustees visit the school in the spring, when they examine the children; and in the autumn, when they audit the accounts.

Boys only are admitted into this school; but there are two other charity schools for girls at Tottenham.

The present number of boys in the school is 60. But all are received who have a certificate from two trustees of their being properly qualified.

They are admitted at seven years of age, and stay till 14, and are taught conformably to the before-mentioned rules and ordinances. Books are provided for them by the trustees.

THE GIRLS BLUE SCHOOL.

Girls Blue School. This school was established by subscription, and has existed since 1755. Its permanent funds consist of £2,200 stock in the old South Sea annuities, arising from legacies, donations, and savings of income, and producing a yearly dividend of £66. The whole amount of the income of the charity is about £160 a year; the residue of which arises from subscriptions and collections at an annual sermon.

A school-house having been built by subscription, on the waste of the manor of Tottenham, the lord of the manor, Thomas Smith, Esq. by bargain and sale inrolled, dated 8th December 1797, granted the site thereof to trustees in fee, for the use of this school.

The expenditure of the charity is at this time fully equal to the income. Forty girls, who are admitted at seven and stay till fourteen years of age, are taught reading, writing, knitting, needlework, and a little arithmetic. They are appointed by the subscribers in rotation, a preference being given to parishioners of Tottenham, are fully clothed, and on leaving school each receives clothes to the amount of two guineas, with a Bible and Prayer-book.

THE GIRLS GREEN SCHOOL.

Girls Green School. This school was established by subscription in 1792. The surplus of donations and subscriptions has been, from time to time, invested in the purchase of £700 stock in the four per cents, producing a yearly dividend of £28.

The whole income of the charity is about £130 per annum, the residue of which

which arises from subscriptions and collections at an annual sermon, besides which a small profit is derived from the girls work. The receipts of the last year exceeded the disbursements by about £7.

A school-house was built by subscription on a piece of the waste given by Thomas Smith, Esq. lord of the manor of Tottenham, by deed, dated the 10th of December 1793.

Thirty-six girls, the children of poor persons resident in Tottenham, appointed by the subscribers in rotation, are admitted at eight and stay till fourteen years of age; they are taught reading, writing, knitting, sewing, and a little arithmetic. On leaving school, each girl receives one guinea; at the end of three years, if she continues in the same service another guinea, and if she continues six years a third guinea.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Tottenham.

Girls Green School,
continued.

ST. JOHN'S, WAPPING.

This school was established by voluntary subscriptions, in 1704; and some old buildings on the west side of Church-street, Wapping, were at that time purchased for a school-house. The site of these premises was afterwards taken into the church-yard, under an Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1756, for rebuilding the parish church, and enlarging the churchyard of St. John, Wapping. A piece of ground on the other side of Church-street was then given in exchange, by the trustees under that Act, the whole of which is now occupied by the school buildings, except a small part which is let from year to year to Mr. Charles Clark, at a fair rent of £10.

St. John's,
Wapping,

In 1759, Michael J'Ans left £1000 three per cent. reduced, for the general purposes of this charity; and other smaller legacies have at various times been left in the same way, some of which have been carried to the current account, and others invested in the funds, with such balances as have from time to time accrued from a surplus of subscriptions.

£2000 three per cent. reduced, which includes the bequest of Michael J'Ans, is now standing in the names of trustees for the benefit of the school.

The dividends upon this stock, with the above-mentioned rent of £10, comprise the whole income primarily applicable to the maintenance of the school.

There is, however, a fund, the residue of which (after the payment of such sums as shall be requisite for putting out apprentices, according to a deed of trust, dated 4th August 1725) is to be applied to the maintaining and carrying on the charity school, so long as 90 poor children shall be annually clothed and educated therein.

It appears that, in the year 1725, the sum of £384 was raised by subscription, among the inhabitants of Wapping, for the benefit of the charity school; and by indentures of lease and release, dated 4th August 1725, reciting, that such money had been raised for the purpose aforesaid, Thomas Whincop, in consideration of £384, conveyed to trustees a piece of freehold land, together with eight messuages built thereupon (all which premises were then under lease for the term of 60 years from 26th June 1707, at the rent of £16,) in trust, out of the rents and profits thereof, after the payment of £100 due on mortgage, to keep the premises in repair, to insure the same against fire, and pay all necessary expenses of the trust; and to dispose of the residue in putting out apprentices such boys and girls as should belong to the said charity school, and as the said trustees should think fit to be put out; and they should with such child when bound pay such reasonable sum as they should think fit, not exceeding £5 for every boy, and £4 for every girl.

After the expiration of the 60 years lease, the rent of these premises became much more than sufficient for putting out apprentices, according to the provisions of this trust deed.

In 1807 they produced a clear rent of £60 10s. and there were standing in the names of the trustees £1,100 three per cent. consols, and £1,550 four per cent. Bank annuities, which had arisen from the surplus rents and accumulations of the dividends on stock, after the payment of all expenses.

County of
MIDDLESEX.St. John's,
Wapping,
continued.

A suit was then instituted in the Court of Chancery, and it was referred to one of the Masters of that Court, to approve of a proper scheme for the application of the surplus rents, profits and dividends of the estate and stock belonging to this charity; and, according to his report, it was ordered, 28th February 1809, that such surplus (after applying so much thereof as should be requisite for placing out apprentices, according to the trusts of the said deed) should from time to time, so long as 90 poor children should be annually clothed and educated in the charity school, be paid to the treasurer of the said charity school, for the purpose of the same being applied towards maintaining and carrying on the said charity school.

At the time of this decree the mortgage had been paid off; and the estate was under lease to William Packer, for the term of 21 years from Christmas 1795, at the rent of £60 10s. the tenant having covenanted to lay out £400 upon the premises, and to keep them in repair during his term. £400 was accordingly laid out; but, upon the expiration of the lease, in 1816, the buildings were left in a dilapidated state, and Packer could not be found. He had underleased the premises to Charles Outhwaite, who was in low circumstances, and the trustees recovered from him £47 for dilapidations. Outhwaite had again underleased one of the houses to Joseph Bell, who refused to deliver up the possession at the expiration of Packer's lease. The trustees were compelled to make terms with him also, lest they should lose the advantage of an agreement they had already made, for a new lease; and, accordingly, they paid him £37 for his fixtures, upon his agreeing to give up possession. Before the last arrangement was completed, the trustees had agreed with Henry Kingsbury to grant him a lease of the whole premises, as soon as he should have put them into complete repair. Kingsbury held the first year, under this agreement, at the rent of £174, deducting thereout £19 as the rent of Bell's house, who had not given up possession; and on the 20th January 1818, the trustees granted him (he having then completed the repairs) a lease for twenty years, commencing from the preceding Christmas, at a clear rent of £174, which was a fair rent.

Since 1809, twenty-four boys and one girl have been put out apprentices, with the premiums directed by the deed of trust.

Such children only are put out as belong to the charity school, and are likewise parishioners, the school having been, at the time of the foundation of the charity for apprenticing, confined to parishioners.

The expenditure has consequently been far short of the income, and the surplus of receipts have from time to time been invested in the funds, so as to make the whole amount of the stock at the present time £2,000 three per cent. consols, and £2,000 four per cent. consols. In the charity school 50 boys and 40 girls are educated on the Madras system. The number of 90 is always kept complete; the vacancies being supplied by the subscribers in rotation, who are not confined in their nominations to the parish of Wapping. They are all completely clothed.

The annual expenditure is about £480.

The principal items of which are:

	£
Clothing, about	200.
Schoolmaster and schoolmistress's salary, with coals, &c.	
about	100.
Repairs, about	40.
Stationary, about	50.

The excess of expenditure beyond the permanent income is defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and occasional applications to the apprentice fund. Such applications have, however, been avoided as far as possible, in order that there may remain a fund to meet any emergency, in case the subscriptions to the school should fail, or it should become necessary to rebuild the houses upon the estate. £582 only has been advanced for the use of the school, since the decree in Chancery in 1809.

The management of the school is vested in a committee of subscribers, appointed annually; and the accounts are regularly examined and audited by the subscribers.

COUNTY

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Bermondsey :
The United Charity Schools.
The Free School in the Grange Road.

Kew :
Lady Capel's Charity.
The Charity School.

BERMONDSEY.

THE UNITED CHARITY SCHOOLS.

IN the year 1712 a school was established by subscription for boys, and in 1722 for girls, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. In 1814 a national school was established in the same parish ; since which time the schools have all been united, and are carried on under one management.

In the year 1728, Mr. Nathaniel Smith devised a rent-charge of £40, to be paid to the trustees of the charity children out of an estate in the Grange Road, consisting of tan-yards and extensive premises adjoining. These are now in the possession of Messrs. John and James Williams, by whom the rent-charge is regularly paid.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 4th September 1809, Simeon Warner, executor of Jacob Warner, his son, and Kilpin Warner, brother and heir at law of Jacob Warner, being desirous to effectuate the intention of the said Jacob Warner, as expressed in a codicil to his will, whereby he had devised a certain house on the west side of Bermondsey street (No. 213) for the use of the charity schools there, (which devise was void by the Statute of 9 Geo. II, c. 36,) conveyed the same house to the trustees of the charity schools for clothing and educating the poor boys and girls, and for the general support of the said schools.

This house is now let on a building lease for 61 years from Lady-day 1819 (for which purpose an express power is given to the trustees by the above indenture) to Messrs. Taylor and Unwin, at the annual rent of £8. The letting was by advertisement, and these were the most advantageous terms offered.

The master's house and school, where the boys are taught, were purchased chiefly by subscriptions for the purpose at the time of the union of the schools. The cost was £681 13s. 4d. A part of the premises so purchased is let to Benjamin Phillips, as yearly tenant, at £8 a year.

The trustees receive also 40s. yearly, which was left to these schools by Mr. Dockley in 1789, charged upon funded property. It is received from the parish officers of St. Margaret's, Rochester, who are entitled to some benefit under the same will. They are paid a certain sum under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and pay over 40s. to the trustees of these schools.

The funded property consists of £827 4s. 6d. three per cent. consols ; £400 old South Sea annuities ; £100 five per cents. ; producing a dividend of £41 16s. 4d.

The sum of £427 4s. 6d. three per cent. consols, was purchased since the union of the schools. The remainder was the property of the old schools. The whole arose from savings and donations.

The trustees receive also a sum annually, as a share of Mr. Betton's gift, from the Ironmongers' Company ; last year this was £10. The whole of the permanent income amounts therefore to £109 16s. 4d. ; to which are to be added annual subscriptions, amounting last year to upwards of £347, and collections at charity sermons, producing last year near £90. The whole income may be stated at £550, which the average expenditure nearly equals.

Two hundred and twenty boys, and 130 girls, are educated in these schools ; 50 of the boys, and 30 girls, who best deserve it, are clothed ; and this system of selection is found of great advantage. Before the union of the schools 50 boys, and 30 girls, were clothed and educated. The children are taught on the national system, and the schools are in union with the National Society.

County of
SURREY.

Bermondsey.

United
Charity School.

County of
SURREY.Bermondsey,
continued.

The affairs are managed by a committee, appointed at a general meeting of all the subscribers, when the accounts are audited, having been previously examined by the committee.

The girls school is superintended by a committee of ladies.

THE FREE SCHOOL IN THE GRANGE ROAD.

Free School
in the Grange Road.

Josiah Bacon, by will dated October 4th, 1703, devised the residue of his real and personal estate, after certain charges thereon, to trustees, in trust to raise such a sum of money as should be requisite for building a free school within the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Bermondsey, and also a dwelling-house to adjoin for the master to dwell in; such erections and buildings, with the ground to be purchased, not to exceed £700; and to settle not more than £150 per annum for the maintenance of the same free school.

The testator further directed, that the children to be admitted should be poor children of such persons as should dwell in the said parish, whose parents or friends were not able to pay for their learning; and that they should be taught gratis to read English, and also writing and arithmetic, to fit them for trades or to keep merchants books; and that there should be always 40, and never more than 60 scholars belonging to the said school at one time. The estate in law in the said free-school and dwelling-house, and the said yearly rent of £150, was directed by the testator to be legally vested and settled on six or eight of the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and their heirs, who were to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the same parish for the time being; and after the death of four or more of the said trustees, new ones were to be appointed in the same manner, and a new settlement executed accordingly. The testator appointed the minister, churchwardens, and other chief officers and inhabitants of the said parish for the time being, governors of the said free school, and directed that they should once or oftener yearly visit the same, and make such rules for the better government thereof as they or the major number of them should think fit.

In the year 1717, a piece of ground lying on the South side of the Grange Road, Bermondsey, was purchased, on which a free-school and two dwelling-houses, one at the east and the other at the west end of the said school, were afterwards built. The expense of the buildings, with the land, amounted to upwards of £1,100.

A suit in Chancery was afterwards instituted by the minister and churchwardens, and an order was made, that sufficient lands for securing the said £150 per annum should be settled on six or eight trustees, to be named by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the said parish, and that the £150 should be distributed as follows; viz. £80 a year to the schoolmaster, £50 to the usher, and £20 for repairing and insuring the school and school-house, and other necessary charges.

In pursuance of this order, Thomas Bacon granted to trustees an annuity of £150, payable out of certain premises in Midloe, in the county of Huntingdon, containing 400 acres, and out of premises in Little Paxton, in the said county, containing 316 acres, to be applied upon the trusts declared in the will of Josiah Bacon, with the usual powers of distress in case the annuity should be unpaid.

By deed dated 11th January 1805, and indorsement thereon dated January 31, 1815, the legal estate in the school premises and the annuity, is vested in eight of the principal inhabitants of the parish.

The school premises consist of a school-room and the house originally built for the schoolmaster, and a small house adjoining, which was built from savings about 40 years after the first establishment.

The schoolmaster lives in the smaller house, and the other is let by the trustees, with his approbation, to Gilbert Jellians Fownes, by lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1811, at the rent of £35, the tenant covenanting to lay out within the first two years £150 in improvements on the premises, which were much out of repair. The smaller house was let at £9 a year; and as the house occupied by the master was larger than he required, it was thought advisable to let the master occupy the smaller house, and he is perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.

The

The rent of the house is carried to a fund called the Accumulating Fund, which is set apart for repairing or rebuilding the school and schoolmaster's house when it shall become necessary.

The annuity of £150, clear of all deductions, is regularly paid by Henry Peter Stardly, Esquire, who is in possession of the property out of which it is payable. In the year 1813, under the authority of an Act 52 Geo. III, for inclosing lands in Little Paxton, that part of the land subject to the rent-charge which was in the parish of Little Paxton, was exchanged for other land of equal value in the same parish.

A collection is made annually, after a sermon, for the purpose of providing books for the boys, and for paying a gratuity of £10 a year to the usher. If any surplus remains it is carried to the accumulating fund, which was first established in 1807; and as each governor generally pays a guinea on his appointment, the trustees have been enabled to invest at different times money in the public funds; and they are now possessed of £900, three per cent. consols, derived from these sources. They also have £25 four per cents, which was the gift of Mr. Rich, one of the present trustees. The dividend of the stock, £28, is carried to the accumulating fund.

The annuity is disposed of in paying—

	£	s.	d.
The schoolmaster	-	80	—
The usher	-	50	—
Coals	-	7	—
Insurance and taxes	-	3	17
	£140	17	—

The remainder is carried to the accumulating fund. The usher receives £10 annually in addition, as a gratuity, from the collection at the sermon.

Previous to the year 1805 the school was not full, and much dissatisfaction was expressed in the parish respecting its management. About that time an inquiry was instituted and new trustees were appointed, who adopted new regulations; since which time the school has become of great utility.

There are now 60 boys on the foundation list, and 20 supernumeraries, who are placed on the usher's list, and are put on the foundation list in seniority. The usher receives his gratuity of £10 for teaching these 20 boys. There is no difference whatever in the treatment of the boys on the two lists, which are kept distinct, merely because the number is limited to 60 by the founder. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and accounts by double entry, if they remain long enough at school.

The school is always full. The vacancies are filled up every quarter, and there are many candidates for every vacancy. The last quarter there were thirty-nine candidates for nine vacancies. The boys are all children of poor parents residing within the parish.

The funds are managed by the trustees, who meet quarterly for that purpose. The accounts are audited once a year. The minister and parish officers, together with eight of the chief parishioners, appointed by the minister and churchwardens assembled in vestry, are governors of the school, and meet quarterly to examine the conduct of the master and usher, to fill up vacancies, and to inquire generally into the affairs of the school, and a report is made by them annually, at Easter, to the parish. Three of the present trustees are also governors.

K E W.

LADY CAPEL'S CHARITY.

Dorothy Lady Capel, by will dated 18th August 1719, (for an extract from which see the Appendix,) devised an estate called Parry alias Perry Court Farm, situate in the parishes of Preston, Faversham, Ospringe and Luddenham, in Kent, to trustees, in trust to divide the rents and profits of such estate in twelve parts, for the support of twelve schools therein mentioned. The testatrix died on 6th June 1721, and her will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on 21st June, in the same year.

This estate, which contains 150 acres and 33 perches, chiefly of arable land, together with a dwelling-house and out buildings, is let to Mr. John Waller, (175.) O o under

County of
SURREY.

Bermondsey.

Free School in the
Grange Road,
continued.

Kew.

Lady Capel's
Charity.

County of
SURREY.

Kew.

Lady Capel's
Charity,
continued.

under a lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1809, at the rent of £450 per annum, clear of all taxes, which appears to be its full value; the tenant also undertaking to redeem the land-tax, which he did at the expence of £600.

The trustees came into possession of the estate in the year 1721, at which time it was under lease for a term of 21 years, from Michaelmas 1717, at a rent of £105, subject to a deduction for land-tax amounting to £13 4s. This rent continued till 1788, when it was raised to £132, under a lease for 21 years. In the year 1808, the treasurers of several of the schools participating in the charity, complained to the trustees of the low rent at which the farm was held, and submitted that it should be let by public advertisement; whereupon, at the expiration of the then existing lease, a surveyor was employed to value the estate, and his advice was followed by the trustees, both as the amount of the rent, and the length of the term granted.

The present trustees are, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who represents His Majesty as the proprietor of the Capel estate at Kew; John Haverfield, Robert Brown, Robert Hunter, and Robert Tunstall.

The rents are received and distributed annually on the 23d of May, at the chapel at Kew Green, by one of the trustees to the treasurers of the twelve schools named in the will, or persons duly authorized by them to receive their share, and the present proportion to which each is entitled is £37 10s. The twelve schools are now all subsisting; that at Kew was not established till 1810; prior to which time, its portion was applied in apprenticing poor children of that parish as directed by the will. The insurance of the farm and buildings is made by the trustees for seven years. The last was made in 1818; the premium, which amounts to £18, is deducted proportionably from the account of the different schools of that year in which the policy is renewed.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

Charity School.

A school for boys and girls was established in this parish in the year 1810. Its permanent funds consist, 1st, of one-twelfth part of the annual rent of an estate called Perry Court Farm, near Faversham, in the county of Kent, under the will of Dorothy Lady Capel, (for the particulars of which see the Report on Lady Capel's charity). The share of this school amounts to £37 10s. per annum. 2dly, The sum of £75 old South Sea annuities, producing a dividend of £2 5s. per annum, which arose from a subscription towards the support of a school raised in 1734 by dame Elizabeth Holford. This sum was transferred into the names of the present trustees about twelve years ago; and about two years since, Mr. John Haverfield, the present treasurer, received £16 10s. as dividends due on this stock, which was paid to him on the account of the charity; but we have been unable to discover how the dividends were applied previous to the establishment of the school; Mr. Haverfield was not then in the receipt of them. The permanent annual income therefore amounts to £39 15s. which by annual subscriptions and charity sermons, is increased to about £140 per annum.

About 19 boys, and from 10 to 14 girls, are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. They are admitted at five years of age, and remain till they are fit for apprenticeship or service. On leaving school the boys have £5 5s. and the girls £4 4s. to enable them to engage themselves as apprentices or servants.

The annual expenditure may be stated thus :—		£	s.	d.
Salary to master and mistress	- - -	-	42	—
For candles, books, &c.	- - -	-	5	5
For coals, about	- - -	-	13	—
Rent of a house	- - -	-	30	—
Gratuities to master and mistress, and premiums to apprentices, &c. on an average	- - -	-	15	15
		<hr/> £106 — — <hr/>		

Two children are apprenticed annually on an average of the last six years. There is now a balance of £100 or upwards in the treasurer's hands.

An order has been made for an annual audit; but no such audit has taken place for the last two years, in consequence of the governors not having met for that purpose.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Angmering.
Barcombe.
Bosham
Boxgrove
Brightling.
Buxted.
Chichester :
Whitby's School.
Boys grey coat school.
Girls blue coat school.
West Chiltington.
Cocking.
Compton.
Cuckfield :
The free grammar school.
Middleton's and Burrell's
donations.

Easebourne.
Framfield.
East Grinstead.
West Grinstead.
Little Hampton.
Hartfield.
Harting.
West Hoathly.
Horsham.
Hurstperpoint.
Itchinfield.
East Lavant.
Up Marden.
Maresfield
Mayfield.
Midhurst.
Newick.
Oving.

Petworth.
Poling.
Poynings.
Steyning.
Storrington.
Tangmere.
Telescombe.
Uckfield :
Ellis's charity.
Saunders's charity.
Wadhurst.
Walberton.
Whatlington.
West Wittering.
Wivelsfield.
Worth.
Yapton.

ANGMERING.

William Older, by his will dated 16th March 1679, gave the sum of £100 to Thomas Oliver, in trust, to purchase a house and garden in East or West Angmering, or a small parcel of land, and build a house thereon, to be vested in the said Thomas Oliver and other trustees, to the intent and purpose, that they and the churchwardens of the parish of Angmering, their heirs and successors for ever, should from time to time at their discretions, place in the said messuage or house so to be purchased or built, a convenient schoolmaster for teaching and instructing poor children within the said parishes of East or West Angmering, or either of them, which schoolmaster should have the use and benefit of the said house and garden; and for the better maintenance of the said schoolmaster, he gave to the said trustees and churchwardens, their heirs and successors, all his messuage, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate in the said parish of East Angmering, upon trust, after the death of his wife, to permit and suffer such schoolmaster to receive the rents, issues, and profits of the said messuage, lands, and tenements, for his pains, in teaching the poor children of the said parish of East and West Angmering. And he directed that, if the said schoolmaster should plough or break up any of the said lands, he should pay to the poor of the parish 10s. per annum per acre, so long as the same continued so ploughed. He further directed that the said trustees and churchwardens, their heirs and successors, should take care that the said schoolmaster should be careful and diligent in teaching such poor children of the said parish, as the said trustees and churchwardens, their heirs and successors, should think fit; and that the said schoolmaster should sufficiently keep the said buildings repaired and maintained; and he empowered the said trustees and churchwardens, their heirs and successors, at their pleasure, to remove the schoolmaster and appoint another.

It appears that soon after the testator's death, the sum of money which he bequeathed for that purpose was duly laid out in the purchase of a small lot of ground, and in building a schoolhouse thereon. About the year 1815, some additions were made to this building by Mr. William Oliver (the heir of Thomas Oliver mentioned in the will,) at an expence of £80, in addition to the labour of his teams. It is now a comfortable house, with a garden attached to it; of both which the schoolmaster has the benefit, in pursuance of the directions of the will.

County of
SUSSEX.

Angmering.

County of
SUSSEX.Angmering,
continued.

The rest of the property devised for the use of the schoolmaster, consists of 32½ acres of land, and a small cottage and garden. Of this land there are under lease to William Amore, 16 acres, at the rent of - - - £ 46 10 —
to Harry Baker, - 8¼ do. at - - - - - 27 15 —
to James Cortis, - 8¼ do. at - - - - - 26 5 —

32½

100 10 —

The cottage and garden are in the occupation of George Green,
as yearly tenant, at per annum - - - - - 4 — —

Total - - - £ 104 10 —

The leases are severally for the term of seven years, from 29th September 1813, and originally reserved higher rents than those above-mentioned; but being found to press heavily upon the tenants, it was thought expedient to reduce them. The present rents are represented to be the fair value of the respective premises. The buildings are duly kept in repair by the schoolmaster, to whom the whole of the above-mentioned income is paid. The present master was appointed by William Oliver (the heir of the last surviving trustee) in conjunction with the churchwardens. He had previously practised the business of an apothecary, which he relinquished on account of ill health; his infirmities still continue, and although he informs us that they do not impede the duties of his office, we cannot but think that they detract from his fitness for the place. With so large an emolument, it appears to us, that a person free from such an objection, might without difficulty have been selected; he teaches about 60 poor children of both sexes from East and West Angmering, who are also appointed by William Oliver and the churchwardens. They are instructed in part according to the Madras system of education.

BARCOMBE.

Barcombe.

Thomas Rickman, Esq. by will dated 20th July 1810, bequeathed to his executor, for and during the term of ten years, to be computed from the time of his decease, an annuity of £ 20, one half to be applied for the instruction of girls, being inhabitants of Barcombe, under the age of 13, in reading and needlework, and the other moiety for the instruction of boys belonging to Barcombe, in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Rickman had established a school for 20 boys and 12 girls in Barcombe, some time before his death, which happened about eight years ago. Since his death the school has been carried on by his family, who have applied annually much beyond the £ 20 bequeathed for that purpose. Mrs. Rickman, his widow, has the management of the school; and by her bounty the girls are clothed as well as instructed. Several other children are admitted into this school, by permission of Mrs. Rickman.

The sum of £ 5 a year is also regularly paid to the schoolmistress for the instruction of six girls, by the Honourable Cecil Jenkinson. These children are also clothed by Mrs. Rickman. This payment was first made gratuitously by Mr. Edward Medley, and is voluntarily continued by Mr. Jenkinson, who derives an estate at Barcombe from the Medley Family.

BOSHAM.

Bosham.

George Parker, the elder, by will dated 15 November 1722, ordered "that £ 70 should be laid out (unless a smaller sum would do) to purchase a rent-charge of £ 3 clear per annum, for the keeping or schooling and teaching of so many poor children of the parish of Bosham, as their friends were not able to pay, or such parish children as the parishioners were not obliged to keep to school for their being taught to read;" such children to be appointed by the testator's son or grandson, or the head of his family for ever, together with the minister and churchwardens of the said parish, or the majority of the aforesaid persons, and that the purchase should be made for the aforesaid uses by his son, George Parker, to be approved of by the minister of Bosham for the time being, and the churchwardens of the same parish. The said George Parker, the son, did not lay out the said £ 70 in his life-time; but by his will dated 24th November 1733, he gave the further sum of £ 70 to be laid out in like manner, and for the purposes mentioned in the will of his father. These facts

facts appeared on the petition of John Farhill, Esq. Executor of George Parker, the son, in a cause depending in the Court of Chancery, wherein James Clayton, Esq. was plaintiff, and the said John Farhill and William Smith, Esqrs. and Jane, his wife, were defendants. In this cause the minister and churchwardens of Bosham claimed the said two legacies, and proposed a scheme for laying out the same in the purchase of a rent-charge of £4 per annum, to be charged on a freehold estate of John Browning in Bosham, which scheme the master approved, whereupon, and in pursuance of the decree of the Court of Chancery, in consideration of £140, the said John Browning granted to certain persons and their heirs a rent-charge of £4, to be issuing out of several closes, containing by estimation 12 acres, called "Farhill," in the tything of Broadbridge, in Bosham, and also out of a parcel of pasture ground, containing two acres, called "The Moor," in the same tything; and also out of a parcel of land, containing by estimation one acre, called "Michael Gaston," lying in the tything of Fishbourne, in the parish of Bosham, in trust, for the purposes mentioned in the respective wills of George Parker the elder, and George Parker the younger; the said rent-charge to be payable quarterly.

This annuity is now regularly paid by Mr. John Martin Blunden, the owner of the lands charged. The payment, however, had been discontinued for some time, about 18 years ago, during the lifetime of his father; but, upon the complaint of the vicar and churchwardens, he paid all the arrears, and regularly discharged the annuity till his death. A schoolmistress receives the money, and in consideration of it teaches the poor children of the parish to read, spell, and say the catechism. The children are admitted into the school at eight or nine years of age, and are taught as long as their parents will suffer them to attend the schoolmistress. The vicar occasionally visits the school, and catechizes the children in the church during Lent.

BOXGROVE.

Boxgrove.

I.—By an indenture bearing date 10th November 1716, Mrs. *Elizabeth Nash*, of Halnaker, in the parish of Boxgrove, granted to John Costillow and four others, their heirs and assigns, a messuage or tenement, and a close of land, containing by estimation four acres; and also two acres of arable land, called Great Machin, and Little Machin, containing by estimation two acres; and also eight closes of arable land, and one small close of pasture, containing together by estimation nineteen acres, adjoining to the messuage aforesaid; all which premises are situate in the parish of Sidlesham, in trust, that they, their heirs and assigns, should on the 26th of December yearly, unless that day should fall on a Sunday, and then on the 27th, out of the rents and profits pay to the minister of Walberton 20s. for the poor of that parish, and one-third part of the remainder of such rents, after the deduction of all taxes, to the minister of the parish of Boxgrove, and the tenant of or dweller in the mansion-house of the family of the said Elizabeth Nash, in Halnaker aforesaid, to the intent that they should dispose of the same in the schooling of two children of the honest inhabitants of Boxgrove, and clothing them in blue, as the children were clothed in the charity schools then lately erected in the city of Chichester. And in case the said third part should be more than sufficient for the necessary charge of the clothing and schooling such two poor children, then in trust for such poor people of Boxgrove being sick, lame, ancient and most needy, as the said minister and tenant should think proper; and it was directed, that the said minister and tenant should yearly at Easter, at the general meeting of the parishioners, give an account of the application of the monies received and expended. And also, upon trust, to pay one-third part residue of the said rents to the poor of the parish of Bury, and the remaining third part to the poor of the parish of Bosham. And it was also directed, that after the death of Elizabeth Nash, as often as any trustee should die, the surviving trustee, or the majority of them, should appoint another fit person, being owner of land in the respective parishes above-mentioned, wherein the trustee so dying was owner of land in respect of which he had been trustee.

Mr. Hardham occupies the premises above-mentioned, under a lease for fourteen years, from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £40 per annum, clear of all taxes, the tenant covenanting to repair, upon the trustees finding timber for that purpose. There are twenty-six acres of land, and the rent is stated to be a fair one. Hitherto the third part, which the parish of Boxgrove has received

County of
SUSSEX.Boxgrove.
continued.

in respect of this charity, has been £9 19s. 6d.; but in consequence of the farm having been let at an improved rent last year, after the payment of the annuity of 20s. to the vicar of Walberton, its share will be £13 per annum.

II.—By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 2d January 1740, duly enrolled in the Court of Chancery, on the 13th February 1740, between the Right Honourable *Mary* Countess Dowager of *Derby*, of the one part, and the Right Honourable John Verney, Esquire, Master of the Rolls, and four others, of the other part; the said Countess granted to the parties of the second part, a piece of ground, containing by estimation one acre (more or less), called *Mary Garden*, lying on the west side of *Boxgrove-street*, in trust, to them and their heirs for ever. And she further granted to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, a yearly rent charge of £140, to be issuing out of her messuage or tenement, and several closes or parcels of land, containing together in the whole by estimation four hundred acres (more or less), called the *Priory Farm*, situate in the parish of *Boxgrove*; and out of the parcel of land, called *Tinwood*, containing by estimation fifty acres, lying in *Boxgrove* aforesaid; and also out of the several farms in *Boxgrove* aforesaid, called *St. Mary's Farm*, and the *Red Vines Farm*; and also out of all those late new lands, containing by estimation sixteen acres, then in the occupation of *William Osborne*; and also out of a little plot of pasture land, called *Batchelor's Croft*, in *Boxgrove*; to hold the said annuity of £140, which was to be paid half-yearly at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*, clear of all deductions for land-tax or other taxes, with power of distress, on trust, as soon as so much money as should be sufficient for the purpose should be raised by the receipt of the annuity, to lay out the same in erecting such alms-houses on the said plot of ground, as the trustees, with the approbation of the said Countess, her heirs or assigns, should deem meet for the habitations of a schoolmaster, and twelve poor widows or maidens, apportioning the remainder of the said plot for gardens, to be enjoyed with such separate habitations respectively, and in fencing the said gardens; and on trust (after the building such habitations,) to settle in the said separate dwellings such schoolmaster and twelve poor widows or maidens, as the said Countess, if she should then be living, should by any writing appoint; and in case such appointment should not be made in her life-time, then on trust, that the said trustees should settle in the said dwellings a sufficiently qualified schoolmaster, of the communion of the Church of England then established, and a frequenter of the same church, for the teaching twelve poor boys or girls in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and twelve poor widows or aged maidens, of the communion of the said church, and frequenters of the worship of God in the same church, and being of good report, and settled inhabitants of and within the parishes of *Boxgrove*, *East Lavant*, and *Tangmere*, (*i. e.*) six such poor widows or maidens of the said parish of *Boxgrove*, four of *East Lavant*, and two of *Tangmere*, who have not had or received any relief of their respective parishes, one of them well qualified in instructing children to read and in needlework. And after the death of the said Countess, or in default of her appointment, that the trustees should as often as the schoolmaster, and the widows or maidens, or any of them, should die or be married, or be removed, place others in their respective rooms. And in trust, to pay the schoolmaster for teaching the said poor children £15 per annum; and to such of the said widows or maidens as should be qualified for teaching the said poor children in reading and needle-work, £10 per annum; and to each of the other poor widows or maidens, £8 per annum; and also to each of them, the said schoolmaster, widows, or maidens, £1 per annum for fuel. The said several payments to be made at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas* half yearly. And in trust, to apply £12 per annum of the said £140, in clothing twelve poor boys or girls, born in the parishes of *Boxgrove*, *East Lavant*, and *Tangmere*, whose parents are of the communion of the Church of England, and frequenters of the worship of God in the said church, and of the poorer sort of people, and not chargeable to or relieved by their parish, (*i. e.*) six such poor boys or girls out of *Boxgrove*, four out of *East Lavant*, and two of *Tangmere*, who should resort to the said alms-house, to be there instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the said schoolmaster or schooldame, with a power to the trustees to remove such children, and to fill up all vacancies. And in trust, to lay out the remainder of the said annuity in repairing the said dwellings; and if more than sufficient for that purpose, then otherwise for the

benefit

benefit of the said schoolmaster, widows or maidens, and poor children, as to the trustees should seem meet. Power was given to trustees to fill up vacancies in the trust, and to make regulations for the government of the alms-house and charity.

The lands out of which this rent-charge issues, are in the possession of the Duke of Richmond, and the annuity is regularly paid. A school-house was built in the life-time of the Countess of Derby, and forms the centre of the buildings which compose the alms-houses.

The annuity of £ 140 is thus applied :—£ 9 per annum is paid to each of the 12 alms-women by half-yearly payments ; but if either of them dies during the half-year, the allowance for the interval is laid up as a fund for repairs. The remainder, being £ 32 per annum, together with the interest arising from the repairing fund, is applied to the use of the school. The repairing fund originally consisted of £ 125, which was the surplus of the rent-charge accumulated under the directions, and during the life-time of the Countess of Derby, for building the alms-houses ; it has subsequently been increased from time to time by savings from the annuities, and now amounts to £523 19s. stock in the three per cent. consols. This sum would have been larger, but the charity sustained a loss from the failure of Messrs. Boldero and Co. who had been in the receipt of the dividends many years. Directions had been sent to them to purchase £100 stock in the names of three trustees ; but there being a previous account with the Bank in the names of four trustees, one of whom was then dead, and it being in contemplation to make a new appointment of trustees, the money was invested in the mean time in the name of Mr. Edward Boldero, in order to avoid the risk of a loss by the rise of stocks. However a delay occurred in the appointment of new trustees, and the failure of the house of Boldero and Co. happened before that event took place. That sum therefore was lost, together with the dividends which accrued in the mean time, and which were invested in the same manner. Proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery against the assignees of Boldero and Co. to recover the sum lost, but without success. The charity received no dividend from their estate.

The dividend arising from this accumulation is first applied to the repairs of the buildings, and the residue goes to defray the expense of the school establishment. A sum of £200 was lent out of this fund to the late Duke of Richmond, on bond at £5 per cent. interest, and was repaid soon after his death, of which the sum of £180 was laid out in 1812 in enlarging the school, in order that it might accommodate all the children of the three parishes above-mentioned, who were to be taught on the National System, and the residue was carried to the general account.

In 1787, the trustees agreed to educate, but not to clothe, six boys of the same parishes in like proportions, in addition to the number directed by the deed of foundation, and they have since acted upon that regulation.

III.—By indenture, dated 20th December 1752, between the Rev. Thomas Ball, Vicar of Boxgrove, of the first part, and the Rev. Thomas Welling, and two others, of the other part, reciting that *Barnard Frederick*, by will dated 6th of March 1740, devised his copyhold lands at Pagham, of the yearly value of £6, holden of the manor of Aldwick, under a quit-rent of £1 1s. 7½d. (the said lands then being under mortgage to the said *Barnard Frederick*,) to *Mary Mears* for life ; and after her death did direct, that the said *Thomas Ball* should call in the said mortgage money or be admitted to the said copyhold premises, in order that the said money, or the said copyhold premises, might by him be duly placed out at interest, or vested in trust according to law for such charitable uses for ever, as the said *Thomas Ball* and *Barnard Frederick* had then privately agreed upon, and that he appointed the said *Thomas Ball* his executor ; and reciting, that the said *Barnard Frederick*, in his life-time, purchased the equity of redemption of the said copyhold premises, and was duly admitted to the same ; and reciting, that the said charitable uses in the said will mentioned, were to be the putting out yearly for ever two or more poor children, either boys or girls of the parish of Boxgrove aforesaid, to school, to be instructed in reading, writing and needlework, and clothing them in the manner charity boys and girls were clothed, as the rents and profits of the said copyhold premises, or the interest of the monies arising by sale thereof, should be sufficient to answer such his intent ; and reciting, that the said *Thomas Ball* has surrendered

County of
SUSSEX.Boxgrove,
continued.

dered the said premises to the use of such person as he should by deed or will appoint, towards the better support of the said intended charity: It was witnessed, that the said surrender should be to the use of the said Thomas Ball, during his life, subject to the trusts aforesaid; and that after his death, the premises should be vested in one of the said trustees, in trust, after the decease of the said Mary Mears and Thomas Ball, to sell the premises, and apply the money arising from the sale in loans upon Government or other security, as the trustees should think proper, and lay out the interest in the schooling and clothing of two or more poor children of the parish of Boxgrove, to be nominated by the trustees, and the survivor and his heirs, as the interest should be sufficient, agreeably to the intention of the said Barnard Frederick; and it was agreed between the parties, that the said trustees should yearly, on the 29th of September, or within one month after, at the request of the Vicar of Boxgrove, in writing, render to him an account of all the sums received and expended for the support of the charity.

The premises mentioned in this indenture were sold in pursuance of the trust, and the money produced by the sale was laid out in the purchase of £100 three per cent. reduced stock, which is now standing in the names of trustees. The dividend is regularly received.

The accounts of these three charities are kept distinctly, and the payments from each, are as follow:—

From Mrs. Nash.

	£	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster	1	4	—
To the schoolmistress	1	4	—
For clothing one boy and two girls	6	3	9
	£8	11	9

From Lady Derby's fund.

	£	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster, for 12 boys	20	—	—
To the mistress, for six girls	2	8	—
For clothing six boys and six girls	17	11	—
	£39	19	—

The schoolmaster receives the whole of the dividend from Mr. Frederick's fund, which has hitherto been insufficient to furnish the means of clothing the two children, who were the intended objects of his bounty; but it is proposed in future to allow £1 18s. per annum towards their clothing, and to make up the deficiency in the master's salary out of the voluntary contributions. At present, from the above funds, 15 boys and eight girls are educated; of whom eight of the former and seven of the latter, are completely clothed.

The proportion of children directed to be taught from the several parishes under Lady Derby's charity is observed; but those from East Lavant are sent for their education to Chichester, that city being more convenient to them in point of distance.

The children are all taught on the national system; 101 boys from different parishes, including the boys belonging to the charities above-mentioned, with the exception of those belonging to East Lavant, are taught in the school at Lady Derby's alms-houses; and 99 girls, including the charity girls, with the same exception, are educated in a school which has lately been built on land belonging to the Duke of Richmond at Boxgrove. The schoolmaster receives in the whole £57, and the mistress £40 per annum. The excess of their salaries, beyond the sums above-mentioned, being made up by subscription. None of the almswomen have lately acted as schoolmistress, nor is any one of them qualified for the office. There is a balance in hand on Mrs. Nash's charity of about £20, which the Rev. Charles Webber, the treasurer, proposes to expend in clothing an additional number of children. In consequences of some heavy repairs, he has lately advanced upwards of £100 to Lady Derby's fund; but as he is unwilling to sell out any of the stock, he states himself to be contented to wait for repayment by annual savings.

BRIGHT.

BRIGHTLING.

County of
SUSSEX.

Brightling.

Mary Herbert, by will dated 4th April 1728, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Brightling £200, to be laid out in the purchase of land; the rents thereof to be applied for the educating and teaching as many poor girls only as it conveniently could, in writing, reading, casting accounts and plain work. Each girl, at the age of 15, to have a Prayer Book, Bible, and Whole Duty of Man.

By indenture dated 24th June 1732, reciting the will of *Mary Herbert*, and that *John Fuller* the elder, had lately purchased certain premises for the sum of £220; the said *John Fuller*, in consideration of the said sum of £200, paid by the executrix of *Mary Herbert*, conveyed to *John Fuller* the younger, and *Rose Fuller*, and their heirs, five pieces or parcels of land in Chiddingley, in the county of Sussex, containing 28 acres more or less, upon trust, in the first place to reimburse the said *John Fuller* the elder £27 6s. laid out by him in the expences of purchasing the said land; and after the payment of the same, in trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof to the purposes of the will of the said *Mary Herbert*.

The land so purchased, containing 27 acres and 37 poles, is now let to *John Pelling*, a yearly tenant, at £16 a-year. It was let on a survey and valuation made in 1814, and is not worth more at present.

Eleven girls are instructed in writing, reading, accounts, and plain work, for which a schoolmistress receives annually eight guineas, and about £2 is expended every year in books. The land-tax charged on the premises amounts to £1 16s. The total expenditure is £12 4s. Before the rent was raised in 1814, the income very little exceeded the expenditure. A balance, however, of £160 had accrued, chiefly before 1806, which was reserved for the purpose of building a school. The sum of £150, part of this balance, has been lately invested in the purchase of £202 7s. 2d. three per cent. consols, in the names of *John Fuller*, Esq. and the Rev. *J. B. Hayley*, as trustees for the school, the latter of whom, as Rector, has the chief management of the charity.

The present schoolhouse is supplied, at a very low rent, by *Mr. Fuller*, who purposes to settle a tenement in Brightling for the use of the school; in which case the surplus rent and the dividend of the stock recently purchased, may be applied in the education of a larger number of children.

The sum of £27 6s. advanced by *John Fuller* the elder, as mentioned in the indenture of 1732, has been repaid.

BUXTED.

Buxted.

Anthony Saunders, D. D. by will dated the 31st of October 1718, devised a customary messuage or tenement, barn, garden, orchard, lands, and premises, containing by estimation three and a half acres, called The Red-tyled House, in Buxted, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Buxted for the time being, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits of the said premises, for and towards the education of a competent number of poor girls of the said parish, in being taught to read, and in learning the Church of England catechism.

The premises mentioned in the will are in the occupation of *Henry Burgess*, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of £7 10s.; the tenant doing repairs. The land is poor, and the rent is considered a fair one. The rent is received by the minister and churchwardens, and by them paid to three schoolmistresses, £2 10s. to each; for which they each instruct five children, boys and girls, in reading and spelling. The children are all very young; and on account of the parish being very extensive, three schoolmistresses, in different parts of the parish, are appointed for the accommodation of the children.

CHICHESTER.

WHITBY'S SCHOOL.

Chichester.

Whitby's School.

Oliver Whitby, by his will dated the 16th February 1702, reciting that it was his intention to found a school, and make provision for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and twelve poor boys, to that end gave to trustees his messuage, (175.) Q q lands

County of
SUSSEX.

Chichester.

Whitby's School,
continued.

lands and tenements, in the parish of West Wittering, in the county of Sussex, and also the rectory or parsonage of West Wittering, and his lease of the prebendary of West Wittering, and all his estate term and interest therein, upon special trust, that the said trustees should, out of the said estate so devised to them (as soon as conveniently might be,) purchase a convenient messuage or dwelling-house, in some convenient place within the city of Chichester, to be settled for ever for the school-house and place of habitation for the master and the said 12 poor boys or scholars; which said poor boys should from time to time be chosen out of the poor boys whose parents were not dissenters, and were exempt from the poor tax, to be chosen within the city of Chichester and the parishes of Harting and West Wittering, four from each place, if boys fitting should be offered. And the testator willed, that the said master and scholars should have all their diet in the said school-house, as also a convenient servant for them; and that the said master should have for his teaching and instructing the said 12 boys, over and besides his lodging and diet in the said school-house, the clear yearly sum of £20 per annum, paid him quarterly without any deduction, for which he should teach the said 12 boys writing, arithmetic and the mathematics; and that all the said boys should be allowed blue gowns, with the crest of his coat of arms, in some sort of metal affixed thereto for a badge, and quilt caps, which they should constantly wear; and that there should be yearly allowed 20s. for every boy to buy the said gowns and caps, and such other apparel, as shoes and stockings, as the said 20s. per annum for each boy would extend to. And he gave power to his trustees to make rules and orders for the government of the master and boys, and to displace the master and choose a new one, who should be always one of the communion of the Church of England, and also to displace any of the boys. And for preserving the said parsonage and the lease of the prebendary of West Wittering, the testator willed, that the trustees should yearly, out of the rents, lay by £8 per annum, to be put out at interest, so as to have a sufficient sum of money ready to pay for a fine for renewing the said lease from time to time, as often as any of the lives should happen to die, so as to continue the lease for three lives for ever. And the testator further willed, that his said trustees should from time to time, out of his said trust estate, pay for the teaching of six poor children of the parish of West Wittering to read, and to buy them necessary books.

The lease of the parsonage has been duly continued by the trustees, according to the directions of the will. The last renewal took place on the 9th February 1805, on payment of a fine of £800. This lease is held at the yearly rent of £30, and five quarters of wheat, deliverable at the canon gate of the cathedral, with covenants on the part of the lessees to repair all buildings and the chancel of the church. The property which is enjoyed under it, consists of the great tithes of the parish of West Wittering, (which on recent admeasurement has been found to consist of 2,595 titheable acres); also a gate room, and an allotment of 22A. 2R. 0P. which was awarded to the rectory, upon an inclosure that took place several years ago. This property was exonerated from the land-tax in 1803, at an expense of £844 16s. 9d. three per cent. consols, transferred from the funds of the charity.

The rest of the property devised upon the trusts of the will consisted of a farm in the parish of West Wittering, called Coats, containing 210½ statute acres of land, with a garden and orchard and a messuage, and other necessary buildings. To which was added, upon the inclosure above-mentioned, an allotment of 15A. 0R. 20P. It appears, that the buildings on this farm had become so ruinous in 1806, that it was then found necessary entirely to rebuild them; which was accordingly done at an expense of £3,741 17s. 5½d. to the trust estate. These new buildings are stated to have comprised only the necessary farm buildings for a respectable tenant; together with four cottages for labourers, and it is admitted by the trustees that they might have been erected at much less cost. They attribute the exorbitancy of the charge which they were called upon to pay, to impositions practised upon them, at first, by the builder, and afterwards by the surveyor whom they employed to value his work. We cannot but regret, that room was left for such impositions, by the neglect of proper precautions.

This farm and the tithes arising upon it, with the two allotments, containing together

together 37A. 2R. 20P. statute (but described in the lease as 48A. 2R. 14P. customary) measure, (excepting three coppices of 19½ acres, and all timber trees,) are in the occupation of John Randall, under a lease for 20 years from Michaelmas 1808, at the annual rent of £260, clear of all taxes except the land-tax, with covenants on the part of the lessee to repair, on being found materials, and to chalk during the term 100 acres of the land with seven waggon loads, or 20 tons of good chalk to every acre.

A small part of the excepted coppices having been since cleared, has been let to the same tenant at the rent of £1 1s.

The remainder of these coppices is kept by the trustees under their own management. They cut and dispose of the underwood as it grows fit; and the produce is calculated to amount on an average to £15 per annum. The timber trees have been all cut down and disposed of, and their produce carried to the funds of the charity.

The rest of the tithes are demised from year to year, to the several persons on whose lands they respectively arise. A list of their names is given in the Appendix, with the sums which they respectively pay, amounting together to the sum of £662 8s. 6d.

The gate room is in the occupation of John Aylmore, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £1 5s. per annum.

In 1720 the trustees, in compliance with the directions of the will, purchased certain premises for the use of the school, at the price of £300. They consisted of a school-house and garden, which are now in the occupation of the master, and a stable which is in the occupation of Richard Heath, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £6 per annum.

In 1736 they made a further purchase, from savings in their hands, of three closes, called the Butts Closes, and one dole of meadow, in the parish of New Fishborne, at the price of £336. The closes are estimated to contain about seven acres, and are in the occupation of Kempster Knight, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £28 10s. per annum. The dole was described as lying in Church Mead in that parish, and containing one rood; but there appears no instance of any benefit being derived to the charity from it; and it is to be feared, that after so long a lapse of time, but little chance now remains of retracing its site, or being able to recover its possession.

Further savings have been from time to time invested in the public funds; and there remained, at the period of our inquiry, in May 1819, the sum of £6,900, three per cent. consols, producing a dividend of £207 per annum, and £1,550 three per cent. reduced, producing a dividend of £46 10s. per annum.

The several particulars above enumerated constitute the whole of the trust estate, yielding together the gross annual income of £1,227 14s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.	
From which, deducting rent of the parsonage	-	-	30	—
Additional ditto, five quarters of wheat, average at market price	-	20	—	—
Land and other taxes	-	65	14	6
Insurance of the school-house	-	—	15	—
Quit rent to the lord of the manor	-	—	13	4
Expenses of collecting tithes	-	9	—	—
	£126	2	10	126 2 10
There remains a net annual income of	£1,101	11	8	£1,101 11 8

Some further deductions should be allowed for the repairs of the chancel and buildings; but we were unable to ascertain any average.

In the management of this property, we are informed, that the tithes are let from time to time to the respective tenants, upon the valuation of a surveyor; that the lands and other premises are let upon the judgment of the trustees, at the best rents that can be obtained for them; and that the several rents above specified are the fair value of the respective premises. It is however worthy of observation, that the rent of £260, now paid by Randall, was the rent reserved upon

County of
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Chichester.

Whitby's School,
continued.

£260 — —

1 1 —

15 — —

662 8 6

1 5 —

6 — —

28 10 —

207 — —

46 10 —

1,227 14 6

County of
SUSSEX.

Chichester.

Whitby's School,
continued.

upon his first becoming tenant of the farm in 1800; since which time the great improvements that were made to the estate, at the heavy expense already noticed, might be reasonably supposed to have enhanced its value, and to have warranted the demand of a higher rent upon the lease which was subsequently granted. But we are informed by the trustees, that they were unable to procure more; and after some fruitless efforts to do so, they were induced to remain content with their former tenant, who was a respectable farmer, and had much improved the estate by his good husbandry. They considered also, that by his covenant to chalk the land, he would incur an expense of about £700, the permanent benefit of which would remain to the estate.

It may be proper to mention that, with a view to the better cultivation of the estate, he obtained from the trustees a licence to break up some pasture land, on payment of the sum of £300, which was duly credited to the accounts of the charity. His experiment however failed, and the land is now again laid down in pasture.

In the conduct of this charity, four boys from each of the parishes of West Wittering and Harting, and four from the city of Chichester, are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics and the rudiments of navigation. They are also clothed and boarded. An annual sum is paid to the master, to defray his salary of £20; and the board of himself, his servant and the twelve scholars. This sum has been for some years past

-	-	-	-	£ 300	—	—
The expense of clothing, bedding, &c.	-	-	-	44	—	—
Medicine and surgery	-	-	-	3	—	—
				347	—	—

The trustees also provide for the schooling of six poor girls at West Wittering, by the annual payment of

And they make a further contribution to the National School of Birdham, in which West Wittering participates, of

				5	5	—
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	£355	5	—

so that there remains an overplus of about £746.

The overplus, which thus arises, is invested from time to time in the public funds. The trustees have expressed a wish that they were authorized to apply some portion of it to the enlargement of the objects of the charity; which appears to us highly desirable. Under the influence of the same feeling, they were induced to advance the sum of £100 towards building the national school at Birdham, and to subscribe the annual contribution of £5 5s. to that school, which has been above noticed. These applications are certainly not warranted by the strict letter of the will; but they must be extremely beneficial to the parish in which the property given by the founder of the charity was situate, and which it was his intention should participate in his bounty.

BOYS GREY COAT SCHOOL.

Boys Grey Coat
School.

— Manningham, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1722, gave the sum of £100, to be applied in equal moieties to the use of this school, and of the girls blue coat school.

This money was invested in the purchase of £109 navy five per cents, producing a dividend of £5 9s. per annum.

Mr. George Sedgwick, by his will, the date of which does not appear, gave a sum of £400 on trust, to apply the interest of one-fourth part to the use of the said two schools, in equal moieties.

This legacy was invested in 1785, in the purchase of £726 three per cent. consols, producing a dividend of £21 15s. 6d. per annum.

The shares of these respective dividends, which are applicable to the use of this school, amounting together to the sum of £5 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. are applied, with the addition of subscriptions and collections, making in the whole a receipt of about £70 per annum, to the education and clothing of twenty poor boys. They are instructed at the Chichester National School; and after defraying the expense of clothing, the balance of income, being about £15 per annum, is paid to that school, in return for the education which these boys receive there.

GIRLS

GIRLS BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

County of
SUSSEX.

Chichester.

Girls Blue Coat
School.

This school was established in 1710 by private subscription.

From legacies and occasional donations and savings, it has realized a fund of £865 four per cent. annuities, producing a dividend of £34 12s. per annum. It is also entitled to the annual sums of £2 14s. 6d. and £2 14s. 5½d. from the respective charities of Bishop Manningham and Mr. George Sedgwick, particularized in the report on the boys grey-coat school in this city. These several annual sums make together an income of £40 0s. 11½d.; which, with the addition of subscriptions and collections at church, is applied to the education and clothing of twenty-two poor girls, who are instructed at the National School for girls in this city. The expenditure is about £80 per annum.

WEST CHILTINGTON.

West Chilmington.

William Smyth, in 1634, by his will bequeathed two sums of £100 and £150, then remaining upon bonds, to Alice Penfold, his cousin, then the wife of Hugh Penfold, on condition that the said Hugh Penfold should within one year after his decease lay out the same in the purchase of so much free land, as might freely and yearly yield the rent of £12 or £10, to be bestowed as follows: £4 parcel of the said £10 or £12 to the poor people of Chiltington for ever, and the other £5 or more of yearly rent to be paid to maintain a licensed schoolmaster, for and towards the breeding, teaching and education of all youth, as well poor as rich, either male or female, then born or to be born in Chiltington aforesaid for ever, from time to time to be ordered and appointed by the parson then and there living, and by ten of the chief inhabitants and parishioners of the said parish, as in their judgment and discretion for the better breeding of the said youth should be thought convenient; and the testator directed, that if the said Hugh Penfold should not perform the condition above-mentioned, the said Hugh Penfold and Alice his wife, or the survivor, should assign their interest in the said two bonds, with all the profits thereon, from the time of the testator's decease, to the parson, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Chiltington aforesaid, with the consent of the said ten of the chief inhabitants of the said parish; and that after such assignment, it should be lawful for the said parson, churchwardens and overseers, and the rest of the inhabitants before-mentioned, to receive the same, and purchase the said land of the yearly value of £10 or £12, to be employed as aforesaid.

It appears that the said Hugh Penfold assigned over the two bonds mentioned in this will to the parson, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of West Chilmington; and that in 1641, with the produce thereof, a messuage and lands in the parish of Pulborough in the county of Sussex, containing by estimation 27 acres, and known by the name of Greenfields, were purchased, and with the consent of the parson, churchwardens and overseers, and ten of the chief inhabitants, conveyed to feoffees upon the trusts of the will of the said Wm. Smyth.

The trust premises now consist of about 32½ acres of land, with a barn and farm buildings thereon, but no house; 7A. OR. 20P. of this land were allotted to the charity upon an inclosure of North Heath Common, in the said parish of Pulborough, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1808.

There is a school-house at West Chilmington in which the schoolmaster resides, and which from a date upon the building appears to have been erected in 1635. Additions and improvements were made to it in 1798 by the late schoolmaster (the father of the present master,) at the expense of £90, towards which he collected a subscription of about £20, and paid the residue himself.

The premises at Pulborough were let upon a lease which expired in 1813, at the rent of £24, and the tenant continued to hold them at the same rent till Michaelmas 1816.

In March 1814, a petition was presented to the Master of the Rolls (under the statute 52 Geo. III. c. 101,) by the Rev. Dr. Hankin, the rector of West Chilmington, and the Rev. William Groves, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, (supported, by an affidavit of Dr. Hankin,) alleging, that the lands if fairly let, would produce a rent of £70 per annum; that the principal inhabitants of the parish claimed the exclusive right of letting the lands; that some of them proposed and intended to let the lands belonging to the charity at a rent beneath

County of
SUSSEX.West Chiltington,
continued.

their value, and to apply the increased rents of the said lands in the payment of the poor's rates of the parish, and praying that it might be referred to one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery to inquire and certify in what manner, and by whom, the lands might be let to the best advantage, and how the rents and profits ought to be applied, and that the necessary directions might be given for executing the charitable intents of the said testator.

The allegations of the intention to let the lands beneath their value, and to apply the rents in payment of the poor's rates, were denied by the affidavit of several of the inhabitants of the parish.

By an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 2d of July 1814, it was declared, that the management and disposition of this charity ought to be in the parson then and there living, and the churchwardens and overseers for the time being of the parish of Chiltington, and ten of the chief inhabitants of the said parish, which chief inhabitants ought also to be feoffees in trust of the said charity lands; and it was ordered, that it should be referred to Mr. Harvey, one of the Masters of the Court, to appoint ten of such inhabitants to be such feoffees; and it was decreed, that when such ten feoffees should be by death or removal from the parish reduced to six, the vacancies should be filled up by election of the inhabitants of the parish at a public vestry to be holden for that purpose; and it was also ordered, that it should be referred to the said Master to consider of the best mode of letting the charity lands, and that the costs of all parties to the application to the Court, should be paid out of the rents and profits of the charity estate.

In pursuance of this order, ten of the chief inhabitants of the parish, who had been named and approved at a vestry of the parish as proper persons, were appointed feoffees by the master to whom the petition was referred, as appears by his Report dated the 20th July 1815; and by an indenture of feoffment, dated the 8th of February 1816, the heir of the surviving trustee conveyed all the trust premises at Pulborough to the ten persons so appointed.

By the same Report, the Master approved of a proposal, that the said lands should be let by auction on a lease for 7 or 14 years, at the option of the tenant, and that security should be given by two respectable persons for the payment of the rent; and they were accordingly let by auction to Francis Jarrett, who now occupies them under a lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1816, determinable by the tenant at the end of 7 years, at the yearly rent of £47, which appears to be a good rent. A quit-rent of 2s. 4d. is to be allowed to the tenant.

From a subsequent Report of the Master, dated the 23d of November 1818, it appears, that the costs of Dr. Hankin, the petitioner, were taxed by him at the sum of £86 16s. 7d. and those of the feoffees at £71 3s. 5d.; and that the Master apportioned the above-mentioned yearly rent of £47 as follows, till all the above-mentioned costs should be paid:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the parish	-	-	4 — —
To the schoolmaster	-	-	20 — —
To the petitioner, towards his costs	-	12	13 4
To the feoffees, towards their costs	-	10	6 8
	<hr/>		
	£47 — —		
	<hr/>		

The schoolmaster receives the rents for the feoffees, retains his own allowance of £20 per annum, and pays £4 per annum to the poor.

At the time of our investigation of this charity, in May 1819, £23 had been paid to Dr. Hankin out of the rents, towards his costs, leaving a balance due to him of £63 16s. 7d.; and £23 had also been paid from the same source, in part of the costs of the feoffees, together with a sum of £11 8s. 3d. which had been received from the commissioners of the North Heath inclosure as a surplus of the produce of lands sold for the expenses of that inclosure; it was also intended to apply £25 due for timber sold from the charity estate in 1818, towards the payment of the feoffees costs.

These several sums will reduce the balance due to them to £11 15s. 2d.

We think it much to be regretted, that the heavy law expenses, thus incurred, have so considerably reduced the emoluments to which the schoolmaster would otherwise

otherwise have been entitled. He has also expended, in repairs of the school-house, £17 12s. 3d. and in repairs of the farm buildings, £42; in part payment of which he has received £29 16s. 1d. being the clear amount of a sale of timber in 1816, and his only prospect of reimbursement of the residue is, his continuance in his situation after the three years which will be necessary for the payment of the costs still remaining due. There is no timber upon the estate fit to be cut.

County of
SUSSEX.

West Chiltington,
continued.

All children born in the parish are admissible to the school. There were at the time of our investigation, about 50 boys and girls, chiefly the children of poor parents. The schoolmaster is licensed by the Bishop of Chichester, and instructs the children on the Madras system, together with about 20 others from neighbouring parishes, for whose education he is paid by their friends.

COCKING.

Stephen Challen, of Shopwick, yeoman, by his will dated in 1730, gave to his nephews, Stephen Challen, Richard Ewen, Richard Challen, and Richard Glover, and their heirs, two messuages or tenements with outbuildings, back-sides and appurtenances thereto belonging, on the east side of Savory-lane (now called Little London,) in the parish of St. Andrew, in the city of Chichester, then in the several occupations of Ann Shepherd and Richard Peachy, upon trust, that they should from time to time pay the clear rents and profits of the same, after deducting taxes and repairs, to the minister and churchwardens of the parishes of Cocking and Oving; one moiety to the minister and churchwardens of Cocking, and the other moiety to the minister and churchwardens of Oving, to be by them respectively paid, expended and laid out, for and in the schooling and teaching of ten poor children of each of their respective parishes to read. And in case all the money should not be laid out for want of children in each parish to be taught, he directed that what should remain should be disposed of amongst the poor of the said parish not receiving alms. And the testator directed, that the minister and churchwardens of each parish should yearly, at Easter, give an account in writing how the said monies had been applied, that his trustees might see the same, and be satisfied of the due performance of his will.

Cocking.

From an old book of accounts, in the parish of Cocking, it appears that in 1732 the share of the rent to which that parish was entitled, amounted to £5 5s. subject to some deductions for repairs. There is no entry of any account of this charity later than 1734.

In an old book in the parish of Oving, there is an entry of the date of 1734, of this charity being applied, but the amount does not appear.

By an indenture of lease, dated the 24th of February 1766, purporting to be made between John Staker and Elizabeth his wife (who is described to be the heir at law of the surviving trustee, mentioned in Stephen Challen's will,) of the first part, but not executed by either of them, the ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, therein named, of the parishes of Cocking and Oving respectively, of the second part, who executed the same, and John Dearling, of the third part, the above-mentioned premises are stated to be demised by the said John Staker and his wife, at the instance and request and by the direction of the said ministers, churchwardens and overseers, to John Dearling for 99 years, at the yearly rent of £4. By this lease it is recited, that the premises were from their situation fit only for the poorer sort of tenants to dwell in, and frequently untenanted, or let to tenants who were found unable to pay their rent; that for 10 years the rents received had been insufficient to pay the land-tax and keep the buildings in repair, so that the two parishes had received no benefit therefrom; that the parties had taken into consideration the state of the buildings, the money that must be advanced to put them in repair, and the unwillingness of the parishes to contribute thereto; and that £4 was estimated to be the full yearly value of the premises. The tenant was to be at liberty to convert the two tenements into a storehouse or other building, for the convenience of his trade or otherwise, so that the outside thereof should not be injured; and he covenanted to pay all taxes, and keep the outside of the buildings in repair.

In 1793, John Dearling sold his interest in these premises to Henry Tregus for £140. In the assignment, dated the 27th of April in that year, it is recited, that

County of
SUSSEX.

Cocking,
continued.

that John Dearling had converted the two tenements into one dwelling-house, and had added a new kitchen, and laid out considerable sums in repairs and improvements. By the will of Henry Tregus the premises passed to his widow, Ann Tregus, since married to George Gates, who now occupies the premises as a house and butcher's shop; and since the marriage the term has been assigned to George Godden and William Walker, by way of settlement, on the husband and wife.

Abstracts of the above-mentioned lease (which is in the possession of George Gates, and of which no counterpart or copy has been found in the parishes either of Cocking or Oving), and also of the subsequent assignments, will be found in the Appendix.

The will of Stephen Challen, the original donor, does not show the boundaries of the premises; and a building at the back of them, now used as a slaughter-house, is claimed to be held by the said George Gates, under a conveyance of the fee-simple thereof from the said John Dearling to the said Henry Tregus, dated the 30th of January 1796.

The premises, exclusive of this out-building, are stated to be worth about £20 a year; but no accurate valuation of them has been produced before us. From the statement of circumstances in the lease, and from the introduction of the persons interested in the welfare of the charity, as parties to it, we are induced to think, that the contract, at the time when it was made, must have been considered advantageous to the charity; and it is difficult to ascertain how much of the present value is to be attributed to the improvements which have been since made by the tenants. The lease appears to be invalid at law, from not having been executed by the parties having the legal estate. It is not for us to decide in what light the interests of the tenant would be viewed by a court of equity.

Forty shillings per annum, being one moiety of the rent mentioned in the lease, is paid by the said George Gates to the churchwarden of the parish of Cocking for the time being, who pays the same to a schoolmistress for teaching four children, boys and girls, to read. They are appointed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish.

COMPTON.

Compton.

In the returns made to Parliament, under the statute 26 Geo. 3d, c. 58, it is stated, that the Rev. Dr. Cox gave by will £100 in money, for teaching poor children of Compton and Up-Marden, vested in George Farrel, and producing an annual produce of £3 10s.; but the date of the bequest is stated to be unknown.

Dr. Cox was formerly rector of the parishes of Compton and Up-Marden and is supposed to have died about 1741 or 1742. Searches have been made on behalf of these parishes at Doctors Commons, and at the registry at Chichester, for the will of Dr. Cox, but without success; and there is no document relative to this charity to be found in either of these parishes.

An annual sum of £3 10s. was formerly paid by the present George Farhill, of Chichester, Esquire, to a schoolmaster at Up-Marden. Mr. Farhill states, that on coming of age in 1796, he found that this payment had been made during his minority, and that it continued to be made and charged to him during his absence from the country by his agent, who is since dead, till the death of the schoolmaster, about the year 1810, when Mr. Farhill having no document in his possession to show the ground of his being charged with this payment, discontinued it until some authority for the claim should be produced by the parishes, which has not yet been done.

Mr. Farhill also states, that he has seen receipts from the schoolmaster for the above-mentioned payment, accompanied with lists of the children educated.

It has been supposed, that some land at East Ashling, in the parish of Funtington, near Chichester, belonging to Mr. Farhill, of which Mr. Johnson, solicitor, of Chichester, is now the tenant, is chargeable with this payment; but it does not appear that Mr. Farhill deduces title to any lands under Dr. Cox.

No evidence has been produced of payments on account of this charity by any person previous to Mr. Farhill; and we have at present no clue to lead us to more satisfactory information.

County of
SUSSEX.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We have not been able to procure the original documents by which this school was founded and endowed.

Cuckfield.

The following account is extracted from a very old manuscript book, in the possession of the Vicar, intituled, An Account of the Vicarage, Manor, and School of Cuckfield.

Free Grammar
School.

In that book are contained, what purport to be copies of several ancient deeds relating to the school, and a case which is supposed to have been submitted to counsel, for their opinion.

It appears from those entries, that *Edmund Flower*, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, by will dated 11th July, 13 Hen. 8. founded a free grammar school in Cuckfield, and bequeathed £100, to be laid out in land for the use of the schoolmaster; and that several parcels of land, containing in the whole above one hundred and twelve acres, in the parishes of Laughton, East Hoathly, and Chiddingley, were purchased with that sum, by deed, dated 17 Hen. 8.

By indenture, dated 4th October, 31st Elizabeth, reciting the facts above stated, and that those lands were then let at £6 13s. 4d. for thirty-one years; the feoffees of the said lands, for the further augmentation of the revenue of the said grammar school, and in consideration that Thomas Pelham, Esq. had become a good benefactor to the said school, and did by that indenture give £80 for the use thereof, granted, released and enfeoffed unto the said Thomas Pelham and his heirs, for ever, all those lands and tenements, reserving unto themselves, their heirs and assigns, the yearly sum of £20, with a power of distress. This sum of £20 is now paid regularly by Lord Chichester.

It further appears, that William Spicer, by deed dated 1st November, 20 Hen. 8. (reciting that Edmund Flower had granted lands of the yearly value of £6 10s. for the keeping a free grammar school in Cuckfield, and had directed that a graduate, being a scholar and priest, able to teach grammar, should be schoolmaster there, constantly abiding,) for the full finishing of the said school, and for the augmentation of the schoolmaster, conveyed to trustees therein named, the manor of Redstone, in the parish of Reigate, in Surrey, in trust, to make up the schoolmaster's salary to £10 per annum, out of the rents and profits thereof, and for other uses therein mentioned; and he directed, that the schoolmaster should be nominated (in case the fraternity of our Lady at Cuckfield should be dissolved) by the Vicar of Cuckfield and the Rector of Balcombe, and three or four honest and substantial inhabitants of Cuckfield, to be appointed by them. And it was covenanted, that if Thomas Mitchell, party to this deed, of whom the said manor had been purchased, should within eight years after the date thereof, purchase other lands to the value of £5 per annum, and convey them to the trustees, that then he should have the manor of Redstone again.

From the case stated for the opinion of counsel, as copied in the above-mentioned book, it appears that Thomas Mitchell conveyed to the trustees certain lands in the parishes of West Hoathleigh and Hurst-perpoint, called by the several names of Chates, Howlers, Strouds, Barties, alias Philpots, in lieu of the manor of Redstone; that these lands, after the dissolution of the chantries, (1 Edw. 6.) came to the Crown, by reason, that before they were conveyed to the school they had been given to the founding of a chantry in the parish church of Cuckfield, and that they were granted to Nicholas Jeff by the Crown as concealed lands. It further appears, that they were at that time under lease, and that the tenants purchased of Jeff the lands which they severally held. This transaction seems to have given rise to a dispute between the purchasers and the trustees of the school, which ended in a compromise, that they should continue to pay to the trustees the rents at which they had before that time held them.

We have traced the payment of the following rents without variation, from
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the year 1634 to the present time ; how long before that time they were paid we have no means of ascertaining.

Cuckfield.	From a farm lying in Cuckfield, called Fowler's (supposed	£	s.	d.
—	Howler's)	—	—	—
Free Grammar	A farm in Twinam, called Hicks	—	—	—
School,	A farm in Bolney, called Chates	—	—	—
continued.	A farm in West Hoathly, called Philpots	—	—	—
	A farm in Cuckfield, called Strouds	—	—	—

8 8 —

These rent charges, with that of - - - - - 20 — —

payable by Lord Chichester, and amounting together to - £28 8 —
comprise the whole of the permanent income. They are received from the tenants by the schoolmaster. There is a school-house, with a garden, belonging to this charity, but we have no account when or by whom that was given. Part of it is used as a school-room, and the remainder is let by the schoolmaster at £12 or £13 a year.

The schoolmaster is appointed by the Vicar of Cuckfield, and the Rector of Balcombe, together with two or three substantial inhabitants of the parish, who are nominated for that purpose by the Rector and Vicar upon each vacancy as it occurs, and for that term only.

The master keeps a boarding school, in which he has about 45 pupils, and is ready to instruct in the classics any of the parishioners' children gratis who apply to him. He has sometimes received a few boys, and taught them English and accounts ; but, excepting those few, he has never had any applications even for such instruction, nor any at all for instructions in the classics.

MIDDLETON'S AND BURRELL'S DONATIONS.

Middleton's and
Burrell's Donations.

The Rev. *Robert Middleton*, formerly Vicar of the parish of Cuckfield, by his will bequeathed unto *Timothy Burrell*, Esq. and to his the testator's successor, as Vicar of the parish of Cuckfield, and to such other person or persons as they should name, the sum of £30, to be placed out at interest, upon trust, that the interest should be applied yearly for the putting out such poor children of the parish of Cuckfield as they should name, to school, to learn to read and learn the church catechism ; and the said *Timothy Burrell*, Esq. by his will bearing date the 6th day of September 1716, after reciting the said bequest of the said *Robert Middleton*, gave and bequeathed to *Daniel Walter*, the then Vicar of Cuckfield, and four other persons, the further sum of £20, if he did not give the same in his lifetime, to make up the said Mr. Middleton's charity £50, and upon the same trusts ; and recommended to the said trustees, that they should lay out the whole £50 upon some freehold land or tenement, and apply the rents thereof to the use aforesaid ; and he also gave and bequeathed unto the same trustees, the further sum of £100, upon trust and confidence, that the said *Daniel Walter* and the Vicar of Cuckfield for the time being, and the rest of the said trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his heirs, should lay out the said sum of £100 upon purchase of freehold land, and the land so purchased should settle upon the same uses and limitations for the providing of bread for six poor persons of the parish of Cuckfield, as the charity of £100, given by the will of *Allan Savage*, deceased, for the providing of bread for six poor persons, was limited and declared.

By indentures of lease and release, dated the 1st and 2d days of February 1738, between *Jane Stanbridge*, widow, of the one part, and the said *Daniel Walter* and *Robert Norden*, *Thomas Ives*, *Henry Gatland* and *Richard Burt*, of the other part, reciting the wills of the said *Robert Middleton* and *Timothy Burrell* ; and that the said parties of the second part, having in their hands the aforesaid several charity sums of £30, £20, and £100, and being desirous to lay out the same on the purchase of the freehold hereditaments thereafter mentioned, it was witnessed, that the said *Jane Stanbridge*, in consideration of the sum of £150, conveyed unto the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, all that freehold messuage or tenement, with the stable, garden, orchard, backside and land thereto belonging, commonly called *The Bull Inn*, situate in Cuckfield, in the occupation of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the

the said parish, and used as a workhouse, to hold unto the said parties of the second part, upon trust, that they, their heirs and assigns, should, together with the Vicar of Cuckfield for the time being, apply one-third part of the rents of the same as and for the interest and produce of the aforesaid charitable legacies of £30 and £20, given by the said Robert Middleton and Timothy Burrell, and the residue of the rents, as and for the interest and produce of the aforesaid charitable legacy of £100, given by the said Timothy Burrell.

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Middleton's and
Burrell's
Donations,
continued.

By lease, dated the 3d of June 1739, the said Daniel Walter, Robert Norden Thomas Ives and Richard Burt, demised to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Cuckfield, with the approbation and consent of the chief and other inhabitants of the parish, the aforesaid messuage, land and premises, to hold to them, their assigns and successors, from Lady-day then last past, for the term of 21 years, under the yearly rent of £6, payable quarterly.

The above-mentioned premises consist of a large old building, with a garden containing about a quarter of an acre of land, held and used by the parish for the purpose of a workhouse, and now worth from £15 to £20 a year. It does not appear that any lease has been granted since the expiration of that already mentioned, and no rent has been paid for the premises for a great number of years. It appears that bread used to be given away in the church, at the expense of the parish, which was considered to be on account of the parish occupying the workhouse; and that the sum of 40s. a year was also paid by the parish to a woman, named Wood, and afterwards to one Bullbick, for teaching some poor children to read, which was considered to be on account of Middleton's and Burrell's gifts, and the occupation of the premises by the parish; but since the death of Bullbick, which happened seven or eight years ago, no children have been sent out to school at the expense of the parish. There has been a school kept in the workhouse for the children of the paupers maintained there, for which one shilling a week was paid to the schoolmaster out of the parish rates; that school was carried on in Bullbick's lifetime, and is now continued; but it cannot be considered to have originated, or to be maintained under Middleton's and Burrell's donations. We think, therefore, that the proportion of the rents of the premises applicable to the education of children, has not been applied according to the trusts; and that an estimate ought to be made of the annual value of the premises, and one third thereof applied for the education of children, and the remainder in providing bread for the poor, according to the trusts mentioned in the wills, and stated in the purchase deed.

EASEBOURNE.

John Lock, by his will dated the 13th June 1674, gave to his nephew John Lock, and his heirs, all his freehold lands at Sheet or elsewhere, and all other his lands, tenements and hereditaments, chargeable with certain legacies and bequests; and by his said will he gave a yearly rent or sum of £5, to the use of the parish of Easebourne for ever, to be employed towards the putting of poor children of the parish aforesaid to school, to be issuing out of his lands before given to his nephew, John Lock; and he appointed Thomas Riggs, of Easebourne, his trustee, desiring him to give an account yearly of his disposal of the said sum, to the next justice of the peace within the county of Sussex; and he gave him five shillings yearly, to be deducted out of the said sum, for his pains, and gave him power to appoint another trustee after his decease, allowing him likewise 5s. for his pains; and the testator gave a power to distrain for the said rent; and directed that if the said Thomas Riggs should refuse the trust, or should not nominate any person for the purpose aforesaid, who should accept thereof, the next justice of peace within the county of Sussex, should appoint a sufficient person to receive the rent for the use aforesaid, who should likewise give his account of the disposal of the same as aforesaid.

Easebourne.

Appointments by a justice of the peace of a trustee of this charity, appear to have taken place from 1692 to 1784.

The trustee appointed in 1784, died in the Spring of 1819, and an application was, at the time of our investigation in May 1819, intended to be made to a justice of the peace, to appoint a new trustee.

The

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SUSSEX.

Easebourne,
continued.

The late trustee, during his lifetime, received the yearly sum of £4, (£1 being deducted out of the rent of £5 for land tax,) which has been regularly paid by Mr. Port, out of a farm, called Westmark Farm, in the hamlet of Sheet, in the parish of Petersfield, Hants. The trustee retained 5s. for his trouble, according to the direction of the donor of the charity, and paid the remaining £3 15s. to a schoolmistress, for teaching eleven very young children, boys and girls, to read, who have been usually removed, when old enough, to a national school in the neighbourhood.

It does not appear that the trustee delivered a yearly account to a justice of the peace, of the disposal of the charity, as directed by Mr. Lock's will. It is desirable that attention should be in future paid to that direction.

FRAMFIELD.

Framfield.

Robert Smith, by will dated 20th August 1719, bequeathed £200, then secured upon mortgage, to the Vicar and churchwardens of Framfield, in trust, that they should place and keep the said money out upon good land security, and that they should divide the interest of £100, part thereof (after deducting 20s. annually to be paid to the Vicar for preaching a charity sermon) among the poor of the said parish, and that the interest of the remaining hundred should be expended and appropriated toward the schooling and educating the poor children of the said parish.

The Rev. *Thomas Wharton*, by will dated 7th December 1764, left the sum of £10, and also gave all his right in The Pound Farm, to be disposed of in the same manner as Mr. Smith's money was, for which it was mortgaged.

It appears that the parish of Framfield took possession of The Pound Farm, upon which Robert Smith's legacy of £200 seems to have been secured, after the death of Thomas Wharton. For about eight years after 1796, it was let for £12, of which, £4 only was applied to the purposes of education, and the residue distributed to the poor.

The rent was afterwards raised to £20, and it seems that the same sum of £4 only, was applied to the purposes of education, £2 being expended annually in land-tax and repairs. In 1810, it was thought advisable by the Vicar and churchwardens to sell this farm, having at that time an opportunity of doing so at an advantageous price; the parishioners were frequently called together and consulted on this subject, and entirely approved of the proceeding. The farm was therefore sold for £991 (inclusive of the timber then standing) to Mr. Thomas Woodward, (the purchaser paying all the expenses of sale). It consisted of 20 acres of land, and the price given for it appears to have been considerably above the real value.

The sum of £991, together with £9, part of a balance in hand, which made up £1,000, was laid out on mortgage at five per cent., upon a house and land situate at Uckfield in Sussex, the property of Thomas Woodward.

These premises are amply sufficient as a security for the money, and the interest of £50 is regularly paid.

Neither the will of Robert Smith, nor that of Mr. Wharton, having been in possession of the trustees, but only obtained by us since the examination of this charity was taken, the trustees appear to have been unacquainted that under both these wills, the interest of one entire moiety of the legacies was appropriated to the education of poor children; and £4 only having been applied to this purpose at the time the rent was £12, they seem to have concluded that the proportion so appropriated was only one-third; and under that misapprehension, they have expended from £12 to £17, out of the interest of £1,000, in the education of 30 poor children of the parish, (who are sent to different schoolmasters and mistresses,) and have distributed the whole of the residue amongst the poor at Christmas. It is from this misapprehension, and by no means from any apparent want of anxiety to give a larger proportion to the school, if not contrary to the wills, that the practice appears to have obtained.

EAST GRINSTED.

County of
SUSSEX.

East Grinsted.

Robert Payne, by will dated the 16th of August 1708, after reciting that he intended to found a free grammar school in East Grinsted, to teach and instruct the youth of the said parish, and that his trustees should provide a pious and learned master to teach in the school-house then built in the said parish, and adjoining to the church of East Grinsted, to be nominated by them and the Vicar of East Grinsted for the time being, devised to his said trustees all that his messuage or tenement, with the lands and appurtenances, called Serryes Farm, in trust, after deducting the taxes, reparations, and other necessary charges, to pay the whole clear rents and profits of the same to the schoolmaster; and he directed, that when his trustees should be reduced to one or two, the survivors should convey to six other persons, whereof the Vicar of Grinsted should be one; and that his trustees should appoint the number of scholars to be taught from time to time, and that they should have power to let leases of the property for 21 years, at the best improved rent.

The farm called Serryes consists of 69 acres of land, with a house and farm-buildings, in the parish of East Grinsted, and is let to Major General Dorrien, on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1816, at the yearly rent of £41, the tenant paying land and other taxes, and also doing the repairs, having rough timber allowed him for that purpose. The farm was let on the valuation of a surveyor; it appears to be let at its full annual value, and had been held immediately before the commencement of the existing lease, at the yearly rent of £34. In the year 1786, a rent-charge of £4 per annum, to which the farm was subject, was redeemed by the trustees with money arising from the sale of timber on the estate. Other money arising from the same source, has been from time to time laid out in the purchase of stock in the public funds. The stock standing in the names of the trustees in the year 1816, amounted to £211 6s. in that year; the present trustees, Lord Colchester, Mr. Magers, and others, (who were appointed in 1814,) after a minute investigation of the affairs of the charity, caused £111 6s. three per cent. consols, part of the stock, to be sold, and the produce to be applied in payment of certain debts due from the charity, principally for marking and valuing timber, for transfer of the stock, and the expense of a conveyance to new trustees, and in satisfaction of a claim of certain arrears of dividends due to the schoolmaster, which instead of being paid to him by the former trustees, had been laid out in increase of the capital stock. It does not appear that any accounts of the charity were kept before the appointment of the present trustees.

The schoolmaster now receives annually £44, being the amount of the rents of the estate, and of the dividends of the sum of £100 three per cent. consols, remaining in the names of the trustees.

The school has not been used as a grammar school since 1775; at that time the rent of the estate was £20 per annum, and there were 10 boys in the school; the number of boys educated has since been gradually increased with the increase of the rents, and is at present 25. The boys are nominated by the trustees in rotation as vacancies occur; and are chosen from the most indigent of the parishioners of East Grinsted. They are now instructed with other scholars in a national school lately established in East Grinsted, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, the total number of children being 75. The school is held in a room in Sackville College, by permission of the Duke of Dorset, patron of the college; the old school-room adjoining the church mentioned in the will fell into decay before the year 1775; and after that time, and until the year 1815, the children on Payne's foundation were educated by the schoolmaster in his own house.

No application has been made to the trustees for the restoration of a grammar school on this foundation; the system on which the school is at present conducted as a national school, is considered more beneficial and satisfactory to the parishioners at large.

WEST GRINSTED.

About the year 1644, Mr. Dowlin lodged £41 19s. in the hands of certain persons, directing in his sickness and in his will, that after the charges of his funeral and other dues were paid, they should keep the remainder for a year
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West Grinsted

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SUSSEX.

West Grinsted,
continued.

and a month ; and if it were not demanded of them by lawful authority within that time, he desired that they would dispose of it to some charitable use. In 1652, an annuity of 40s. was purchased with the money given by Mr. Dowlin, payable out of certain lands called Cucklets, in Thakeham, in Sussex, and was settled upon feoffees in trust for the payment of poor children's schooling in the parish of West Grinsted, by the appointment of the minister of the parish for the time being. This account is taken from an entry in the parish register of West Grinsted, in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Woodward, who was formerly Rector there, and who states that it was extracted "ex auto grapho" "Mri Tredercroft, tunc temporis incumbentis ibidem." No better information could be obtained of the origin of this charity.

The estate above-mentioned is now the property of Mrs. Newton of Southover, near Lewes, by whom the annuity is regularly paid to the Rector of West Grinsted, and is disposed of by him for the payment of poor children's schooling.

LITTLE HAMPTON.

Little Hampton.

John Corney, by his will dated the 6th of March 1805, gave an annuity of £18 for the instruction of the poor children of Little Hampton, in reading and writing.

After the death of the testator, his executors purchased the sum of £600 three per cent. consols as a provision for this annuity ; which, by the payment of the legacy duty of eight per cent., is reduced to the annual sum of £16 11s. 2d.

This income is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching 18 poor boys of Little Hampton to read, write, and cipher.

Mrs. Jane Downer also gave by her will, dated 8th of June 1763, a rent-charge of £1 5s. per annum, issuing out of her farm at Barnham, for teaching two girls of Little Hampton, reading and needlework.

This annuity is duly received and paid to a schoolmistress, who teaches two poor girls, according to the directions of the will.

HARTFIELD.

Hartfield.

By will, dated June 30th, 1640, the Rev. Richard Rands, devised all his lands and tenements in the parish of Hartfield, to four trustees, upon trust, to appoint a schoolmaster, being a graduate of one of the Universities, to teach all such children of the parish of Hartfield, as should repair unto the said schoolmaster freely, so as all such children should be able to read English before they should come to the said schoolmaster ; and to pay out of the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements £20 yearly to the said schoolmaster ; £20 to Trinity College, Oxon ; £5 to the poor of the parish of Hartfield ; and £5 to the poor of Fish-Lake, in Yorkshire.

By indenture dated 11th November 1725, Thomas Earl of Thanet granted a rent-charge of £10, out of a farm called Bolbrook Farm, in the parish of Hartfield, as an augmentation of the salary of the schoolmaster of Hartfield ; provided, that if the trustees under the will of Richard Rands, should not put in a schoolmaster, appointed by the owner of Hothfield Place, in Kent, for the time being, then that the said rent-charge should be paid to the Hothfield school.

The property taken under the will of Richard Rands, consists of a farm called Cansiron, containing sixty acres of land, with a house and buildings upon it, let to John Chapman, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £40.

A house which is let to the overseers of the poor of Hartfield, for a poor house, from year to year, at the rent of £10 ; and

Twenty acres of land, with a barn and stables, let to William Morphew, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £25.

All these premises are in the parish of Hartfield, and are let at their full value, the several tenants being bound to do repairs, having rough timber allowed them.

Out of the rents of these premises, after some deductions for necessary expenses, the several sums are paid, as directed by the testator.

The

The residue is applied in the same manner, in proportion to the sums mentioned in the will.

County of
SUSSEX.

The schoolmaster receives annually about £27 as his share of the rents, under the will of Richard Rands, and £10 per annum out of Bolbrook Farm, now the property of the Duke of Dorset; he is appointed by Lord Thanet, the owner of Hothfield Place, generally, at the recommendation of the trustees. All the children of the parish who apply to the schoolmaster are admitted, and are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic. The number of children in the school varies from eighty to one hundred and twenty. They are taught in a room built for that purpose by subscription, seven or eight years ago. The salary of the master is so small, that it is impossible to find a graduate of either of the Universities who would accept the situation.

Hartfield,
continued.

HARTING.

This parish is entitled to send four poor boys to participate in the benefits of a school at Chichester, founded by Mr. *Oliver Whitby*; for the particulars of which, see the Report on that city.

Harting.

WEST HOATHLY.

Mr. *William Clifford*, by will dated 11th September 1794, charged certain premises in West Hoathly, with the payment of an annuity of £20, for establishing a school there.

West Hoathly.

This annuity is not paid, the devise being considered void by the statute of 9 Geo. 2d, c. 36.

HORSHAM.

This school owes its establishment to the bounty of *Richard Collier*, who, by his will, dated 23d January 1532, after some other bequests, directed that his messuage, called the Sonne, with the appurtenances, in the parish of our Lady at Bow, London, should be sold by his executors, and the money received be bestowed in buying and building of a house to keep a free school at Horsham, in the county of Sussex, by the advice of his executors, and the Vicar and churchwardens of the said parish of Horsham, and four of the most honest men of the said parish, indifferently to be chosen by the inhabitants thereof; in which house there were to be the number of three-score scholars, and the master of the said school was to have for his salary £10 a year, and the usher ten marks a year, who were to be admitted by the Vicar and churchwardens, and eight of the most honest men of the said parish, and more as they might think best, but not fewer in number; the scholars to be at no charge for their school-hire, and to be admitted by the Vicar and churchwardens of the same church, and two honest men of the said parish, the said two men to be admitted yearly when the churchwardens were admitted and chosen. And the testator willed, that the poor people in especial of the same parish, and the next about the said parish, should be preferred to the said school before any other, "for consideration gentlemen and other men be in better ability than poor men be." That notwithstanding of the same parish of Horsham only none be refused likely to learn, as by the discretion of them aforesaid therefore limited for the maintenance of the same. Also he willed, that the said Vicar and churchwardens should present the said schoolmaster and usher to the wardens of the mystere of the mercers of the city of London, and that they should admit him, if able, to occupy the said room, or else another, to be chosen by the said Vicar and churchwardens and "other above said." And the said wardens of the mercers were to pay the yearly salary of the said schoolmaster and usher, and the said warden and fellowship of the said mystere of mercers to have for the performance of the same the house called the Key, with the appurtenances in Cheapsette, and being in the parish of St. Pancras in the ward of Cheap, "to be made sure to the said fellowship and their successors for ever more paying that afore is recited." And the wardens of the said fellowship yearly to have out of the same 20s. for their pains taking, and more to be taken out of the same when it should be needful to see such reparations as should be meet for to be done to the maintenance of the same school; "and if the same wardens and fellowship refuse the said house, for the premises afore maid, then I will

Horsham.

"that

County of
SUSSEX.Horsham,
continued.

“ that the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish church of Horsham aforesaid, “ receive the rents that the warden of the mercers afore rehearsed should “ have done ; and the residue and overplus of the same more than the charge “ of the school-house by them to be received yearly, to be bestowed in the “ reparations of the said messuage, on the maintenance of highways about the “ said town and parish of Horsham, when as it shall be needful, so that it be “ not passing six miles.”

It appears from a minute in one of the books of the company, that in the year 1749, a claim was made by the surveyor of the highways of Horsham on the wardens and company, for such arrears as might have arisen from the produce of the estate left by Richard Collier, for the purpose of appropriating the same to the repairs of the highways of the said parish ; in consequence of which the company ordered a case to be laid before Sir Dudley Ryder and Sir William Murray, the Attorney and Solicitor General of that day, and by a minute in the book of the company, it appears that the opinion of both those learned persons were in favour of the right of the company to the surplus rents, after defraying the charges of the school as directed by the will. But it seems proper to observe, in this place, that the case on which these opinions were given, was confined to the question between the parish of Horsham, claiming the appropriation to the highways, and the mercers company ; and did not involve any question that might be raised between the school and the company, respecting the right to the beneficial enjoyment of the surplus ; nor does such question appear to have been decided or agitated in any court of law or equity.

By the same book, it appears that the bill which has been filed by the parish of Horsham, was dismissed without costs ; and, from that time to the present, the company have heard of no claim on the part of the parish, and have remained in the quiet possession of the whole rents.

Of the disposition of the premises, called the Sonne, there is now no trace ; but as there is a large tenement at Horsham, where the school has been always kept, consisting of a school-room and apartments for the master and usher under one roof, it is to be presumed that these premises were purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of the Sonne, so devised as above appears for that purpose by the said will.

The site of the premises called the Key, as mentioned in the will, cannot now be exactly ascertained. Some adjoining premises, afterwards left to the company by Thomas Egerton, became so blended therewith as to be incapable of being distinguished, and both were consumed together by the fire of London ; after which the commissioners awarded certain ground as a compensation for the whole, without making any distinction as to the respective premises.

The tenement devised by Thomas Egerton, by his will dated the 10th May 1590, is therein described as adjoining the messuage called the Key, and was thereby given, “ to the company and their successors freely to their own use “ and behoof for ever.”

The company came into the receipt of the rents of the estate, as bequeathed by Thomas Egerton, in the year 1596, and from that time the property and rents of both Collier’s and Egerton’s estate became united, producing an income of £40 a year. But by the company’s books it appears that the rent of Richard Collier’s estate down to that period was £32, and the joint produce being £40, it follows that the proportion of the rent of the premises left by Thomas Egerton was one-fifth of the whole gross rent.

The premises now consist of three houses, one in Cheapside, and two in Queen-street.

The house in Cheapside, numbered 68, is under lease to Thomas Wetheral, who has expended £650 in repairs, for thirty-one years, from Michaelmas 1813, at the rent of - - - - - £260 — —

One of the houses in Queen-street, N^o 6, is let to Joseph Budworth Sharp, for three years, from Midsummer 1816, at the rent of - - - - - 135 — —

The other house in Queen-street, N^o 3, is let to Thomas Wetheral for thirty-one years, from Michaelmas 1803, at the rent of - - - - - 120 — —

The lessee having expended £700 in repairs.

£515 — —

This

This last-mentioned house is now in the occupation of Messrs. Lambert and Co. warehousemen.

County of
SUSSEX.

The amounts of the annual gross rents received from the joint estates at the periods under-mentioned were as follows :—

Horsham.
continued.

In the year 1650	-	-	-	-	-	£56 6 8
1700	-	-	-	-	-	56 6 8
1750	-	-	-	-	-	190 0 0
1800	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0
1809	-	-	-	-	-	438 0 0
1816	-	-	-	-	-	515 0 0

The average gross rent for the last ten years, is per annum - £461 0 0

The average expenditure during the same period, for the use of the school - £357 — —

The average contingent expenses of the estate are - 99 — —

£456 — —

leaving an average surplus of £5. But it must be observed, that a large part of the sum of £800 14s. 5d. the expenditure of the year 1814, was occasioned by law expenses.

Within the last ten years, the expense of repairs upon the estate and of the master's house, has amounted to £1,000.

The company allow pens, ink, and books for the boys, and coals for the school, the bills for which average about £36 a year.

The salaries of the master and usher have continued the same as directed by the will; but the company have from time to time given them an increase by way of gratuity.

MASTER.

The first increase from 1596 to 1609 was £3 13s. 4d.; from 1609 to 1643, £10; from 1643 to 1808, £20; from 1808 to the present time £100.

USHER.

The first increase, from 1628 to 1643, was £3 6s. 8d.; from 1643 to 1650, £8 6s. 8d.; from 1650 to 1808, £13 6s. 8d.; from 1808 to 1813, £60; from 1813 to the present time, £66 13s. 4d.

It may here be observed, that it does not appear by any document that the Egerton property was to be held by the company in trust for the school.

The houses appear to be let according to the mode usually adopted by the company with respect to their property. Some time before the expiration of the existing lease, they send their surveyor to the premises, to ascertain the repairs necessary to be done. He makes a report of the expense of such repairs, and an estimate of the value of the premises; upon which the terms of the new lease are regulated. The tenants do the repairs.

The leases for thirty-one years were granted for that length of time, on account of the larger sums required to be expended by the tenant in repairs, according to the report of the surveyor. In general the company's leases are for twenty-one years.

The affairs of this school have lately been before the Court of Chancery, on account of some difficulty which took place respecting the removal of the usher; and in the progress of the proceedings, it was referred to the Master to consider of a scheme for the future management of the school. The master made his report, which was confirmed by the Lord Chancellor on the 5th April 1813, and the regulations then confirmed are now acted upon.

The master lives in the school-house, rent free, and the usher has also a residence under the same roof, the school-room forming the connection between the two houses.

To each there is a garden annexed, with a croft in front of the whole premises. These tenements are said to be in good repair, and not likely to require any considerable expense, for many years to come.

County of
SUSSEX.Horsham,
continued.

The master and usher pay the taxes of their respective residences.

According to the evidence of the master there is a house close adjoining to that occupied by him, part of which appears to have belonged to the school premises. In his opinion, the parlour and bed-room over it, and one attic of the adjoining house, once formed part of his own, being under the same roof, and the gable end being according to the present occupation divided between two tenements. He further stated, that he had heard from his predecessor, Mr. Jameson, that when he was appointed master, upwards of forty years ago, these rooms were not divided by a wall, but that a division was made by nails on the floor, where a wall has since been built up; and that it appeared also by a description of the boundaries, recited in the proceedings in Chancery, with respect to the school premises purchased on the 10th August 1540, that a meadow and garden in front of the adjoining tenement once belonged to the school.

The school is open for sixty scholars; and according to the annual report, which is sent to the company about Easter, of the state of the school, at their requisition, that number appears to be kept up.

The boys are taken from the poor of Horsham generally. In some few instances there have not been candidates from Horsham, in which case poor boys from the neighbouring parishes have been admitted. They are educated entirely free of expense, and the master has no private pupils. They are appointed by the school wardens. The general instruction given them is in reading, writing and arithmetic. Four only at present learn Latin, the boys being selected chiefly from the lower orders. Books and stationery are supplied to the children gratis; neither the master nor usher making any charge whatever to the parents. The whole that the former receives being £110 a year, namely the annual sum of £10, being the original sum mentioned by the founder, and £100 annual gratuity; and the latter, the yearly sum of £73 6s. *d.* consisting of his original salary of £6 13s. 4*d.* and the annual gratuity of £66 13s. 4*d.* as above mentioned.

It may be observed, that the Master's report made by him in the above-mentioned proceedings in Chancery, recommends that these salaries should be respectively continued.

HURSTPERPOINT.

Hurstperpoint.

The endowments for the education of children in this parish, are the following:—

1st. By indenture dated the 16th of February 1750, reciting, that by a previous indenture dated the 15th of February 1750, *Henry Campion*, in consideration of the yearly sum of £5, had demised to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Hurstperpoint, and their successors, a messuage or tenement, erected on a piece of ground in the east corner of a field, called Hazle Croft, together with the said piece of ground in the parish of Hurstperpoint, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of £5, and further reciting, that the said Henry Campion intended to give the said £5 per annum, for the endowment of a school to teach 20 children within the said parish to read; and that the said Henry Campion was to nominate the schoolmaster during his life, and after his decease the Rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said parish, were to nominate the said schoolmaster, and remove him as often as they should think proper; it was witnessed that the said Henry Campion thereby nominated Abraham Muzzell to be schoolmaster, and gave and granted the said yearly rent of £5 to the said Abraham Muzzell and his successors, masters of the said school, with power of distress.

2d. *William Lindfield*, by will dated the 13th of May 1806, bequeathed unto James Wood the sum of £668 1s. 2*d.* three per cent. consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends thereof unto the minister and churchwardens for the time being of Hurstperpoint, to be by them laid out and applied in the education and teaching of so many and such poor children of the said parish to read and write, as they in their discretion should from time to time appoint and think fit objects of charity, with power to the said James Wood to sell out the said stock, and invest the produce in other funds, or on real securities, to be altered or varied at pleasure, on the same trusts.

3d. *Ann*

3d. *Ann Lindfield*, by will dated the 3d of March 1806, gave and bequeathed unto *James Wood* £700, South Sea annuities, in trust, to pay the dividends thereof to the resident minister and churchwardens for the time being of *Hurstperpoint*, to be by them laid out and applied in the education and teaching of so many and such poor children of the said parish to read and write, as they in their discretion should think fit objects of charity, with power of selling the same stock, and investing in other stock, or Government, or real securities, to be altered or varied at pleasure.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish are in possession of the premises demised to them, as mentioned above, at the yearly rent of £5. The stock bequeathed by *William Lindfield* was sold out and re-invested, together with some accumulations of dividends and returns of property-tax, in the purchase of £518 6s. 9d. navy five per cents.; and the stock bequeathed by *Ann Lindfield* was also converted from three per cent. consols to £469 0s. 9d. navy five per cents. The whole of the stock is now standing in the name of *Mr. Wood*, and produces an annual dividend of £49 7s. 4d. The dividends and rent of the messuage, making in the whole £54 7s. 4d. per annum, are paid to the minister of the parish of *Hurstperpoint*, and by him applied in sending out 100 children, boys and girls, to different schools in the parish. The girls are instructed in reading and sewing at three-pence a week for each; the boys are paid for at the rate of sixpence a week each for those who are taught to read and write, and three-pence a week each for those who are taught reading only. Not more than two children are taken from the same family. The children continue at school four years. The boys are sent between the ages of five and ten years, and the girls between the ages of six and eleven.

ITCHINGFIELD.

Itchingfield.

Elizabeth Merlot, by her will bequeathed to her executors £400, upon trust, to invest the same, within six months after her decease, in the purchase of three per cent. consols, and to transfer the same to the Rector of *Itchingfield* for the time being, upon trust, that the rector and churchwardens for the time being should continue the said sum of £400 in the three per cent. consols, in the name or names of such person or persons as they should think fit, and apply the dividends in providing and paying a schoolmistress for instructing poor boys and girls of and in the said parish of *Itchingfield* to read, work and knit, at four-pence per week each scholar, and also in providing necessary books for the instruction of such children.

The testatrix died in 1817; and after her decease the sum of £360, being the amount of the bequest, after deducting £40 for legacy duty, was invested in the purchase of £447 18s. three per cent. consols, in the names of the Rector of *Itchingfield* and three other persons as trustees. The dividends of the stock being £13 8s. 6d. per annum, are applied for the education of poor boys and girls, pursuant to the directions of the will. There is a school-mistress in the parish, who instructs the children, with other scholars, to the number of from nine to twelve, for whom she is paid by their parents. Books are supplied for all the children by private subscription, and a Prayer-book is given by the minister of the parish to each of the children who merits it, on being examined in the catechism.

EAST LAVANT.

East Lavant.

This parish is entitled to send four children to the school at *Boxgrove*, under the charity of the Countess of *Derby*; for the particulars of which, see the report on the parish of *Boxgrove*.

UP MARDEN.

Up Marden.

An account of such information as we have obtained relating to a donation, supposed to have been made to the parishes of *Up Marden* and *Compton*, for educating poor children, by the Rev. Doctor *Cox*, will be found in the Report relating to the parish of *Compton*.

MARESFIELD.

Maresfield.

The Rev. *Richard Bonner*, by will dated 20th January 1689, devised to three trustees by name, and to the Rector of *Maresfield* and Vicar of *Fletching* for the time being, and to the oldest churchwarden of *Maresfield* for the time being, a mes-

County of
SUSSEX.

Maresfield.
continued.

a messuage, with a garden or croft thereto adjoining, containing by estimation about an acre and a half, in Maresfield, and also a rent-charge of 40s. and another rent-charge of 10s. issuing out of a messuage and land in the parish of Ringmer, in trust, that they should appoint a competent schoolmaster in the said messuage, or some other convenient place in Maresfield, to teach children the English tongue, and instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, such school to be called Bonner's School; and the said trustees were directed to appoint two poor children of the parish, under the age of 14 years, to be instructed as aforesaid, and to pay the rents and profits of the said tenement, and of the said rent-charges, to the schoolmaster, paying thereout first the charges of necessary repairs, and also deducting out of the sum of 40s. the value of a Bible, not exceeding 8s., to be given yearly to some poor child of the parish, under the age of 14 years, who should best deserve the same, in the discretion of the Rector; and he directed that the rent-charge of 10s. should be expended in the entertainment of his said trustees, at their yearly meeting.

A national school, in union with the National Society, has lately been established in Maresfield, by subscription, and a school-room capable of containing 150 children, built close adjoining the cottage devised by Mr. Bonner. The cottage and garden are occupied by the schoolmistress, rent free, and the croft is let to — Paris, as yearly tenant, at £4 a year. The rent of this ground and the two rent-charges, are carried to the general account of the national school, in which two boys are educated gratis, as upon Bonner's foundation. The other children pay a penny a week each. The mistress receives £25 a year, which is made up by voluntary subscription.

A Bible is annually given to one of the boys under Mr. Bonner's charity.

MAYFIELD.

Mayfield.

In the year 1749, the sum of £480 was subscribed by the inhabitants of Mayfield, for establishing a school there.

By indenture dated 17th May 1750, *Michael Baker*, in consideration of £450, part of the sum above subscribed, granted a rent-charge of £18 a year, out of the manor of Bunghurst, otherwise Wallwyns, in the county of Sussex, and 310 acres of land in Mayfield and Heathfield, and out of the manor of Isonhurst, and 290 acres of land there to trustees, upon the trusts mentioned in another indenture of the same date, by which it is declared, that the rent-charge was so purchased on trust, that the said trustees, with the Vicar of Mayfield, should be managers of the said charity school, and that they should appoint a schoolmaster and 24 poor children of the parish, to be taught gratis, reading English, writing and arithmetic; and that out of the said rent-charge, they should lay out 10s. annually in books, 20s. for fuel, and 10s. for the expenses of the trustees, and pay the residue to the schoolmaster. This deed also lays down rules for the general management of the charity.

By will dated 28th May 1750, *Michael Baker* devised to trustees a house in Mayfield, for the residence of the schoolmaster, in consideration of which, the trustees were to add to the school such additional number of children as they should think proper. The schoolmaster occupies these premises.

Michael Baker (nephew of the last-mentioned) by will dated 2d March 1771, and *Thomas Baker*, by will dated in January 1781, bequeathed each £100 to the trustees of the charity school, to be applied in such manner as they should think most proper for the benefit of the said school. These two sums were invested in the purchase of £300 three per cent. consols, in 1783, the dividends on which amount to £9, making the whole income of the charity £27.

In consequence of these latter bequests, an addition has been made to the number of the boys, and 39 are now instructed gratuitously in a national school (in union with the National Society) built by subscription, within the last three years, on the premises devised by *Michael Baker*. There are 116 children now in this school, 39 of whom are considered as on the foundation, and the others pay for instruction.

The schoolmaster receives annually £24, and the remaining £3 is reserved for books, firing, repairs and other contingencies; on which latter account there is now a balance in hand of about £18.

The

The master is allowed to take pay scholars, as his salary is so small, and there are no subscriptions to assist the charity.

County of
SUSSEX.

The trustees meet regularly once a quarter, to examine into the school, and fill up vacancies in the number of children.

MIDHURST.

SCHOOL FOUNDED BY GILBERT HANNAM.

Gilbert Hannam, of Midhurst, coverlet-maker, being seized in fee of two messuages or tenements with the appurtenances, situate in North-street, in the borough of Midhurst, and of one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate in the parish of Cocking, in the county of Sussex, then of the clear annual value of £16, and being also possessed of two other messuages or tenements with the appurtenances, situate in the West-street in Midhurst, for the term of 450 years, of the clear yearly value of £7, and being also possessed of personal estate amounting to £442 4s. 9d. on or about the 15th of November 1672, by deed, granted out of all his real and personal estate £20 per annum for ever, to be paid by quarterly payments to a schoolmaster for teaching 12 boys at his election, and that of his trustees after him in Midhurst, in Latin, Greek, and arithmetic; and a school was accordingly erected and continued by the said Gilbert Hannam, and the said £20 per annum was paid to Stephen Ellis, and afterwards to Peregrine Pieram; and the said Gilbert Hannam made his will, dated 11th of April 1674, and thereby after bequeathing divers legacies, he gave 20s. per annum for ever to the said Peregrine Pieram, clerk, or his successors, ministers of the parish church of Midhurst, to preach an anniversary sermon on the day of his death; and he gave all the said Messuages, tenements, and appurtenances, situate in the said parishes of Midhurst and Cocking, to five persons, their heirs and successors for ever, whom he made executors of his will, in trust, to sell the messuages with the appurtenances, situate in the West-street in Midhurst, and in the said parish of Cocking, and lay out the money arising therefrom, together with the money arising from his personal estate (after the payment of all his debts, legacies, funeral expenses, and the charges of his trustees,) in the purchase of lands in their names, which lands so to be purchased, as well as the said messuages situate in the North-street (not appointed to be sold,) should be to the use of his trustees; in the first place for paying their expenses; then one moiety of the said rents and profits thereof should be to the use of the said Peregrine Pieram, clerk, his schoolmaster during his life, if he should so long continue schoolmaster or minister in Midhurst aforesaid, for teaching 12 poor men's sons in Midhurst, such as can read the Bible or Testament, which number of 12 boys were to be for ever elected by the major part of the said trustees; and the other moiety of the said rents and profits of the said estate to be to the use of the said Peregrine Pieram, whom he elected minister of Midhurst, during the time he should remain minister of Midhurst, provided the Lord Viscount Montague, the impropiator, his heirs and assigns, should pay yearly to the said Peregrine Pieram, so long as he should serve the cure or be minister there, and to his successors ministers of Midhurst for the time being, £20 per annum payable quarterly; but in default thereof, the said moiety should not be paid to the said minister, but should be disposed of to such charitable uses in Midhurst as the trustees should think fit, until the said Viscount, his heirs and assigns, should pay the said £20 per annum; and the arrearages thereof; and that if the said schoolmaster for the time being should not live in Midhurst, or should refuse or neglect to serve the cure or teach the school there, being paid the said £20 per annum by the said Viscount, his heirs or assigns, that the major part of these trustees should elect another schoolmaster or minister to teach school, and serve the cure there, and that he should receive the moiety of the said estate; and that upon the death of any one of the said five trustees, the survivors should elect another within forty days; and the said Gilbert Hannam afterwards, by two other deeds duly executed, the one dated 3d of August 1674, and the other the 12th of January 1677, confirmed to the said schoolmaster, and his successors schoolmasters, the said £20 per annum for instructing the said 12 boys; and he also made certain statutes for the good government of the school, by which he ordained:—

Midhurst,
School founded
by Gilbert Hannam.

County of
SUSSEX.

Midhurst.

School founded by
Gilbert Hannam,
continued.

1st. That the number of scholars should be twelve, and that the schoolmaster should keep a book for registering the names of all the scholars admitted.

2d. That no lad be chosen unless he had been an inhabitant of Midhurst, or of the liberty of St. John's, for seven years.

3d. That no lad be on the foundation, but such whose parents or guardians are content he shall be brought up in the Protestant religion.

4th. That such children whose parents declare their design to be to continue them at school till they understand the Latin and Greek tongue, and be fit for the University, be first chosen.

5th. That no man be chosen a trustee who is a professed Papist, or popishly inclined, or a dissenter from the Protestant faith, as by law established.

6th. That the schoolmaster instruct the scholars in the Protestant religion, and take care of their sober and civil conversation, and that prayers be used once a day at least in the school.

7th. If any of the scholars shall refuse to submit to correction, or shall after admonition behave disorderly, or come uncleanly after a second admonition, the schoolmaster may dismiss him, and another shall be chosen in his stead.

8th. No man shall be capable of teaching in the school, who is under the age of three-and-twenty, unless he hath taken some degree in one of the Universities.

9th. If any hereafter, who have formerly been scholars in the school, shall become capable of teaching the school, such shall be chosen schoolmaster before others.

10th. That no man be chosen schoolmaster, unless he be known to be of sober conversation; or if he be a stranger, unless he bring a certificate from the place he last lived in, or the college of which he was, or teach the school six months as a probationer.

11th. That no man who is a professed Papist, or popishly inclined, or a dissenter from the Protestant faith by law established, shall be capable of teaching at the school.

12th. That the schoolmaster, provided he be in orders, should preach the anniversary sermon on the day of the founder's death, and that for his sermon, he should be allowed 20s. and a pair of gloves of the value of two and sixpence, at the least, and that the afore-mentioned day be solemnly kept by the schoolmasters and scholars to the praise of God.

On the 17th day of March 1677, Gilbert Hannam died, seized and possessed of the real and personal estate above-mentioned, and the trustees expended in the funeral expenses of him and his wife, and on his debts and legacies, and in their charges in the performance of their trust, £280 18s. 3d. leaving in their hands the sum of £161 6s. 6d. to be laid out in the purchase of lands.

The above facts were found by an inquisition taken at Midhurst, on the 28th day of September 1679, by virtue of a commission under the great seal, bearing date the 24th of May 1679, in pursuance of the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth, and a decree was thereupon made, by which it was ordered, that the trustees should bestow the sum of £128 10s. 7d. being part of what was then remaining in their hands, upon some lands of inheritance to be by them purchased within three months in their names, in trust, to and for the uses of and in the said will. And as to the sale of the said messuages with the appurtenances, in the West-street in Midhurst, and in the said parish of Cocking, which had hitherto been omitted in consequence of the rent charge of £20 per annum issuing thereout, which was near the annual value of the same; nevertheless it was ordered and decreed, that the trustees should sell the said messuages if possible, and lay out the money in the purchase of lands of inheritance in their names, in trust, for the uses mentioned in the will, and if no purchaser could be found, then till they could be sold; that the trustees should out of the rents and profits, pay all taxes and burthens imposed upon them, and keep them in repair, and reimburse themselves for these charges, and then pay to the schoolmaster for the time being £20 per annum, quarterly; and after such charges, and the said schoolmaster's salary paid, the trustees should pay to the minister for the time being, the 20s. a year for the anniversary sermon; and that all the residue of the profits of the said estate, should be divided by the trustees by four equal quarterly payments, between the minister for the time being, and the schoolmaster

schoolmaster for the time being, for ever. And it was further ordered and decreed, that the schoolmaster for the time being should keep the said school in the town house of Midhurst, if he might be permitted so to do; and if he be not so permitted, or if he mislike or refuse to teach the boys in the town house, then the schoolmaster so misliking or refusing, should at his own costs, procure a convenient house or room in Midhurst for that purpose; and it was also ordered and decreed, that the school statutes above-mentioned, should for ever be observed, as well by the said trustees, as by the said schoolmaster and scholars.

The property belonging to the charity, consists of:—

1st. A dwelling-house, school and offices, with two gardens, a yard, and a piece of ground, used as a playing ground, the whole extent of the land, including the site of the buildings, being about two acres; these premises are situate in North-street, Midhurst; they appear to have undergone some alterations from time to time, but the quantity of land remains the same. Dr. Bayley, the present schoolmaster, resides upon them, and in consideration of his occupation, is charged with an annual rent of £17 18 s.; which rent appears to have been paid as far back at least as 1789.

2nd. A small quantity of land at Heyshott, consisting of 5A. 3R. 12P. of meadow, and 16A. 0R. 13P. of rough and furze land. This land was probably purchased about the year 1700, in pursuance of the decree above-mentioned; for it appears by the accounts of that year, that a house was sold to William Levett, for £136, and another to Thomas Toddenham, for £40; which it is reasonable to conclude were the premises in West-street, although their situation is not specified in the entry, and that land was purchased at Heyshott, which with the expense of the purchase, cost £217 1s. 6d. We are led to infer, that the small property at Cocking, was sold and applied to the same purchase; for in a trust deed, dated 2d April 1687, these premises described as in the will, were conveyed to new trustees, whilst in the next trust deed, which is dated 2d May 1707, no notice is taken of them; but the lands at Heyshott, which had not been before mentioned, are conveyed to the new trustees; at the same time it should be observed, that in the original deed the property at Cocking is stated to be worth £16 per annum; which, together with the premises in West-street, might have been expected to produce a larger sum than that which was applied to the purchase of the land at Heyshott; the incongruity may perhaps be in some measure accounted for, by supposing that the houses of which that property consisted, had fallen into a state of decay before the sale took place. George Miles occupies this land, at tenant from year to year, at the rent of £12, which is represented to be a fair rent; a part of it was formerly arable, but from its being very unproductive, was converted into furze.

In 1788, a small house in Knockundred Row, Midhurst, formed a part of the property of the charity, for which the trustees received a rent of £2 2s. per annum, subject to a deduction for land-tax; but in consequence of its being much out of repair, and of the trustees having no funds for its support, they sold it for £50 to the tenant, and invested the money arising from the sale in the three per cent. consols; and in 1811, a small balance was added to it, to make up £100 stock. Some timber was cut on the Heyshott property in 1808, which produced £141 0s. 10d. which was paid to the schoolmaster towards the reimbursement of £1,200, which he had expended in alterations and additions to the school-house.

The following is a summary of the receipts and payments, on account of the school property:—

RECEIPTS:		ORDINARY PAYMENTS:	
Rent for house and school	£17 18 —	Master's salary	— £20 — —
Land at Heyshott	— — 12 — —	Anniversary sermon	— 1 2 6
Dividends on stock	— — 3 — —	Insurance	— — 2 9 6
	<u>£32 18 —</u>		<u>£23 12 —</u>

The balance of £9. 6s. is generally allowed annually towards repairs.

The present schoolmaster, Dr. Bayley, has since his appointment expended upwards of £2,000 in repairs and improvements of the school-house and premises,
and

County of
SUSSEX.

Midhurst.

School founded by
Gilbert Hannam,
continued.

and at the recommendation of the trustees, he has during the same time paid to Mrs. Parsons, the widowed mother of a former master, an annuity of £40, as a remuneration to her for a considerable sum of money laid out by her son on the school-house and premises, from which, in consequence of his death, he derived little or no benefit; this voluntary payment has exceeded all the balances which have from time to time been made over to him; although the trustees are desirous to reimburse him as far as their limited means will extend. From this small foundation has arisen a considerable classical school, and Dr. Bayley finds a remuneration to a certain extent, for the sums he has expended in the number of pupils he is enabled to receive into his house.

There were at the time when this examination was taken, in May 1819, six boys on the foundation, the sons of respectable inhabitants and tradesmen of the town. Upon Dr. Bayley's accession, there were 12 free boys, but their number has since decreased, partly in consequence of a school having been established by a person who was an assistant at the free school, who teaches reading, writing and the Latin grammar, and partly from the formation of a national school in the town, where the children of the poor are educated gratuitously. All applicants duly qualified are admitted, and they receive a regular classical education, on the same footing with the private pupils of Dr. Bayley; one of the free boys being at the time of our examination in the highest class. Their parents furnish them with books, but in other respects they have their education gratis.

In addition to the boys on the foundation, Dr. Bayley has 70 boarders in the house, and a few day boys, whose parents do not wish them to have an eleemosynary education.

It is perhaps superfluous to remark, that no payments have been made from this charity to the minister of Midhurst, since after paying the master's salary, and other outgoings, together with the expenses of repairs, no surplus remains.

NEWICK.

Newick.

By indenture enrolled, dated January 1, 1771, *George Venables Vernon* and *Louisa Barbara*, his wife, granted to William Earl of Dartmouth, the Right Reverend John Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, John Baker Holroyd, and John Newnham, Esquires, a rent-charge of £50, issuing out of the manor of Warningore, the manor of Newick, the advowson of the same place, and the capital messuage called Newick Place, with the park, containing 222 acres, and the old park, containing 250 acres, with other premises in the said indenture described, upon trust, to pay £15 a year to a schoolmistress (who was to dwell in a house then lately built for that purpose), to instruct 12 poor girls of the said parish of Newick, in reading, writing and needlework, and such other work as the owners of Newick Place for the time being should think proper, to make them useful servants, and upon further trust to pay £15 a year, or so much as should be necessary towards the clothing of the said children, after the rate of 25s. for each child, and further to pay £10 a year to the mistress of the school, for maintaining, washing, lodging, boarding and instructing in manner aforesaid, one other poor girl, to reside and lodge in the school-house to assist the mistress, and further to pay £5 a year, or so much thereof as should be needful, for clothing the said girl, and the remaining £5, and any savings that might be made out of the charity, to be laid out in fuel for the school-house and repairs. It was further directed by the said deed, that the trustees for the time being, together with the owner of Newick Place, should have the management of the charity, and the appointment of the schoolmistress and children. No child to be admitted under six, or continue beyond 14 years of age. The trustees were also directed to meet on the 25th day of March in every year, to examine the conduct of the schoolmistress, and regulate the charity; and when the number of trustees should be reduced to two, other two were to be appointed in the manner prescribed in the deed.

None of the trustees named in the above deed are living, nor have any new trustees ever been appointed, and the charity has always been managed by the owners of Newick Place, which has become the property of the present proprietor, only within these few weeks.

There is a schoolmistress residing in the house mentioned in the deed, who has 12 girls, who are instructed and clothed in the manner directed; there is also

also a girl maintained in the house, and clothed. The school-house is in good repair, and it is supposed that more than £5 has been annually expended for fuel and repairs, as the late proprietor of Newick Place interested himself very much in the welfare of this charity, which appears to have been well conducted, and is now in a flourishing condition.

County of
SUSSEX.Newick.
continued.

OVING.

An account of the donation of *Stephen Challen*, for teaching poor children of this parish, and the parish of Cocking, to read, will be found in the Report relating to the parish of Cocking; 40 s. per annum, being a moiety of the rent of a house at Chichester, given by the will of the said *Stephen Challen*, is paid by *Mr. George Gates*, the present occupier thereof, to the churchwarden of Oving for the time being, who pays the same to a schoolmaster for teaching five very young children to read, who are afterwards sent to the Chichester national schools.

Oving.

PETWORTH.

John Taylor, by will dated 20th March 1753, gave £2,400 for the establishment of a school in this parish, and he appointed the warden of Winchester College, or in case of his sickness or other incapacity, the sub-warden for the time being, and together with the said warden or sub-warden, two others of the fellows of the said college, to be nominated at least two months before the time of visitation, by the warden and fellows of the said college, to be visitors, guardians and supervisors of the school, and to visit it once in four years on the 1st day of July, or within 16 days after.

Petworth.

POLING.

Mr. John Tilly, by his will dated the 12th December 1775, devised to *Thomas Amore* about three acres of meadow land, which he charged with the payment of £3 per annum, to a schoolmaster or mistress inhabiting within the parish of Poling, and to be approved by the said *Thomas Amore*, his heirs and assigns, to instruct poor children of this parish in reading; such children to be appointed by the said *Thomas Amore*, his heirs and assigns, and the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish; and if there should not be poor children enough to require the whole sum to be expended in education, he gave the overplus to other charitable uses.

Poling.

The land out of which this rent-charge issued, was exchanged under the powers of an Inclosure Act about three years ago, for a piece of brook or pasture land, containing also about three acres, and lying in this parish. The latter is at present the property of *Mr. George Amore*, who duly pays the rent-charge to a schoolmistress, for teaching eight children of both sexes to read and say the catechism.

POYNINGS.

In an inscription in the church of Poynings, upon the monument of the *Rev. George Beard*, Rector of that parish, who died in 1786, it is stated, that he at his death appropriated the interest of £100 in the funds, to the education of the poor children of the parish of Poynings.

Poynings.

The will of *Mr. Beard*, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, contains no mention of this charitable donation. *Mr. Beard* was succeeded in the Rectory by the *Rev. Francis Atkins*, whose executor after his death in 1796, transferred to the *Rev. Francis Whitcombe*, the succeeding Rector, £100 three per cent. reduced stock upon this trust.

In 1804, *Mr. Whitcombe* redeemed the land-tax of a portion of glebe land belonging to the rectory of Poynings, but situate in the neighbouring parish of Piecombe, and applied this £100 stock towards that redemption. The annual amount of the land-tax then redeemed was £4. 13 s. and we find from the documents in the Land Tax Redemption office, that £170. 10 s. three per cent consols were transferred for this purpose. It does not appear whether *Mr. Whitcombe* sold the £100 reduced, and with the produce thereof purchased consols for the purpose of this transfer, or transferred stock belonging to himself, retaining in lieu thereof the £100 reduced to his own use. The residue of the stock transferred, was the private property of *Mr. Whitcombe*.

The reasons assigned by *Mr. Whitcombe* for thus applying this £100 stock, are, that he considered that the donation would by this means be more secure than by remaining as stock vested solely in the name of each succeeding Rector, and that the repeated expense of powers of attorney for the transfer of, and

County of
SUSSEX.Poynings,
continued.

receipt of the dividends upon the stock, would be thus avoided. Mr. Whitcombe further states, that he consulted the principal inhabitants of the parish, who concurred in the plan; that during his incumbency, he continued after this redemption to pay £3 a year as before for the purposes of education, not considering that he was bound to pay more, having made the contribution above-mentioned from his own funds; but that his intention was, that the whole annual sum of £4 13s. should, when he ceased to be Rector, be applied to the benefit of the charity.

The Rev. Dr. Holland, the present Rector, succeeded Mr. Whitcombe in 1807, and has continued to pay £3 a year, as from Mr. Beard's donation, to a schoolmistress for teaching eight children of Poynings (boys and girls) to read, and the girls to work; and he has also paid for the instruction of an additional number of children of the parish, more than the remaining £1 13s.

We apprehend, that upon the facts above stated, the charity has a claim in equity to a payment from the rectory of the annual sum of £4 13s. the amount of the land-tax redeemed; but it is desirable that some evidence of the transaction should be preserved in the parish. If the expense of a declaration of trust should be thought too great, where the funds of the charity are so small, we would suggest that a statement of all the circumstances should be entered in one of the parish books, and signed by Mr. Whitcombe and Dr. Holland, the late and present Rector.

STEYNING.

Steyning.

The free grammar school at Steyning was founded by *William Holland*, alderman of Chichester, who, by indenture dated the 16th of June 1614, to the intent and purpose that a free grammar school should be kept, and for ever thereafter maintained in the town of Steyning, where the said William Holland was born, and also a sufficient learned schoolmaster, elected, appointed and maintained, for the advancement of learning and instruction of youth in the town of Steyning, conveyed to ten trustees therein named, and their heirs, a messuage in Steyning, with a garden adjoining and appurtenances, called Brotherhood Hall, then used as a school-house; and also the demesnes of his manor of Testors, with the rights thereto belonging in Steyning, and all messuages, buildings, lands and hereditaments, being parcel of the said manor, or usually enjoyed therewith (except the site whereon the manor house of the said manor did sometimes stand), with all services, rents, &c. to the said manor belonging, upon trust, that the trustees and the survivors or survivor of them, or the greater number of them which should be then living, should, with the direction and consent of the said William Holland, during his life, and after his death, with the consent of his heirs, nominate and appoint one sufficient learned man to be schoolmaster and keep school in the said messuage, called Brotherhood Hall, who should inhabit and dwell in the said messuage, and should not set or let any of the said messuage, nor any rooms thereto belonging, nor any part thereof; and upon trust, that the trustees should, with the profits of the said lands, or so much thereof as should be needful, repair and maintain the said messuage, called Brotherhood Hall; and with the residue thereof should pay or cause to be paid to the said schoolmaster the yearly sum of £20, if the same should amount unto so much, or so much thereof as the same should amount unto, during such time as he should keep school and instruct scholars in the said messuage; and so from time to time for ever thereafter should yearly pay the sum of £20 to such schoolmaster as should at any time thereafter be appointed as aforesaid; the said sum of money to be paid quarterly every year at the four usual feasts, by equal portions; that is to say, at every of the said feast days the sum of £5; the said schoolmaster to continue there during such time as he should perform the ordinances set down in writing under the hand and seal of the said William Holland, bearing date the same day as the said deed, and ratified by the Lord Bishop of Chichester. And if at any time any such schoolmaster should be certified by six of the better sort of inhabitants of Steyning to the Bishop of that diocese, and should be known by the Bishop for the time being to be of lewd life, and willingly neglecting the care of his place, or the performance of the ordinances aforesaid, that then the said trustees, within one month after notice of such lewd life or wilful default to any one of them, signified by the Bishop under his hand, should or might lawfully remove and displace such schoolmaster, and appoint another learned, honest and fit man to be schoolmaster there, upon such and the like conditions, and under the alike ordinances, and to have the like maintenance and allowance as aforesaid; and

and that then they should forbear to pay the said yearly sum to any such schoolmaster so removed; and after such new schoolmaster should be elected, should pay to him the said sum of £20 yearly, in manner and form as aforesaid; provided, that if the heir of the said William Holland should refuse to join with the said trustees in the election of such schoolmaster, that then the Lord Bishop of Chichester for the time being should give his consent in every such election with the trustees, in the place of the heir of the said William Holland; and such election should be good, although the heir did not join. And it was agreed between the parties to the indenture, and was the special request of the said William Holland, that if and as often as there should remain but three feoffees of the said manor and premises, or sooner if they should think fit, the surviving feoffees should make a new feoffment, or other conveyance to the use of such survivors themselves, and of so many other persons of good fame and ability inhabiting within five miles of the parish of Steyning, as should make up the number of ten persons in all, who should hold the said premises, subject to the trust aforesaid.

A copy of the ordinances referred to by this deed of endowment will be found in the Appendix.

The property at Steyning in the possession of the charity under this endowment consists of the school-house and garden, in the occupation of the schoolmaster, 8A. 2R. 0P. by estimation, of pasture land, also in the occupation of the schoolmaster (with the exception of a cottage standing on a small portion thereof, built at a time when the barracks were standing, now under lease to Mrs. Taylor, with liberty to pull down the same), and 16A. 2R. 0P. by estimation, of arable land, including a barn, yard and small garden, let to Edward Brown, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £50.

There are also 7A. 1R. 3P. of land, dispersed in the parish of Washington; supposed to have been annexed to this parish by Bernard Chatfield; but it does not appear at what time or by what instrument they were given. The last-mentioned land is let to Joseph Skinner and Charles Penfold, as tenants from year to year, at the rent of £10 10s. It does not appear that there are any manorial rights now belonging to the charity.

In 1778 the Rev. John Morgan was appointed schoolmaster, at which time the annual value of the estates of the charity is stated to have been about £27. He was permitted by the trustees to manage the whole property, part of which he occupied, and let the residue, receiving the rents, and appropriating them, after some expenditure in the repairs of the school-buildings, to his own use.

Mr. Morgan resigned his situation as schoolmaster in 1817, when the Rev. John Evans was appointed to that office by Sir Harry Goring and Mr. Goring, Lord Ashburnham having approved of that appointment, as the heir of Mr. Holland, the founder.

The rent paid by Edward Brown for the land now held by him, was £60 per annum, previously to 1815, when it was found necessary to lower it to £50, its present amount.

Mr. Morgan, the late master, stipulated with Brown for 60 trusses of straw yearly, in addition to his rent, and for a quantity of corn at a certain price, and the present schoolmaster has had some small advantages under this agreement. Both this land and the land at Washington appear to be now let at good rents.

There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the eight acres and a half of land occupied by the schoolmaster. In the Report of the Master in Chancery, upon the petition hereinafter mentioned, the annual value is calculated at £21. In 1816, it was estimated by a surveyor to be of the annual value of £18; and it was stated by one of the trustees, lately appointed under the direction of the Court of Chancery, that offers have been made to him of £30 a-year for it. As the trustees under the new arrangement, will probably feel it incumbent upon them to let it to the best advantage, its value will be then ascertained in the most satisfactory manner.

The present schoolmaster has occupied this land without any particular agreement with the trustees, and considers that he is accountable for the rent thereof, which will form a set-off against the sums due to him for salary, since his appointment, (no part of which has been received by him,) and for some repairs done to the school premises at his expense. He has only received one guinea in part of the rent of five guineas per annum, for the cottage above-mentioned, erected on this land.

County of
SUSSEX.Steyping,
continued.

In 1799, the surviving trustees of the charity were Sir Harry Goring, Baronet, Charles Goring, Esq. and John Norton, Esq. In that year, trust deeds were prepared for the purpose of appointing seven new trustees to make up the number ten, which were executed by all the parties thereto, except Mr. Norton, but have not been acted upon.

Mr. Norton was, during his life-time, the acting trustee, and Mr. Goring interfered but little in the management of the trust till 1811, when, Mr. Norton being dead, Sir H. Goring not residing in the neighbourhood, and the value of the lands having considerably increased, Mr. Goring called upon the schoolmaster for a payment of £25 a year, to be reserved as a fund for repairs, and this payment was continued to be made for five years. Since Michaelmas 1816, Mr. Goring has been in the receipt of the rents of the land at Washington, and of the land at Steyping, let to Edward Brown.

In 1816, a petition was presented by Messrs. John Bannister and Saxe Bannister, inhabitants of Steyping, to the Lord Chancellor, under the 52 Geo. III. c. 101, complaining of certain breaches of trust in the management of this charity;—

1st. In not having made a good appointment of new trustees.

2dly. In having, till very lately, applied the whole rents and profits to the use of the schoolmaster, or suffered him to let or occupy the estates, instead of reserving a fund for repairs, and for the support of a superannuated schoolmaster.

3dly. In suffering the schoolhouse and buildings to fall into a state of disreputable decay, when for the then last 15 years very few scholars had been sent to the school for education; and praying that his Lordship would order the trusts to be carried into effect, by having the number of trustees increased to ten, the revenue of the estates applied to the purposes ordained by the founder, and the schoolhouse and buildings put into proper repair. The petition also contained complaints of certain delays and omissions in registering a memorial of the charity, pursuant to the 52 Geo. III. c. 102.

This petition was referred to one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, who by his Report bearing date the 26th of November 1818, certified (amongst other things,) that proposals having been laid before him for the appointment of new trustees, on behalf of the petitioners and the trustees respectively, he had appointed eight new trustees to be added to the former trustees, to make up the number ten, and had settled and approved of a conveyance of the charity estates, to vest the same in such ten persons. And the Master found that the rents and profits of the estates amounted to £81 10s. per annum, and further certified, that there being a controversy between the parties, as to the state of repair of the school-house, and no satisfactory evidence before him on that point, the parties agreed to refer the same to the judgment of a competent person, to be appointed by him; that he thereupon directed Mr. Benjamin Tuppen to inspect the school-house and premises belonging to the charity, whose estimate of the repairs necessary to be done, amounting to £58 17s. 2d., the said Master set forth in his Report and adopted. And the Master further certified, that he had proceeded to settle a scheme for the future regulation of the charity, having regard to the intention of the founder, and that he was of opinion, that the original ordinances, with certain alterations and additions, would form a proper scheme for that purpose.

By an order of the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 15th of February 1819, the Master's Report was, upon the petition of Sir Harry Goring and Charles Goring, confirmed; and it was ordered, that the said Master should tax all parties their costs, (such part of the costs of Sir Harry Goring and Charles Goring, as relate to the scheme for the regulation of the charity, to be taxed as between solicitor and client,) and that Sir Harry Goring and Charles Goring should retain and pay such taxed costs out of the accumulated fund of stock and cash belonging to the charity, in the hands of them or one of them; and that out of the residue of such stock and cash, if any, the said sum of £58 17s. 2d. should be expended in repairs of the school-house and premises, according to the estimate of the said Benjamin Tuppen.

By the alterations and additions to the original ordinances, which are alluded to in the Master's Report, and are contained in the third Schedule annexed thereto (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix), the school hours are regulated; the fee on admittance is raised from 1s. to 5s. for a scholar of Steyping,

Steypning, and from 2s. to 10s. for a foreigner; instead of the quarterly payment by the scholars of 1*d.* and the yearly payment of 4*d.*, a payment of 4*s.* half-yearly for fees, &c. is substituted; the times of vacation are altered; the schoolmaster is to be at liberty, in addition to the learned languages, to teach writing, arithmetic and the elements of mathematics, to such of the scholars and at such times as he may deem convenient, so that the scholars be not insufficiently instructed in Latin and Greek, to the prejudice of the establishment as a classical school: And lastly, it is directed, that if after defraying the expences of repairs and other expences incidental to keeping up the school, including such provision for superannuated retiring masters, as in the said ordinances is mentioned, there shall be any surplus of the income of the charity estates, the same is to be applied in augmenting the schoolmaster's salary, till the same should amount to £60 per annum.

The parties profess their intention of acting upon these new regulations, when the arrangements are completed. At the time of our investigation in June 1819, some of the newly-appointed trustees had not shown their acceptance of the trust, by executing the trust deed.

The costs of the proceedings in Chancery had not been taxed at that time. The fund applicable to the payment; 1st, of the costs of all parties; and, 2dly, of the estimated sum of £58 17*s.* 2*d.* for repairs, consists of £169 1*s.* 11*d.* stock in the four per cents, arising from the sum of £25 a year for five years, before noticed, and which has been laid out from time to time, with dividends arising therefrom, in the names of Sir Harry Goring and Charles Goring; of the sum of £29 8*s.* arising from dividends from the same Stock, accumulated since 1816, in their banker's hands; and of the sum of £177 14*s.* 7*d.* in the hands of Mr. Charles Goring, being the amount of the rents received by him, after allowing certain payments, which will appear from his evidence, in the Appendix.

It appears to have been the intent of the founder, that the allowance to the master should not exceed £20 per annum; but no provision is made by him as to any surplus of income after payment of that sum, and of the charges for repairs, except that by the ordinance it is provided, that in the case of a master being sick, of sickness incurable, or falling into such age that he cannot teach, if he hath long taught in the school, the Trustees shall choose another master, and take some good regard of the former, as charity shall require.

During the first part of the time that Mr. Morgan held the situation of master, it is probable that his clear yearly emoluments did not exceed £20. When the value of the charity lands increased, his profits must have been much more considerable, both before the deduction of £25 per annum for a repairing fund commenced, and after that time. But it is to be observed, that the trustees in permitting the master to manage the property, and receive the whole profits, subject to the charge for repairs only, continued the mode of proceeding which had long before been adopted; and though it is now suggested by one of the petitioners to the Court of Chancery, who has lately been appointed a trustee, that either the former trustees, or the late master, ought to be held accountable for the surplus profits, it appears to us, that if this charge was intended to be insisted upon, it ought to have been brought forward upon the late application to the Court. It is also worthy of notice, that in the new regulations of the charity, £60 per annum has not been considered too large a compensation for the master's labours at the present time, if the funds are sufficient to afford a salary to that amount.

This school does not appear to have been of much advantage to the town and neighbourhood of Steypning during the late master's time. The average number of scholars is stated not to have exceeded two. There have however at some times been as many as ten, and a short time before the petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, there were twelve free scholars.

Different causes have been assigned for this smallness of numbers. By one of the former trustees, it is attributed to the disinclination of the inhabitants of Steypning to a classical education for their children; by one of the newly-appointed trustees, to the severity of the late master towards the boys. Whatever may be the true cause, as the master has resigned the situation, it does not appear to us that any advantage would arise from pursuing the subject. But it is worthy of observation, that the deed of endowment and ordinances establish a mode of application to the Bishop of Chichester by the inhabitants of

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SUSSEX.Steyning,
continued.

Steyning, in the case of misconduct on the part of the master; and no complaint appears to have been made at any time to the Bishop on the ground of the late master's severity, although he held the situation nearly forty years, nor even to the trustees, till within a very short time before Mr. Morgan resigned the school.

At the time of our inquiry there were ten free scholars, and the master had also three boarders. All boys who offer themselves are admitted to the school, without appointment, if they are qualified according to the ordinances, by being able to read English distinctly. They receive a classical education and religious instruction. The master informed us, that he had also taught them writing and arithmetic, without making any charge to the parents on that account; but that it was his intention to make a charge in future to those who desired such additional instruction for their children; and he understood that a provision to this effect was made in the new ordinances, which at that time he had not seen. On referring to them, we do not find any provision for such charge, but a discretion is thereby given to the master to teach writing, arithmetic and the elements of the mathematics, as he may deem convenient, so as not to injure the establishment as a classical school; and under the old regulations, the scholars were to employ one hour in each week in learning and practising writing.

STORRINGTON.

Storrington.

Mrs. *Jane Downer*, by her will dated the 8th July 1763, gave the sum of £.00 to trustees, on trust, to invest the same in the purchase of Bank or South Sea stock, or some other of the public funds, as they should think most advantageous, and to pay the interest and proceeds of the said stock (the Sum of £1. 1s. for the trustees, and other reasonable charges being first deducted) unto the schoolmaster for the time being, for teaching twenty poor children, as well girls as boys, of the parish of Storrington, to read, write and cast accounts, at some proper and convenient place in the said parish, such as the trustees should appoint; the schoolmaster and children to be appointed by the trustees; and if there should be wanting twenty such children from the parish of Storrington, the deficiency to be made up from some parish or parishes adjoining. No child to be admitted younger than six, nor to continue after thirteen years of age. The trustees are directed to hold a general meeting twice a year, to examine and enquire into the state of the school, and to displace the master or children, and to make rules and orders in writing; and they were allowed ten shillings and no more, to be expended at such half-yearly meeting.

This legacy was invested in the purchase of £500 four per cents; which stock was created in 1762, and by the terms of the original contract was reduced in 1781 to three per cent. It was then added to the three per cent. reduced annuities, in which this legacy still remains vested, producing a dividend of £15 per annum.

This income is paid, without any deduction, to a schoolmaster for teaching twenty boys and girls of the parish to read, write and cypher. The children and master are appointed by the trustees, who meet once a year to examine the state of the school. They have never claimed the sum allowed them.

John Hooper, by deed dated the 5th of April 1806, conveyed a messuage called Grove's, and two barns, with gate rooms and orchard, and forty-four acres one rood of land, to trustees, on trust, from time to time to let the said premises for any term not exceeding twenty-one years in possession, and not in reversion, at the best rent or rents that could be reasonably obtained for the same, without fine; and out of the rents and profits thereof, after payment of taxes, repairs and outgoings, to pay the schoolmaster the clear yearly sum of £15. And the said John Hooper appointed John Martin, the then schoolmaster of Mrs. Downer's school, to receive the said sum of £15 for teaching ten poor boys and girls of Storrington (to be appointed by the trustees) reading, writing and arithmetic, without receiving any other gratuity. And he empowered the trustees to remove the master, and to appoint another to educate the said ten children, independently of Mrs. Downer's charity; but requested them to appoint the master of Mrs. Downer's school, as it was intended that this charity should be considered as an addition thereto, and be united therewith, unless the trustees should find it necessary to separate it therefrom; but then no longer than they should think proper.

The

The premises conveyed by the above-mentioned deed, are in the occupation of William West, under a lease granted by the said John Hooper, for a term of forty years, of which sixteen are expired, at the rent of £28 per annum. The land is stated to be indifferent, but the rent is supposed to be capable of some advance. Out of this rent, the annuity of £15 is regularly paid to a school-master, for instructing ten boys and girls of this parish. They are under the care of the same master who instructs the children of Mrs. Downer's charity; the trustees not having as yet felt any necessity for separating them. He also takes other children, making in the whole about seventy, and pursues the national system of education.

Storrington,
continued.

TANGMERE.

This parish is entitled to send two children to the school at Boxgrove, under the charity of the Countess of Derby; for the particulars of which, see the Report on the parish of Boxgrove.

Tangmere.

TELESCOMBE.

The Reverend *Josiah Povey*, by will dated 30th March 1727, devised all that his messuage, barns, lands, and premises, late Haylor's, situate at St. John's common, to his wife and his brother-in-law Cornelius Humphrey and their heirs, in trust, after all necessary repairs thereof were done, that they should pay all the yearly rents and profits thereof, to a fit person to teach children to read, write, and sew, within the parish of Telescombe; and he likewise devised all that his stable in Telescombe aforesaid unto his wife and the said Cornelius Humphrey, and their heirs, in order for a school-house for the children to be taught in.

Telescombe.

The property of St. John's common, devised by the will of Josiah Povey, is copyhold, and consists of an old cottage and barn, and about 15 acres of land in the parish of Clayton, in Sussex, to which there is a common right annexed. Henry Humphrey, the son and heir of Cornelius Humphrey, devised these premises by his will, dated 23d May 1783, to William Elphick, in trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof to the purposes mentioned in the will of Josiah Povey.

The said William Elphick was admitted in December 1794, on payment of £16 19s. for fine and expenses. He has the sole management of this property.

The premises have been let for many years to Herbert Brooker, who is now an old man, above 80 years of age, at the rent of £9.

It appears that the premises are worth at least £12 per annum.

The cottage and buildings are in bad repair, and would require more than one year's rent, if let at their full value, to put them into good condition.

The rent of £9 is paid to William Elphick, who reserves £2 14s. for land tax, a small quit rent and repairs; and pays the remainder £6 6s. to the churchwardens and overseers of Telescombe. The whole of the rent of the two first years after William Elphick's admission, was applied to the payment of the fine and expenses.

The stable in Telescombe, which was left for a school-room, appears never to have been used for that purpose. It measured about 25 feet by 18, and forty years ago was in a very ruinous state.

After the death of Henry Humphrey it was sold, by his widow, to Mr. Edward Deans, of Newhaven, with some other property which had belonged to Josiah Povey. At that time only the bare walls remained, which have since fallen down.

It does not appear by what title Mrs. Humphrey claimed this stable; no property in Telescombe having been devised to her by her husband. There are no words in the will of Henry Humphrey devising Josiah Povey's trust property, which would include this stable.

A school-room in Telescombe would be of great convenience to the parish; but it is to be observed, that if they could recover the stable there are no funds belonging to the charity, for building upon it, and the land on which it stood is too small to be of much value to let.

The churchwardens and overseers apply the sum of £6 6s. in sending children to different school-mistresses. The population of Telescombe is very small, and there is not, at present, any person living there who is willing to undertake a school; they are compelled, therefore, to send the children into the

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SUSSEX.Telescombe,
continued.

the neighbouring parishes, at a distance of three or four miles. There are now seven or eight sent to a woman at Rottingdean; and two, who are parishioners of Telescombe, but live at Piddinghoe, are sent to a schoolmistress there.

On account of the distance to which the children are sent, there are not sufficient applications to require the whole of the income received. The parish officers have a balance in hand of £7 4s.

When the rent is raised, there may perhaps be found some person in Telescombe who will keep a regular school there; until that is done the parishioners cannot reap much benefit from this charity.

UCKFIELD.

ELLIS'S CHARITY.

Uckfield.

Ellis's Charity.

Dorothy Ellis, by will dated the 12th of June 1728, gave unto trustees £300 on trust, to lay out the same in the purchase of a freehold estate of inheritance in land, and not in houses, and to dispose of the rents thereof in manner following, viz. in the first place to pay £5 yearly to some woman inhabiting within the parish of Uckfield, well qualified to teach, to spell, and to read English, for the instructing and teaching ten poor children of the parish of Uckfield, to spell and read English well; other £5 in buying wheat, to be made into bread and given to twelve poor families living within the said parish, a loaf of bread on every other Sunday, and the rest and residue of the rents to be distributed between four poor housekeepers not receiving parish relief; and the testatrix, by her will, gave directions for the appointment of new trustees, and that the trustees should appoint the schoolmistress during their pleasure, and not for life, and should nominate and remove the poor children.

The legacy of £300 instead of being laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate of inheritance, pursuant to the directions of the will, was improvidently applied in the purchase of an annuity or rent-charge of ten guineas per annum; and by indenture, dated the 22d June 1736, between John Egles of the first part, and Henry Colgate, John Snell, and Thomas Whapham, trustees under the will of Dorothy Ellis, of the second part, the said John Egles, in consideration of the said sum of £300 granted to the said trustees and their heirs, the said annuity of ten guineas to be payable out of certain lands and premises called Buckham and Willfields, containing in the whole 83A. 1R. 11P. in the parishes of Isfield and Uckfield, in trust, for the uses of the will of Dorothy Ellis, with powers of distress and entry in case of nonpayment.

The rent-charge is regularly paid to the trustees of the charity and applied by them, as nearly as circumstances will admit, according to the directions of the will, but the proportional part of the fund to be laid out in bread being insufficient for that purpose, about the sum of £4 10s. only is applied annually for the purpose of education, and with that sum the trustees send ten children of the parish of Uckfield to a schoolmistress, who instructs them in spelling and reading. The children are very young and are placed under the care of the schoolmistress for three years, before admission into the national school at Uckfield.

SAUNDERS'S CHARITY.

Anthony Saunders, D.D. by will dated 31st October 1718, devised a messuage and school-house, with several parcels of customary land, containing eight acres, held of the manor of Frantfield, and one parcel of freehold land, containing six acres, called Hutchin's Mead, in the parish of Uckfield, to four trustees, upon trust from time to time, to apply the rents and profits of the said premises for and towards the education of 12 poor boys of the parishes of Buxted and Uckfield; six boys of the parish of Buxted, and six of the parish of Uckfield, in reading and writing the English tongue, and learning the church catechism. And he directed, that his trustees should from time to time as there should be occasion, nominate some diligent, honest, and fit person of the church of England, to teach the said children as aforesaid: Provided, that out of the rents and profits of the said premises, the trustees should keep the same in repair, and pay themselves all reasonable expenses. And he further devised to his said trustees his library of books, to be kept at the school-house, for the use of the schoolmaster and scholars for the time being. And he further devised to the said trustees and the Rector of Buxted for the time being his

County of
SUSSEX.

Uckfield.

Saunders's Charity,
continued.

his capital messuage, with 16 acres of copyhold land, called the Rocks, and a messuage with 106 acres of freehold land in Buxted, and a messuage, with 14 acres of land in Buxted, upon trust, out of the rents and profits thereof, to pay to the schoolmaster at Uckfield the yearly sum of £10 clear of all taxes, and to apply all the residue of the said rents and profits in putting out poor boys of the parish of Buxted apprentices; and he directed, that when any of his said trustees should die, new trustees should be appointed by the survivors.

The schoolmaster at Uckfield is in possession of the messuage, school-house and land, in the parish of Uckfield, mentioned in the will. He keeps a considerable school there for private scholars, and has laid out nearly £1,000 in improvement of the premises, which are considered as worth, to be let, from £40 to £50 per annum.

He also receives from the trustees, out of the rents of the estate in Buxted, the annual sum of £10, according to the directions of the will. A library of books devised by the testator, and consisting of about 200 volumes, is now in the possession of the schoolmaster.

There are six boys from the parish of Uckfield, and six from the parish of Buxted, instructed pursuant to the directions of Dr. Saunders's will.

The boys, until within the last three years, were taught by an assistant to the schoolmaster, under his superintendence, in a room adjoining to the school-house. Within the last three years a national school in union with the National Society, was established by subscription at Uckfield, and is kept in the above-mentioned school-room; the 12 boys are now educated there, entirely free of expense, with other boys of Uckfield, who pay for their instruction one penny a week, the whole number in the school being from 50 to 70. The schoolmaster under Saunders's will pays for the education of the 12 boys £20 per annum, to the master of the National School. This mode of providing for the instruction of the boys was adopted, and is continued with the sanction of the trustees. The boys are appointed by the trustees, or by the schoolmaster with their permission. A national school for girls is kept in a room built by subscriptions, above the boys school-room.

WADHURST.

Mr. *Barham*, in 1730, left £5 a year for the instruction of 12 poor children of Wadhurst, charged on his estate called Shoemiths, now the property of the Marquis Camden. We have not been able to obtain Mr. Barham's will. There is no copy of it to be found in the parish chest, or amongst the deeds relating to the estate, nor could we find the will in the Prerogative Office.

Wadhurst.

Twelve children, appointed by the parishioners of Wadhurst, are instructed in reading and writing by a schoolmaster there, who receives the sum of £5 annually from Lord Camden's steward, and the additional sum of £5 from the parish, as the original stipend is so small.

WALBERTON.

John Nash, by his will dated 24th May 1732, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Walberton and their successors, for ever, a new-built messuage, backside and garden, in Walberton; and also an annuity of £12 to be paid at Michaelmas and Lady-day by equal portions, and to be payable out of his manors, lands, and tenements in Walberton, on trust, to use and dispose of the said messuage, backside, garden, and annuity, in the education and instruction of the poor children of the said parish for ever thereafter; and the testator willed, that the schoolmaster should have the use of the house, so long as he behaved well; and he charged all his lands and tenements in Walberton with the repairs of the said messuage, backside, and garden, from time to time for ever.

Walberton.

The above-mentioned house was pulled down by Mr. Gower Nash, the owner of the Walberton estate, about 40 years ago; and another house was appropriated to the school, in which the present schoolmaster resides; but we have been unable to discover, whether any deed relative to the exchange was ever executed.

County of
SUSSEX.

Walberton,
continued.

About three years ago, General White, who was at that time the proprietor of the Walberton estate, brought an ejectment against the schoolmaster, to recover the possession of the house, which he then occupied, and discontinued the payment of the annuity to him; he however paid the same salary to another person for a year, when he discontinued the payment altogether. Whereupon the Reverend Robert Hardy, the Vicar, acting under the belief that he was a trustee, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery, and obtained an injunction to stay the proceedings at law. General White put in his answer to the bill, and died; and upon his death, his widow came into the possession of the property, and survived him only about six months. During her time, no proceedings in the suit were had; but on her death, Mr. Alexander White, her son, succeeded; and upon his consenting to reinstate the schoolmaster, and pay the arrears of the annuity, all further proceedings were dropped. Mr. Richard Prime has lately purchased the Walberton estate of Mr. Alexander White, and continues to pay the annuity. The site of the old school-house, is now converted into a garden, and is attached to a farm-house belonging to Mr. Prime. The house and garden given in exchange, are equally good with those originally appropriated to the school, so that the charity has sustained no loss by the substitution; but it is to be observed, that as there has been no regular deed of exchange, the schoolmaster has not a legal title to his house, and therefore may be subject to the repetition of a vexatious suit. Some repairs have lately been done to the school-house by Mr. Prime, but it is represented as still being in a bad condition.

The schoolmaster receives the whole of the annuity, and in consideration of it, he and his wife teach 18 boys and girls; there being 11 of the latter and seven of the former, in June 1819, when this examination was taken.

The power of appointing the children, is in the churchwarden and overseers of the parish, but by their acquiescence it has been of late exercised by the wife of one of the principal farmers, who takes an interest in the school, and whose husband has occasionally served several parish offices. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The vicar catechizes the children, with others of the parish, during Lent, at the church; and he is anxious that the national system of education should be introduced.

WHATTLINGTON.

Whatlington.

In the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786, it is stated, that *Edward Theobald*, in 1738, left £20 for teaching poor children of this parish, then vested in the minister and parish officers.

We have not been able to discover any traces of this charity. The name of Theobald is unknown in the parish. The church chest and register have been examined without success; the table of benefactions in the church does not take notice of any such bequest. It appears, however, that an aged woman had two or three charity children sent to school to her, between 20 and 30 years ago, for which she was paid by Mr. Woodgate, the then clergyman, and it is stated by letter, subsequently received from one of the churchwardens, that he is informed, "that the rent of a small tenement, being 30s. a year, was paid to Mr. Woodgate, till the building became out of repair, so the rent was expended for repairing; that being the case, the schooling was given up." Mr. Woodgate has been dead many years.

Subsequent inquiries lead us to believe, that the tenement above referred to (which is allowed to belong to the poor, and is now occupied by a pauper,) has no connexion whatever with Mr. Theobald's bequest, nor can we discover that it was given for the purposes of education, though the rent may have been at one time so applied.

WEST WITTERING.

West Wittering.

This parish is entitled to send four poor boys to participate in the benefits of a school at Chichester, founded by Mr. *Oliver Whitby*, for the particulars of which, see Report on that city.

This parish is also entitled under the will of the said Mr. Whitby, to receive a payment for teaching six poor children of the parish to read, and to buy them necessary books. For these purposes an annual payment of £3 is made by the trustees of Mr. Whitby's charity to a schoolmistress, who teaches six poor girls of the parish reading and needlework.

WIVELSFIELD.

WIVELSFIELD.

Wivelsfield.

Frances More, by will dated 12th December 1723, bequeathed £100 to be laid out in the purchase of land, and directed that her nephew Thomas More, and the proprietor of More House for the time being, and three other trustees therein named, and their heirs, inhabiting within the parish of Wivelsfield, should at Christmas yearly give and dispose of 40s. part of the rents thereof, "to such poor persons of the said parish as should go to Gooding and ask alms within the said parish, by giving to one of every such poor family one shilling, in a name of a dole," and if there should not be 40 poor families, then to dispose of the residue of the said 40s. amongst such poor persons as they should think fit, and that they should yearly for ever lay out and dispose of the residue of the said rents, "in providing a schoolmaster or dame for the teaching of so many poor children of the said parish, as they should from time to time nominate and appoint, to read well, and say the church catechism," and to buy books for the children, if any surplus should happen to remain.

In the year 1760 (by indenture dated September 2nd,) Frances Day, then proprietor of More House, in consideration of £95 part of the £100 bequeathed by Frances More, conveyed to the two surviving trustees named in her will, a messuage or tenement, with barn, buildings, garden, orchard, and two pieces of land, containing three acres, called Baldings in Wivelsfield, discharged from all tithes in kind (paying 5s. yearly in lieu thereof, to the owners of the impropriate tithes of Wivelsfield,) upon trust that the said Frances Day, so long as she should continue proprietor of More House, and the proprietor of the same for the time being, and the other two trustees therein named, and their heirs, inhabiting within the said parish, should dispose of the rents thereof in the manner directed in the will of Frances More.

It appears also by this deed, that the remaining £5 (making with the sum of £95 the purchase money of the land, the sum of £100 bequeathed by Frances More,) was at that time in the hands of Thomas Attree, one of the trustees. He has been dead upwards of 50 years, and the £5 cannot now be traced.

The premises above purchased are now let to John Newnham, as yearly tenant, at £7 a year; the tenant paying also 5s. annually for the tithes. This is a fair rent.

The present proprietor of More House has had the entire management of this charity for upwards of 30 years. He receives the rent of the premises, and has hitherto disposed of 45s. at Christmas to poor people, and has sent six children to school, for whom he has paid 2d. a week each. The annual expenditure for this purpose has been between £2 and £3. The rent was only £5 a year four or five years ago, and at that time was barely sufficient, but since it has been raised to £7 there has been a surplus, which has not been disposed of, the proprietor of More House supposing that the number of children was limited to six; in consequence of which idea he has for several years paid out of his own pocket for the instruction of several poor children, not thinking it right to charge more than six to the charity account, by which (as appears by the books, which have been kept regularly) a balance has accumulated amounting to about £12.

It does not appear how it happened, that 45s. are distributed to the poor instead of 40s. Now the trusts are accurately known, 40s. only will be given to the poor, and the whole of the residue (after some necessary expenses for repairs on the premises) will be applied in the schooling of as many poor children as the funds will admit.

WORTH.

Worth.

Timothy Shelley, by deed dated 12th February 1767, granted a rent-charge of £8 issuing out of lands in the parish of Shipley, in the county of Sussex, to the Rector and parish officers of Worth, in trust, to pay the same to a schoolmaster to be appointed by the grantor and his heirs, to teach 16 of the poorest children of the parish to read.

The property out of which the rent-charge of £8 issues, is in the possession of Sir Timothy Shelley. The rent-charge is regularly paid to a schoolmaster, who teaches 16 children of the poorest inhabitants of the parish of Worth to read.

YAPTON.

County of
SUSSEX.

YAPTON.

Yapton.

Stephen Roe, by his will dated 17th October 1766, directed that his executrix, as soon as conveniently might be after his decease, should transfer £1,200 three per cent. South Sea annuities, to the minister, churchwardens and overseers of this parish, on trust, that they the said minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being, should from time to time receive, pay and apply the interest thereof as follows: viz. £20 yearly towards educating so many poor boys and girls belonging to the parish of Yapton for ever, as should be from time to time chosen by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, or the major part of them, and on the further trust to pay the remaining £16 to other charitable purposes.

The above-mentioned stock now stands in the names of the minister, churchwardens and overseers of Yapton, and the dividend is regularly paid and applied according to the directions of the will. A schoolmaster receives £20 per annum for teaching twenty boys and girls to read and say their catechism; they are usually appointed by the Vicar, who expresses his regret that he has, without success, endeavoured to prevail upon his parishioners to consent to the introduction of the national system of education.

Given under our hands and seals,
this 5th day of July 1819.

Great George-street, }
Westminster. }

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.	(L. s.)
WILLIAM SCOTT.	(L. s.)
W. GRANT.	(L. s.)
J. W. WARREN.	(L. s.)
H. H. HOLBECK.	(L. s.)
W. GRANT.	(L. s.)
WILLIAM ROBERTS.	(L. s.)
W. MATHEWS.	(L. s.)
ROBERT MARSHAM.	(L. s.)
JAS. M'MAHON.	(L. s.)
DANL FINCH.	(L. s.)

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

Appointed in pursuance of an ACT of the 58th Year of His
present MAJESTY, cap. 91,

INTITULED

*An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in
England, for the Education of The Poor.*

KENT:

Dartford	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 191
Southfleet	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Greenwich; viz.							
Boreman's Green Coat School	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
The Girls' School (with a ground Plan of the Estate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Leybourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Mertham	-	-	-	-	-	-	223

LONDON within the Walls:

Betton's Charity, Ironmonger's Company	-	-	-	-	-	224
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street Hill, Lockington's Charity	-	-	-	-	-	230
St. Sepulchre, Reeve's Charity	-	-	-	-	-	232

LONDON without the Walls:

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St. Giles's Cripplegate; the Charity School for Girls in Redcross-street	-	-	-	-	-	240

WESTMINSTER:

St. Clement Danes	-	-	-	-	-	244
Emanuel Hospital (Lady Dacre's)	-	-	-	-	-	247

MIDDLESEX:

Enfield Free School	-	-	-	-	-	264
Fulham; the Latymer, or Boy's Charity School, at Hammermith	-	-	-	-	-	270
Highgate; Sir Roger Cholmeley's Free Grammar School	-	-	-	-	-	272
Islington; Lady Temple's Charity	-	-	-	-	-	284
St. Leonard Shoreditch; Aske's Charity School at Hoxton	-	-	-	-	-	286
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SUSSEX:

Chichester; Whitby's School	-	-	-	-	-	304
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Framfield	-	-	-	-	-	310
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APPENDIX

To the SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor.

COUNTY OF KENT:

See p. 13, &c. REPORT.

DARTFORD.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY Indenture, dated 11th January 1660, between Robert Glover and two others, of the first part; and John Twisleton and nineteen others, of the second part; it is witnessed, that the parties of the first part conveyed all that messuage or tenement in High-street, Dartford, therein particularly described, "heretofore the inheritance of William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn and William Death," to the parties of the second part, in trust, to let the same and lay out the profits, "for and towards the supporting and maintaining of one honest sufficient and learned man in grammar, as to them should seem fit and convenient, to be elected, chosen, and approved of, for the teaching, instructing, and eruditing of children in the town of Dartford, in the knowledge of the grammar, as heretofore hath been used, according to the pious and charitable intents and meanings of the said William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death, expressed and set down in a certain deed of feoffment thereof, by them duly made and executed to Thomas Ashley, Esq. and 27 others, bearing date the 24th March, in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth:" And upon further trust, as often as 16 should die, that the four surviving trustees should appoint others. No new leases to be made till former leases are expired, nor for any longer term than 21 years.

DARTFORD
Free Grammar School.

5th July, 30th Charles 2d, 1678.—By a decree of commissioners of charitable uses of this date, reciting an inquisition taken 13th April in the same year, whereby it was found, that from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, certain persons in Dartford had been possessed of a certain messuage near the market-house, in the High-street, Dartford, the rents and profits whereof had been applied for and towards the maintaining of a free grammar school in Dartford, and that the indenture above abstracted had been made, and that an agreement had been entered into for a lease of the said premises to John Ames, but that the said lease was not good, but that it was void; and reciting, that by the said inquisition it was further found, that from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, the said town of Dartford had been also in the possession of and enjoyed a certain room or loft over the corn market-house in Dartford, and that the same had always been made use of and employed by the said town to and for a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the boys of the said town, and so always reputed and taken to be the school-house for that purpose; and that one Edward James had entered into and possessed himself of the same; it was ordered that the said messuage should be delivered to the surviving trustees, appointed by the indenture above abstracted, and that it should be leased at the best rent that could be obtained, and the same applied to the use of a schoolmaster. And it was further ordered, that the said surviving trustees of the said messuage, should stand and be seised of and in the said school loft over the said market-house, and should be deemed and taken to be trustees of the same, and should employ the same for ever, for a schoolmaster therein to teach and instruct the children of the said town of Dartford. And it was further ordered, that when the said persons so appointed trustees of the school-loft should be reduced to four, or sooner if deemed expedient, they should convey to other persons, in the same manner as is provided for perpetuating the trusts of the messuage, so that the same persons may and shall be feoffees for the said messuage and school-loft from time to time, for ever.

[The church chest was examined, but we could not discover the original Deed of foundation, referred to in the indenture of 1660.]

Wednesday, 24th March 1819.

The Reverend JOHN CURREY.

ARE you the vicar of Dartford?—I am, and one of the trustees of the grammar school. Can you inform us of the original foundation and endowment of this school?—The school was founded in 1576, by William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death. I cannot find

Rev.
John Currey.

DARTFORD
Free Grammar School.

Rev.
John Currey.

find the original deed, but it is recited in a deed of 11th January 1660, appointing new trustees.—(Deed produced; see preceding abstract.)

There is also a copy of a decree of commissioners of charitable uses, dated 5th July 1678, which was in the church chest, and which refers to the premises mentioned in the above deed, and also to a school-room or loft over the corn market-house, and which by that decree is ordered to be used as a school-room for ever.

[Copy produced; see abstract.]

The last deed, appointing new trustees, was made in August 1799.

Of what do the premises consist?—Of a messuage, in High-street Dartford, late the Wheat Sheaf, with the garden thereunto belonging, and also a room over the market-house adjoining to the south end of the said messuage, which are now let on lease for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas 1801, to Richard Kirk, at the yearly rent of £28.

[Lease produced, and examined.]

About the year 1769, the old premises being in a ruinous state, were pulled down, and the present premises were built, with the produce of some stock which had been reserved for that purpose, as I collect from an entry made in the book of charities of this parish, which I now produce.

Is the loft over the corn-market still used for the school?—In the year 1769, it was thought advisable to remove the old market-house; and John Calcraft, esq. in order to induce the feeffees to consent to its being pulled down, proposed to grant them a rent-charge upon his estate of £6 15s. which was the rent then obtained for the loft, it having been let for many years at that sum. A new market-house has since been built in another situation, and the school is kept in the private house of Mr. Bradley, the present master.

Was the rent charge granted in consequence?—By deed 20th March 1769, the said John Calcraft granted to the feeffees a perpetual rent charge of £6 15s. payable out of his farm and lands, called Black Dale farm.

[This information was taken from an entry in the register of charities, the church chest having been searched for the original without success.]

How were the premises in High-street let?—They were let for the most money we could obtain. The present tenant offering to new front the premises, and to surrender a former lease, of which five years were unexpired, we thought this an advantageous offer, and he was accepted, and had a new lease of 21 years granted to him. I think the premises were let at their full value, considering what the tenant was to do, but I apprehend they would let for more at the end of the term. The lease has been assigned to Thomas Caldecott, esq. who pays the rent regularly.

Can you give any information respecting a bequest to this school, from one John Beare, mentioned in the table of benefactions?—I cannot; I must refer you to Mr. Bradley, the schoolmaster.

How many boys are instructed in this school?—Eight boys are sent for instruction on this foundation. They are nominated at a meeting of the trustees, and if approved, the master is directed to receive them. The number of eight was limited by the trustees, who probably thought that number was sufficient for the salary. I find by the minutes that the former master, who was appointed in 1783, was to take the same number; and the preceding master, appointed in 1765, was to take six boys only.

What payment is made to the schoolmaster?—He receives the whole of the rent, and the rent charge.

The Rev. JOHN BRADLEY.

ARE you the schoolmaster of this school?—I am; I was appointed in 1791.

Where do you hold the school?—At my own house, as the old market-house where the school was originally held, has been pulled down.

What are your emoluments from this school?—I receive the rent of the house, late the Wheat Sheaf, which is per annum - - - - - £ s. d.
Rent charge on Mr. Calcraft's premises - - - - - 28 — —
Dividends on £450 stock, three per cent. consols - - - - - 6 15 —
- - - - - 13 10 —

£48 5 —

This is all I receive; from which are to be deducted quit rents, and other small payments.

Do you know how the stock arose?—I understand the school was formerly vacant for some time during which the rents were reserved and invested in the public funds. I have received the same dividend ever since I have been master.

How many boys have you upon this foundation?—I have only had six for the last two or three years; no more have offered; if they had I should have taken them, so that the number did not exceed eight, to which the boys were limited on my appointment. I have frequently had eight, but generally a smaller number. I have never had less than four.

What are they taught?—The English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin and French, and Greek if desired. I have 14 private pupils, as boarders, and the free boys are taught in every respect as my own pupils.

Do you receive any thing for the free boys?—I do not; I find them pens, ink, and firing, but their parents pay for books.

Can you suggest any reason why the number of eight is not filled up?—People who are able

Rev.
John Bradley.

able to pay do not like to send their children to a charitable foundation, and others do not like the expence of the books, and such instruction would be of less use to the children of such parents.

Have you any of the free boys who do not learn Latin?—It is not absolutely required that the free boys should learn Latin. I have now three or four who do not learn Latin, but English, reading, writing, and arithmetic only.

We find on the table of benefactions to the parish of Dartford, kept in the church, the following inscription: “John Beare, of Swanscombe, gave 40s. a year to the said master, charged on 15 acres of land belonging to a farm called Hammonds, in Halsted, in Kent, to teach two boys of the said parish for ever,” do you know any thing of the bequest therein mentioned?—I have never received the 40s. so stated to have been left by John Beare. I was told by Mr. Sandham, who was schoolmaster from 1765 to 1783, that he had received it for several years from Lord Vere’s steward. Halsted is about 10 miles from this place, near Bromley.

Do you know any thing of the farm, called Hammonds?—I went to the spot to inquire, but could not find any farm of the name of Hammonds. Lord Vere has sold the property to Mr. Brooks, who is since dead, and the property has been sold again to a Mr. Pemell, who lives near the spot, as I have heard.

Do you know of any other bequest left to this school?—There is a will of the Reverend Henry Draper, of which I have a copy, dated 8th September 1691, whereby he gives to Henry Woodin and Leonard Ansell, and their heirs and assigns, a rent charge of 20 shillings, issuing out of 24 acres of land in Chiselhurst, Foot’s Cray, and North Cray, for the use and behoof of the schoolmaster of the free school at Dartford, with clause of distress in case of nonpayment.

[Copy produced and examined.]

Do you know the land from which it arises?—I do not.

Do you know who is in possession of the land?—I do not. A Miss Chapman, I believe, was in possession of this property 20 years ago. I have never received any thing from this bequest, nor do I find it ever was paid.

Who is the heir at law?—I believe Thomas Caldecott, esq. is the heir of the survivor Woodin.

What is the present value of the premises, called The Wheatsheaf?—I should suppose about £50 a year.

Mr. THOMAS WALKER.

ARE you treasurer of the grammar school?—I am.

Can you state how the sum of £450, in the three per cent. consols arose?—From balances accruing during a vacancy of the school, when there was no master. The last investment was about the year 1783.

In whose name does the stock stand?—In the names of Richard Elfe, esq. Rev. John Currey, Hussey Fleet, and John Latham.

[The following letters have been subsequently received from Mr. Caldecott, and Mr. Pemell.]

“Sir,

Dartford, April 6th, 1819.

“In answer to the inquiries, directed by the Commissioners, I can add very little, nor that very material, to what they had collected from the Rev. Mr. Bradley. I am heir at law to Henry Woodin, stated to be surviving trustee in the will of Henry Draper, 1691; but of this co-trustee, of the testator, or of the trust, I never heard any thing from any of my family or any other person, till made acquainted of the existence of the trust a few years since, by Mr. Bradley. I then told that Gentleman, who was earnest upon the subject, and said, he felt it as a duty incumbent upon him, to prosecute with effect a case he thought “so plain,” that he had much better invest a sum that would annually produce 20s. in the name of trustees in the public funds, and that by so doing, he would certainly save himself some hundreds of pounds, as well as years of trouble and anxiety, even if he succeeded; but that I would very readily take the trouble of inquiring into the matter, and seeing whether the claim would be resisted. From my attorney, Mr. Williams, then of this place, I found that the property, supposed to be charged, had come into the hands of the late Mr. Coventry, of North Cray, and that he had no means of ascertaining the specific lands on which the charge lay without at least much troublesome investigation. I however wrote to Mr. Coventry, making the claim, and offering in any way he wished, to verify the documents upon which it was founded. I received an answer from Mr. Jones, a respectable solicitor of Salisbury-square, and Foot’s Cray, saying, that Mr. Coventry was a stranger to the claim, and that, if pursued, process might be served upon him, as acting for Mr. Coventry. Mr. Bradley, whom I made acquainted with this, saying, he would speak to his friend, Mr. Hart, of the Chancery bar; I told him I would save him the trouble; and Mr. Hart, as I reported to Mr. Bradley, told me I had given him very good advice. And so the matter has rested, till the inquiry made by the Commissioners last week. I cannot find that this annuity was ever paid.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

“Nich^s Carlisle, esq.

(Signed) *Thos. Caldecott.*”

“Sir,

Halsted, May 5th, 1819.

“I should have answered your first letter sooner, had I not expected to be in town, when I purposed to call on you. The only information I can obtain, relative to the rent charge you mention, is from an old inhabitant, who recollects its being paid by Lord Vere’s steward; but can give no further information on the subject.

“I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

“Nich^s Carlisle, esq.

(Signed) *P. Pemell.*”

(175.)

3 C

DARTFORD
Free Grammar School.

Rev.
John Bradley.

Mr.
Thomas Walker.

DARTFORD.

“ Sir,

Halsted, June 26th, 1819.

Mr.
Thomas Walker.

“ I should have answered your letter of the 18th instant before, had I not waited in expectation of some information on the subject that I expected to receive yesterday, and which I now expect early next week. At present I have no further information than the Commissioners, as I have disposed of about fifty acres of the land I purchased at the sale. I am endeavouring to learn what part of the estate was called Hammonds.

“ Nich^s Carlisle, esq.

“ I am, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) P. Pemell.”

“ In Chancery.

“ Particulars of the manor of Halsted, and a freehold estate called Widmore’s and Clarke’s Farm, situate in the parish of Halsted, in the county of Kent; part of the estates of William Brooks, late of Halsted aforesaid, deceased; which will be sold, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Thursday the 28th day of April 1814, in four lots.

Lot 1.—A freehold estate, called Widmore’s, and part of an estate, formerly called Clarke’s Farm, containing 153 acres 2 roods.

					A.	R.	P.
Lot 2.—Clarke’s Fruit plantation	-	-	-	-	3	2	0
Part of Holloway’s Mead	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Lot 3.—Barn Orchard	-	-	-	-	3	2	0

Lot 4.—The manor or reputed manor of Halsted, in the county of Kent, with the timber on the waste land, and all the manorial rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The several lots, or some parts thereof, are, or formerly were subject to the payment of an annual sum of £1 16s.; but the payment thereof hath not been claimed for upwards of 30 years.”

SOUTH-FLEET.

23d March 1819.

The Reverend PETER RASHLEIGH.

SOUTH-FLEET.

ARE you the Rector of Southfleet?—I am.

Rev.
Peter Rashleigh.

Can you give us any information as to the foundation of the school in that place?—It originated under the will of Sir John Sedley, dated 5th October 1637, a copy of which I have brought from the church chest.

[Copy produced, in which is the following clause:—]

“ Item:—I will that £400 of like lawful money of my personal estate be laid out by my executors in the purchase of lands, to be settled on divers persons inhabiting the town of Southfleet, in the said county of Kent, and their heirs, to the end that the profits thereof shall be for ever employed for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, for the teaching the children there, to be from time to time thereunto named by my heirs, upon the like condition as aforesaid.” Sir John appointed his Wife, Dame Elizabeth Sedley, executrix.

The “ condition” referred to at the end of the above clause is found in a previous bequest for the foundation of another school at Wymondham, in Leicestershire, similar to the above, expressed to be “ on condition that my heirs may re-enter into the same, in case at any time hereafter any other shall be schoolmaster there than such as shall be nominated by my heirs, for my mind is, that my heirs and no other shall have the appointment, placing, and nomination of the said schoolmaster from time to time for ever.”]

Do you know whether any lands were purchased with the bequest of Sir John Sedley?—I believe not; but there is now a sum of £20 a year, paid by the present proprietor of the Sedley property, at Southfleet, to the schoolmaster. I have brought the documents relating to the school from the church chest; from which it will appear what the proceedings have been with respect to this endowment.

[Witness produces an extract from the will of Elizabeth Sedley, daughter of Sir John and Dame Elizabeth, without date, but proved the last day of October 1639; by which she leaves “ £500 to the setting up of a school which my father gave a legacy towards,” and appointed her mother, Dame Elizabeth Sedley, her executrix.

Also, copy of the will of Dame Elizabeth Sedley, widow of Sir John Sedley, dated March 23d 1645, proved in 1649; by which she gives the sum of £200, to be settled by advice of counsel, for the better maintenance of the several schoolmasters for the time being and their successors, of the several schools of Southfleet and Wymondham, in Kent and Leicestershire, erected by her husband.]

Are you aware of any other bequest for the benefit of this school?—I am not.

[Witness produces copy of a decree of commissioners for charitable uses, dated 9th March 1704, whereby, reciting an inquisition, which finds the before-mentioned bequests of Sir John Sedley, and of Elizabeth his daughter; and that Dame Elizabeth Sedley, executrix of the will of her daughter Elizabeth, did, in the performance of that will, upon a parcel of land

land in the parish of Southfleet, build a large school-house with the appurtenances, which was then standing, and upon which Sir Charles Sedley, in 1657, had caused an inscription to be written on a stone tablet in the wall, describing the endowment and benefactions, (a copy of which see *postea*); and that Dame Elizabeth Sedley died about the year 1648, having by her will charged the said sum of £400, to be paid by her executors out of the personal estate, which had come to her from her late husband, amounting to upwards of £18,000, and given the residue of the said sum to Sir Charles Sedley, in case her eldest son Sir William should die without issue, and appointed her sons, William and Charles, and others, executors. That Sir William died without issue, leaving his brother, Sir Charles, his executor; who thereby became possessed of the personal property. That Dame Elizabeth Sedley, Sir William, and Sir Charles Sedley, during their respective lives, had appointed schoolmasters, and allowed them respectively salaries of £30, £24, and £20; and that Sir Charles having several times intimated that he looked upon himself to be obliged by law to make a settlement of the said schools, according to the will of Sir John Sedley, the said Sir Charles did in his life-time, lay out the said sum of £400, or thereabouts, in the purchase of lands and tenements, in Church-street, in Southfleet, of the yearly value of £27. 15s. or thereabouts, therein particularly described; which said several tenements were, by the direction and appointment of the said Sir Charles, settled, conformably to the directions of the said will of the said Sir John Sedley, upon two persons inhabiting in Southfleet, viz: John Christmas, and Robert Tomkins, and their heirs; and that the said Sir Charles did declare, both before and after the purchase, that he intended to buy, and had bought them for the charitable use aforesaid, pursuant to the will of his father; and that the said Sir Charles Sedley died in 1701; and that Dame Anne Sedley, his widow, had got possession of the said tenements, and received the rents of the same; and that the salary which had been usually paid to the schoolmaster had been discontinued; and that the said Dame Anne had taken possession of the key of the school-house, and locked up the same: the said Commissioners did (amongst other things) order and decree, that Sir Charles Sedley had sufficient assets of Sir John Sedley and Dame Elizabeth Sedley, and ought to have laid out the sum of £400 for the charitable uses aforesaid; and that the said Sir Charles Sedley having declared his intention of purchasing the said lands and tenements in Church-street, for the use of the said school, and laid out the said sum of £400 accordingly, and after the said purchase, declared that he had bought the same for the said charitable use; they decree that the said Sir Charles Sedley, by such purchase and conveyance, and such previous and subsequent declarations, did execute the trust appointed by the will of Sir John Sedley; and that thereby the said lands and tenements were duly limited to the said charitable use by the said will of the said Sir John Sedley, and that the rents and profits ought to have been applied accordingly: and they further ordered that all persons claiming any estate or interest in the said premises, should convey the same conformably to the will of the said Sir John Sedley.]

Do you know whether that decree was ever carried into effect?—I do not believe that it was. It appears from office copies now produced by me, that exceptions were taken to this decree by Dame Anne Sedley, the widow of Sir Charles; upon which however it does not appear that there was any final decision in the Court of Chancery. There is, among the documents which I bring from the church chest, a sketch of an intended deed, which does not appear to have been ever effectuated, but which probably formed the foundation for the arrangement under which the present payment is made to the schoolmaster.

[Upon examining the office copies of exceptions and depositions, produced by the witness, it appeared, that the exceptions to the decree taken by Dame Anne Sedley, dated the 6th of July 1704, proceeded on the ground, among others, that the premises purchased in Church-street, as mentioned in the inquisition, were so purchased by Sir Charles Sedley, and conveyed to Christmas and Tomkins for his use, and were afterwards settled by him, by indenture of lease and release, dated the 12th and 13th September 1699, upon Dame Anne his wife, for life, with subsequent limitations; and that in answer to the depositions in support of the exceptions, other depositions were taken, which appear to confirm the facts found by the inquisition upon which the decree proceeded. No further proceeding, however, in the Court of Chancery, appears by any documents produced to have taken place.

The sketch of the deed produced by witness, purported to be an indenture between Dame Anne Sedley of the first part, the churchwardens and overseers of Southfleet of the second part, and of the third part; whereby Dame Anne Sedley granted to the parishioners, an annuity or rent charge of £20 per annum, out of the manor of Southfleet, which the parishioners were to accept in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims which they might have out of the said lands and tenements in Church-street, during the life of the said Dame Anne, by virtue of the said several wills of the said Sir John Sedley and Elizabeth his daughter, and of the said inquisition and decree.]

What is the present income received for the purposes of the school?—£20 a year, which is paid to the master by Dr. Price, the proprietor of a part of the estate, formerly the property of the Sedley family.

How long have you known this paid?—From the time I came into possession of the living in the year 1788. I understood the same sum had been paid many years before.

Do you know any thing of the bequest of £200 left by Dame Elizabeth Sedley?—I do not.

Where is the school held?—In the room built for that purpose by Dame Elizabeth, in Southfleet. There is no house, it is merely a school-room, but large and commodious. There

SOUTH-FLEET.

Rev.
Peter Rashleigh.

There is over the porch the following inscription: "This school, founded by y^e piety of Sir John Sidley, baronet, anno domini 1637, augmented by Mrs Elizabeth Sidley his daughter, anno dñi 1639, polished and maintained by Sir Charles Sidley, baronet, his son, whom God long continue, anno domini 1657. Amen."

Who repairs the school-house?—It is repaired by the parish, who are in possession of a small garden adjoining the room, the produce of which they sell to provide for keeping up the school-room, there being no fund for that purpose.

What is the present state of the school?—The master died about a fortnight ago, and Dr. Price has requested me to look out for another master, which I am doing. The school is in the mean time carried on by the clerk of the parish, till another master is appointed by the proprietor of the property. There are 37 boys in the school. All the sons of parishioners who apply are admitted as soon as they can read. They are further instructed in reading, and are taught writing and arithmetic. The parents pay for books and stationary, which is all the expense they incur.

Do you occasionally visit the school?—I do; I attend to the school and see that all goes on properly. All the boys attend a Sunday school in the parish, and I examine them with the other children every Sunday.

By whom are they appointed?—Applications are made to me before they are admitted into the school; and if I find them properly qualified, I give an order for their admission.

[The following letter was afterwards received from the witness:]

"Sir,

"Southfleet, April 1, 1819.

"I will thank you to inform the Commissioners whom I lately met at Dartford, that, in pursuance of their request communicated to me by Mr. Nicholas, I have made inquiry respecting the houses in Church-street, Southfleet, that they are seven in number, but none of them the property of Dr. Price, as owner of the Sedley estate; that from the information I have procured they have frequently changed their proprietors by conveyances to different people in times past, and that the property is at present in different occupiers, very much divided.

If I can procure any further information for the Commissioners, it will give pleasure to their obedient servant,

Peter Rashleigh."

Nicholas Carlisle, esq.

15th May 1819.

The Rev. JOHN PRICE, LL.D.

Rev.
John Price.

ARE you proprietor of any part of the property formerly belonging to the Sedley family at Southfleet?—I am proprietor of the manor of Southfleet, and of a considerable part of the property there, which did belong to that family.

Is that property charged with any payment to the charity school at Southfleet?—It is; my agent regularly pays a sum of £20 a year to the schoolmaster.

In what manner was this annuity charged upon the property you now possess?—I know nothing of it, except what appears by a deed of release, dated the 27th of September 1768, of the manor and estate, from Sir Charles Sedley to the Rev. Thomas Sanderfon, whose daughter I married.

[Witness produces the release, which conveys to the Rev. Thomas Sanderfon and his heirs the manor of Southfleet, with the mansion house, and an estate consisting of numerous parcels of land, therein specified, and containing the following reservation:—"And also except the yearly sum of £20, payable out of the said manor, hereditaments, and premises, or some part thereof, by virtue of the last will and testament of Sir John Sedley, heretofore of Southfleet aforesaid, baronet, deceased, bearing date on or about the 5th day of October 1637, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Southfleet, in the said county of Kent."]

Have you got, or have you seen, any of the preceding title deeds of the estate, which shew when this annuity was first charged on this property?—I have never seen any other deed respecting the property than this.

Are you now in possession of the whole property conveyed by this deed of release?—I am.

This does not constitute the whole of the property formerly belonging to Sir John Sedley at Southfleet?—I believe not.

GREENWICH.

17th December 1818.

SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN'S SCHOOL, COMMONLY CALLED THE GREEN COAT SCHOOL.

HENRY SMITH, Esquire.

GREENWICH.
Sir William Boreman's
School.

Henry Smith,
Esq.

WHAT connection have you with Sir William Boreman's school?—I am clerk to the Drapers Company, who have the management of the school called Sir William Boreman's or The Green Coat School at Greenwich. The school was founded by Sir William Boreman in his lifetime. I have the original ordinances and statutes made by him for the government of the school, with his own signature affixed to them.

[The witness produced such ordinances and statutes, of which the following are extracts.]

These

GREENWICH.
Sir William Boreman's
School.

Henry Smith,
Esq.

These are the ordinances and statutes made by Sir William Boreman, knight, clerk of the green cloth to his most serene Majesty King Charles the Second, for the well ordering and governing of the free collegiate school which he hath erected and endowed within the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent (the place of his nativity) for the maintenance and teaching of 20 boys: WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, from whom alone is every good thing, both to strengthen my hands and also to direct my heart to erect a free school, and endow the same, within the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, to the end and in the manner hereafter specified; I do now settle in trust on feoffees hereafter named, one annuity or rent charge of £40 a year, issuing out of the rents and profits of the manor of Bockingfold alias Buckingfield, in the parishes of Yalding, Brenchley, Horsemonden, and Warden, in the county of Kent, with all the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, and underwoods thereunto belonging; also all that school-house, yard, garden, and outhouse as they are now built and planted, together with the two tenements thereto adjoining, with all yards, gardens, orchards, and outhouses to the premises belonging, in the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, which two last tenements are of the yearly value of £37; also all that yearly fee farm rent of £180 14s. 4½d. issuing out of the manor of Pullham St. Mary's and Pullham St. Magdalen, in the county of Norfolk; lastly, all that fee farm rent of £30, issuing out of the manor and great park of Otford, in the county of Kent; all which amounting to the yearly value of £215 14s. 4½d. or thereabouts, it is my will to have employed from time to time, and for ever, to the ends and uses hereafter directed and appointed in these my orders and statutes.

I do constitute and ordain, that 20 boys from time to time should be elected into and maintained by means of the aforesaid revenue, with meat, drink, lodging, clothes, and teaching, and with all other things necessary for their sustenance and support, as well in sickness as in health; always provided that the said boys be neither bastards nor diseased at the time of their election, and that they be qualified in manner following:—They shall not be less than seven, or more than nine years of age at their respective admission; they shall be such as were born in Greenwich, the sons of seamen, watermen, or fishermen, inhabitants of the aforesaid parish of East Greenwich, especially the sons of such loyal men as have served the King in his wars, and the children of such as have lost their lives or limbs, or have been wounded in the King's service, shall be preferred before others; but if none such are to be found, then the sons of such poor inhabitants of East Greenwich as the minister and churchwardens for the time being shall find out and nominate.

I do constitute and ordain, that the master and wardens, and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Ministry of Drapers of the city of London, shall be my feoffees also, not only to be entrusted with the lands and revenues which I have settled or shall settle upon this school, but to be also the sole electors, visitors, and governors of all the members which belong to the whole foundation, who shall have power both to place and to displace (if need require) the master, matron, and maid, of whom hereafter, at their discretions.

I constitute and ordain two ways of vacancy; the one certain, when any boy shall attain the age of 16 years, at which time he shall be placed in an apprenticeship, or otherwise preferred and provided for; the other contingent, and that threefold, as, when any one dies, or is expelled for misdemeanor, or does voluntarily resign; upon either of which four ways of vacancy, the minister and churchwardens of the said parish of East Greenwich for the time being shall nominate two, whereof the feoffees shall have a right to choose one; and that child who shall be so chosen shall not be admitted till the next All Saints Day, on which day I desire my feoffees, or a committee by them chosen, there to meet, and, after all these statutes distinctly read by the master, to elect, admit unto, and fill up all the said places; and impartially to examine whether the children be cleanly kept, whether the meat be good and wholesome, whether they have their full proportion and allowance, whether well taught as they ought to be, especially in the catechism and principles of religion. [The clause then directs, that a dinner shall be provided for the feoffees, minister, and churchwardens, the cost of which shall not exceed £3. And in a subsequent clause it is directed, that before such dinner one of the eldest boys shall make an oration to the feoffees, for which he shall receive 10s.]

I constitute and ordain that a schoolmaster should be chosen from time to time by the feoffees, or by a committee appointed by them, which schoolmaster shall be qualified to teach and instruct the children both to read and write well, and to possess so much skill as may enable them to keep a merchant's accounts, and make them fit for or capable of the art of navigation; and he the schoolmaster shall have for his yearly salary £20, besides his diet and lodging, and shall have leave to teach 20 oppidans or town boys (besides those of the foundation) for his further benefit or advantage, but he shall not exceed that number. That the schoolmaster shall teach the children, by the catechism, the grounds and element of Christian religion, and shall be careful that all the children, unless disabled by sickness, shall be in the parish church of Greenwich at the usual times of divine service, on every Sunday and holiday in the year.

The statutes then contain directions for the appointment of a matron, with an allowance of £8 a year for her own, with £4 yearly for a servant maid's wages, a twopenny loaf every day, and daily two quarts of beer, and to dine with the schoolmaster, and the maid to have the remains of the meat; and describes the duties of the matron. Also that the feoffees shall hold an audit every All Saints Day, and take the accounts of the schoolmaster, who is to be appointed steward, with an additional allowance of £8. And that all overplus of

GREENWICH.
Sir William Boreman's
School.

Henry Smith,
Esq.

revenue found at every audit shall be put into the chest, as a growing stock which shall be employed from time to time, first in placing out the boys when they come to the age of 16 years to be apprentices, or placed out in any service; secondly, in repairing the school and house; thirdly, in defraying charges of law proceedings, collecting rents and other incidental expenses; and lastly, in purchasing additional lands and improving the revenues.

They also contain a provision for the erection in the parish of Greenwich of four small houses, from some property of his late wife, Dame Dulcibella Boreman, for the reception of four poor widows; and direct that each of the said widows should have sixpence in money and a fixpenny loaf upon every Lord's day in the year; and that the steward or receiver should yearly pay to the churchwardens of the said parish the sum of £10 8s. by 52s. the quarter for the said uses, &c.

[The witnesses also produced a copy of Sir William Boreman's will, dated the 3d February 1684, the substance of which, as far as relates to this charity, is given in the Report.]

Of what does the property at present consist?—Of the fee farm rents and rent-charge mentioned in the statutes, and in Sir William Boreman's will; of a house and ground at Greenwich, let on a building lease to Thomas Suter, at a rent of £24 per annum; of the site of the house and garden at Greenwich, which was I believe formerly called The Lyon House: this is at present unoccupied, and there has been no tenant for the last three or four years; the house has been pulled down, and the materials sold, and the property has been advertised in vain. We have also £7,400 three per cent. consols, and £1,000 three per cent. reduced. The whole income at present is £454 14s. 5d. The Lyon House and premises let, when the house was standing, for £80 a year, down to the period of Midsummer 1814, when the premises came into the hands of the company, in consequence of the tenant having failed, there being then two years unexpired of the lease, which had been for twenty-one years. We kept it above a year in hope of letting it, and repeatedly advertised it, but no tenant offered an adequate rent. We were then satisfied that no person was likely to take a house of that description; it was only fit for a school; and we then pulled it down and sold the materials, intending to let the land on lease; and boards are up at present inviting persons to offer for it: there is rather more than an acre of ground, and I think £100 a year is the highest amount we have been offered for it, which we do not consider enough. Part of the old materials were sold for £431 13s. (after all charges paid): the bricks and materials unfold have been used by another charity under the care of the company, and for the value of them, Sir William Boreman's trust must have credit, and I hope it will amount to £300* more for his trust when they are valued.

How did the house and grounds let to Mr. Suter, come to the company?—About forty years ago, the income of the trust was insufficient for its expenditure, and a large debt had accrued due to the company from the trust. With the consent of the minister and churchwardens, (and as I believe of the parish of Greenwich generally,) the school was shut up for some years, and the school-house was pulled down, and the site thereof, together with part of the school garden, were let upon a building lease for sixty-one years, from Michaelmas 1786, to Thomas Knowlden, at the rent of £24 per annum, from whom the lease has passed by assignment to Thomas Suter. The lessee engaged to lay out £800 in building two or more houses, which has been done satisfactorily. This was before I was clerk, but I have no doubt the best means were used to obtain the highest rent.

What is the extent of these premises?—They extend in front next the street 107 feet 9 inches, and at the back are 96 feet 6 inches wide. They are in depth on the east side, 152 feet, and on the west, 152 feet 3 inches. One of the houses built on them is 19 feet in front, the other 21 feet 8 inches, and each 28 feet 2 inches in depth. The greater part of the ground is occupied as a bricklayer's yard.

Has the school-house been rebuilt?—It has; at the back of the ground now on lease to Mr. Suter. We did not let him the whole ground, but reserved enough for the school.

Can you give any account of the white house mentioned in the will?—It had been previously added to the offices of the Lyon House, and was pulled down with it.

Have all the offices of the Lyon House been pulled down, as well the house itself?—Yes, within a few years.

Have you any old plan of this property?—I am not aware that we have.

How did the funded property belonging to this school arise?—It arose partly from a legacy of £300, left by Sir William Langhorne in 1713 to the company for charitable purposes, and applied by them to this school; partly from payments made on account of the legacy bequeathed by Sir William Boreman, and partly from the savings of the general income.

The school having been shut up at one period, how long did this continue?—It continued till the year 1788. The scholars were not dismissed from the school, but no new scholars were taken in, and when all the old ones were taken away, in course the school was shut up. The income was applied to the liquidation of the debt against the school, while it was so shut up.

What is the present expenditure upon the school?—We pay for educating, victualling, clothing and washing for twenty boys (at £22 per head each), £440; besides which there are the repairs of the school, and of the furniture, stationary, medicines for the boys when

* Note.—These have been since valued at £527 10s.

when ill, insurance on the house, coals, water-rent and window tax. The general heads of this expenditure, and an average of it for some years, can be supplied. The expenditure at present greatly exceeds the income, but we hope when the vacant ground is let, this deficiency will be supplied. If that were let on the terms we expect, the income would be amply sufficient for the purposes of the establishment, and even of its improvement; and it is in the hope of so letting the premises, that we continued the present establishment.

Does the master then contract for maintaining and educating the boys?—He does; and the practice has subsisted for a very long period, with the exception of two or three years, when the former master was complained of, and the company took the charge of maintaining the boys upon themselves, after which they reverted to the old practice. It was in December 1813 that the sum of £22 was first paid, before which it had been £20. The advance was made upon account of the increased expense of maintaining the boys; but I am not aware of the calculation upon which it was founded.

Is there a prescribed mode of feeding and clothing the boys?—Yes, there is a bill of fare for each day, which I produce:—The allowance of clothing is one suit of woollen clothes made like those at Christ's hospital, only green instead of blue, a pair of velvet breeches, shoes and stockings, a cap and three shirts a-year. I think the boys are sufficiently clothed and fed, and there have been no complaints of late from the parents or the churchwardens.

How often does the company visit?—They always visit once a-year, and I call in occasionally when in the neighbourhood. The churchwardens come to the hall when they present a boy, and I always inquire whether they have reason to be satisfied. In the time of the late master there were complaints which were investigated; we endeavoured to redress them, but ineffectually; and the master was discharged, as insufficient for his duty; there have been none in the time of the present master.

What is taught in the school?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Is the qualification of the master's being able to teach navigation adhered to?—Neither of the masters elected in my time have been so qualified, nor has it been considered necessary, as navigation is not taught. The parents have not required navigation to be taught, and the greater part of the children are apprenticed as watermen and fishermen.

At what period are the boys received, and how long do they remain?—They must be over seven and less than nine years of age, and may remain till 16, but are generally taken away at 14.

Are the children all taken from the class of persons described in the statutes?—They are. The presentation of the churchwardens sets forth the qualification, and there are also annexed the necessary testimonials in support of it. On each vacancy the minister and churchwardens select two boys properly qualified, of whom the court of assistants choose one.

Has the master any perquisites?—He is at liberty, by the statutes, to take 20 oppidans, with whom he is to receive pay. He lives in the house where the boys are lodged; and he has eight chaldron of coals for the use of himself and the school.

Is there any matron?—We appoint no matron or maid. The master is always a married man, and has such assistance as he thinks proper. The present system has been adopted in preference to that directed by the statutes. His wife resides in the house.

Has any property been lately left to the charity?—There has. William Clavell, who was educated in the school, left £5,000 in November 1817 to the company, upon trust, to maintain, clothe, and educate such a number of boys in this school, in addition to the boys already maintained there, as the same will from time to time provide for; such additional number of boys to be elected in the same manner, and be under the same rules as prescribed by Sir William Boreman. The company advised with counsel, and agreed to accept the legacy, which, after deducting the legacy-tax, was paid in June last, and we invested the whole in the purchase of £5,700 three per cent. reduced annuities, except £33 5s. 4d. reserved for the purchase of beds and furniture necessary for the additional boys.

Have these boys been yet added?—I apprized the minister and churchwardens of Greenwich, as soon as the company had accepted the trust, that we should be ready to receive six more boys last October when the first dividend became due; none have yet been sent, but I expect presentations in January, February, and March.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAPMAN.

ARE you the schoolmaster of Sir William Boreman's school?—I am; and I receive £22 per annum for the maintenance and education of each boy belonging to the charity.

Did you apply for the increase of the payment from £20 to £22?—I petitioned the court upon the grounds of the inadequacy of the amount at that time.

Have you a copy of the petition?—I have not; at that time provisions were particularly dear.

Do the company enter into this agreement for any particular period?—They do not; it is in the option of the company to continue the master, and to fix his allowance while he remains.

How many private scholars have you?—I have 25.

Why have you five boys more than the allowed number?—I found 20 too few, from the poorness of the neighbourhood not permitting them to pay much with the boys. It is known to the company, and they have not objected. The instruction of these boys does not interfere with that of the boys on the foundation.

Do you consider yourself as at present competent to teach navigation?—I do not, but could

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could easily acquire it. The parents do not require it, and apprentice the children to trades wherein the knowledge of it is unnecessary.

Do you take the boys to church?—I go with them to church twice every Sunday.

A written statement was afterwards received from Mr. Smith, dated the 22d January 1819, which after stating the foundation and endowment of the school as in his former evidence, proceeds thus:

"The founder died previously to the year 1687. In his life-time the boys received only education, clothing, and a dinner on Sundays, but were not lodged or otherwise maintained. At his death the endowment was found unequal to the whole of its object, and the Drapers company did not accept the trust, or interfere in it, till on a bill filed in chancery, an order dated 20th July 1688 had been made, authorizing the continuance of the school upon the footing on which it had been maintained by the founder in his life-time, with an authority to improve the rest of the revenue till it should be sufficient to fulfil the founder's intention.

The Drapers company appear to have entered into receipt of the revenue and management of the trust in the year 1689. In the year 1709, the trust funds being deemed sufficient for the full establishment of the school according to the founder's intention, the boys were taken into the house to board, in pursuance of a resolution of the court of assistants of the 1st August in that year; and it appears that they were boarded and clothed by contract with the schoolmaster for £10 per annum for each boy; besides which he was paid a salary for himself of £20 per annum, a matron at £16 per annum, a maid at £4 per annum, and for necessities £5, making altogether £245 per annum, which was equal to a payment of £12 5s. per annum for the maintenance, clothing, and education of each boy. I cannot indeed find any document stating this contract with the master, but I gather it from a memorandum in the waste leaf at the beginning of the account book, stating these items, and an entry of the 1st November 1709, "paid to Mr. Peete (the master) a month's pay for October last, for his salary and board of the children, per order of the committee for settling the school, which is £245 per annum, £20 8s. 4d."

The savings from the revenue with which the school was endowed, aided by part of the legacy bequeathed by the founder, amounted in August 1709 (when the school was put upon its full establishment) to £836 6s. 0½d. besides what had been invested in a sum of £1,035 6s. 5½d. stock, raised by the city of London under the authority of Parliament, called "Orphan's Stock."

From 1709 to the end of December 1748, the company annually allowed interest to the trust on nearly the whole of the balance of the preceding years account which remained in their hands. Thus the balance in 1709 being £836, they allowed interest on £800. From 1709 to 1718 the interest was calculated at five per cent.; and from that time to 1748 at four per cent. per annum. The largest balance which the company appears to have had in hand was on the 30th December 1721, when it amounted to £1,187 15s. 6d. but it gradually decreased, so that on the 30th December 1748 it amounted only to £662 6s. 3d. though the trust funds in the interval had been aided by the full receipt, in several sums, of the legacy of £500 left by the founder's will, with interest calculated thereon, and also by the interest of a legacy of £300 left by Sir William Langhorne in the year 1716 to the company, to be applied at their discretion to charitable purposes, and which they appropriated to Sir William Boreman's school.

In March 1748-9, £518 15s. being the larger part of the balance of cash belonging to this trust in the hands of the company, was laid out in the purchase of £500 South Sea annuities, and since that period the company have not allowed any interest for money in their hands, as whenever it has amounted to more than has been wanted for current purposes it has been invested in the public funds. From the year 1721 to the year 1773, the expenses of the trust appear to have exceeded its income. At the end of every year till 1753, there was some balance in the hands of the company in favour of the trust. In 1753 the company became under a small advance for the trust, and the balance against it increased every year till 1773, when the debt to the company amounted to £1,371 9s. 9d. It was then determined to take no new boys into the school, and when all those who were then scholars should have left the school, to shut it up till the funds should have accumulated to an amount sufficient to maintain it. In December 1778 the master died, and all the scholars had left the school, and the school-house was let till the year 1786, by which time the debt to the company was cleared, and the funds of the trust were deemed to be approaching to a state when the school might be re-opened. The company charged no interest on any advance for the trust, although it was in their debt constantly from 1753 to 1781.

In 1786, the old school-house was pulled down; the site of it, and part of the ground attached to it next the High-street in Greenwich, was let upon a building lease for 61 years, at £24 per annum, under a covenant to build two second rate houses, and therein lay out £800. It appears that proposals were advertised for, and a day fixed for treating with persons to take a lease, and that on that day it was agreed to be let; I cannot ascertain whether there were any other proposals besides that which was accepted.

The present school-house is erected on ground which had been part of the school-house garden, situate at the back of the ground, so let on a building lease; it fronts towards a back street. The expense of building appears to have amounted to £1,593 16s. 6d. and to have exhausted all the cash in hand, so as in December 1788, to bring the trust again into debt to the company.

When the school-house was finished, the revenue of the trust funds was insufficient for the full maintenance of the boys, and therefore the school was opened in 1788, for their education

education and clothing only, and so continued till January 1796, when they were taken in to lodge and board, and the full establishment has been maintained to the present time.

Except for a short time in the years 1811 and 1812, the master of the school has not been paid any salary, but has been paid a certain sum per head, for the education, clothing, and maintenance of each boy; from January 1796 to April 1800, he was paid at the rate of £15 per head per annum for each boy; from thence to September 1809, the price was £17 10s. per head; from that period to October 1813, the price was £20 per head; it was then raised, and now continues at £22 per head, per annum.

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The present annual income of the trust, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent charge issuing out of the manor of Bockingfold, in Kent	-	40	—
Part of the site of the old school-house and garden, let at	-	24	—
The ground and gardens, of what at the time of the endowment were estimated to be of the yearly value of £37, were afterwards let on a building lease at £28, then at £70, and lastly, till 1815, at £80 per annum, and are now untenanted.			
Fee farm rent issuing out of the manor of Pulham	-	108	14 4½
Fee farm rent issuing out of the manor of Otford	-	30	—
Interest of £7,400 consols, three per cent. annuities	-	222	—
D ^o - £1,000 reduced three per cent. annuities	-	30	—
	£454	14	4½

Mr. William Smith, of Greenwich, offered for the ground, which is untenanted, a rent of £80 per annum, on a building lease for 99 years.

The above rental does not show the net income; it is subject to the following deductions, viz:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land tax on the Bockingfold rent charge, at 4s. in the pound	-	8	—			
Allowance for collecting and remitting it to London	-	2	—			
				10	—	—
Land tax on the Pulham fee-farm rent at 4s. in the pound	-	21	12			
Allowance for collecting and remitting it to London	-	5	—			
				26	12	—
Allowance for collecting and remitting the Otford fee-farm rent	-			1	—	—
Allowance to the clerk of the Drapers Company, as steward, as per statutes				8	—	—
Visitation dinner, as per D ^o	-			2	2	—
Exhibition to the boy who makes an oration at the visitation, as per D ^o	-			10	—	—
Total deductions from rental	-			£48	4	—

By the statutes, £3 is appropriated for the annual visitation dinner for the company; for many years past they have declined availing themselves of this allowance, but have allowed two guineas, being a part of it, for a feast for the boys. The company for many years back have borne, out of their own funds, the expense of carriage-hire and other charges incidental to the management of this and other trusts confided to them.

I beg to refer to a Table containing, under different heads, an account of the expenses of this trust for the nine last years, from the 1st January 1810, to the 31st December 1818.

With respect to the present funded property belonging to the trust, there have been some transpositions of it at different times; as for instance, the legacy by Sir William Langhorne was originally invested in Bank four per cent. annuities, and afterwards transferred by subscription to South Sea Stock, in which there appears to have been several changes, and some loss; and it was converted into £200 South Sea annuities, which, with £500 South Sea annuities, added to the account in March 1748, as before stated, were sold out in the year 1775, and the produce laid out on mortgage of an estate in Ireland; which mortgage was paid off in 1811, and the money invested in £1,000 three per cent. reduced annuities. In like manner the Orphans stock which had been purchased in 1698 and 1699, was paid off in 1811, and the money invested in the three per cent. consol Bank annuities. Subject to this statement, it may be sufficient, if I add, that £2,000 consols were purchased with savings of the income between 1781 and 1786; and that as to £5,400 consols, they were purchased with savings between the years 1791 and 1806, and the money received in 1811 for the Orphan stock.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Smith.

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YEARS.	Deduction from gross Income, as before stated.	Taxes.	Repairs of Buildings and Furniture.	Maintenance, Clothing, and Education.	Stationary.	Water Rent.	Coals.	Medicines.	Insurance.	Redemption of Land Tax, and incidental Charges.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1810	- 48 4	7 6 8	20 5 10	400 — —	7 10 1	1 10 —	27 1 10	4 10 —	1 16 —	- - -	518 4 5
1811	- 46 2	1 5 6	9 16 4	410 17 5	- - -	1 10 —	25 4 10	6 5 6	3 16 6	- - -	505 — 1
1812	- 47 14	— 7 9	145 19 2	461 9 6	10 13 3	1 — —	23 6 2	- - -	3 16 6	- - -	694 6 4
1813	- 48 4	1 3 3	13 16 3	460 10 —	6 10 6	2 — 6	27 5 8	10 8 —	3 16 6	- - -	573 14 8
1814	- 48 4	— 14 9	24 19 8	440 10 6	11 17 6	2 — —	25 9 6	- - -	3 16 6	c 24 19 8	579 19 3
1815	- 48 4	— 15 6	117 11 2	440 10 6	15 14 —	2 — —	22 5 6	4 9 —	3 16 6	f 10 3 6	665 9 8
1816	- 48 4	— 15 6	15 17 2	440 11 —	10 4 —	2 13 —	21 13 6	- - -	4 5 —	- - -	544 3 2
1817	- 48 4	1 8 6	26 1 4	440 11 —	11 9 —	3 5 —	20 13 6	- - -	4 5 —	- - -	555 17 4
1818	- 48 4	1 9 2	145 9 5	440 11 —	17 15 9	1 19 —	20 5 6	- - -	4 5 —	- - -	679 18 10
		15 6 7	519 16 4	3935 10 11	91 14 1	17 17 6	213 6 —	25 12 6	33 13 6	35 3 2	5,316 13 9

^a This year the allowance of two guineas for the visitation feast, was either omitted, or forgot to be charged.

^b The same observation as to the 10s. for the boy who made the oration.

^c The extra expenses in these years, arose from a change of master, and from the boarding of the boys being taken from the late master, and by the company's keeping house for them.

^d The excess this year was owing to an extra allowance made to the master for some extraordinary expenses.

^e This was for redemption of the land tax on the house and ground now unlet, that it might be let to more advantage for building.

^f This was principally for advertising the above ground for letting, and for some law expenses, to get possession from the insolvent tenant.

^g This increase was occasioned by the insurance of £1,700 instead of £800, which was deemed too small a sum to insure.

^h This was occasioned by an increase of the duty, by 6d. per cent.

This is a true abstract of the expenses of Sir William Boreman's School, at Greenwich, from 1st January 1810, to 31st December 1818.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

Henry Smith.

10th April 1819.

HENRY SMITH, Esquire, re-examined.

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IN the statement you have sent in, dated the 22d January, you refer to an order of Chancery, of the 26th July 1688; have you a copy of that order?—I have.

[The witness produced a copy of a decree of Lord C. Jefferies, dated the 26th July 1688, which recites (among other things), that an application had been made to the Court of Chancery, to compel the Drapers Company to accept the trust under Sir William Boreman's will, which they had refused to do, (alleging that the estate was not sufficient to maintain the same, and that the almshouses for the four poor widows were not yet built,) without the direction of the Court; and that the Court had accordingly decreed, that the Charity should be established, and that the company should accept the trust, and that it had been referred to one of the Masters of the said Court, to see (among other things) what the value of the said lands would fall short to maintain the said charity according to the will and orders of the founder, and to sink the yearly maintenance of the said schoolmaster, 20 poor boys and four poor widows, to such a rate as the estate would bear; that the said Master had accordingly made his Report, in which he had stated (among other things,) that the revenues of the estates left to the charity were reckoned to amount to £215 14s. 4½d., but would, for the reasons therein stated, fall short thereof £6 or £7; and that the salaries and yearly allowances appointed by the founder amounted to £276 9s. 3d. (including therein the allowance to four widows, £10 8s.; diet for 20 boys at £8 a-piece per annum, £160; clothes for them at 40s. £40; the master's diet, £10; the matron's ditto, £8; the maid's allowance for bread and beer £4 11s. 3d.;) and that he had reduced the said salaries and allowances about a fourth part, in order to bring the same within the compass of the revenue, according to a scale therein specified; and that a committee of the said company and the churchwardens of Greenwich, had made several proposals to him, the said master, about increasing the salaries and allowances to what the founder had appointed, alleging that the reduced allowances were insufficient; the best of which proposals he took to be, to allow the said boys (as Sir William Boreman had done in his life-time) only clothes and Sunday dinners for five or six years, and to allow the schoolmaster his salary, and lay up the rest of the revenue for that time, which would be sufficient to purchase other lands that might increase the salaries and allowances equal to the founder's will. And it is accordingly ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the said company do accept the trust, and receive the rents and arrears thereof, then in the hands of the tenants, and also the growing rents, out of which they were to pay and discharge such debts as were due upon account of the said charity; and the company are to make such allowances as the said Sir William Boreman did in his life-time, (viz.) to the 20 boys their clothes and Sunday dinners only; and to the master his salary for the time therein above limited, (viz.) six or seven years; and the rest of the revenue they are to improve to the best advantage they can, which, together with the remainder of the said arrears, are to be laid out in lands, to be purchased for the increase of the said several salaries, according to the said founder's will.]

It appears from this decree, that the almshouses mentioned in the statutes and will, were not built by Sir William Boreman in his life-time; have they been built since his death?—No, nor have any almshouses been appointed; such appointment was of course suspended by the effect of the decree, till the funds should have accumulated sufficiently to bear the expense of the whole establishment intended by the founder; and it does not appear to have been ever adverted to afterwards.

Will you state more specifically what were the savings during the suspension of the school, and the amount of the debt arising from rebuilding the school-house, when it was re-opened?—Between the year 1781, when the debt by the trust to the company was discharged, and the time when the school was opened in November 1788, for clothing and educating the boys, the sum of £2,000 consolidated three per cent. Bank annuities had been accumulated, at various prices, amounting together to £1,164 7s. 6d. money; and on the 31st December 1788, being the day to which all the company's annual accounts were settled, next after the school had been so opened, the trust was indebted to the company in the sum of £136 5s. 5½d. and the annual income of the trust at that time was—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of the three rent-charges on fee farm rents	-	-	- 178 14 5
Rent of house now pulled down	-	-	- 70 — —
Ground-rent of part of the site of the old school-house and garden	-	-	- 24 — —
Interest of £1,035 16s. 5½d. Orphan stock	-	-	- 41 8 6
Interest of £600 on mortgage	-	-	- 30 — —
Dividends of £2,000 consols	-	-	- 60 — —
	£404 2 11		

From this it results, that in the interval between the shutting up the school in 1778, and the partially re-opening it in 1788, the debt of the company had been liquidated; £1,164 7s. 6d. had been laid out in the purchase of £2,000 consols; and £1,593 16s. 6d. had been laid out in rebuilding and furnishing the new school, leaving however a new debt of £136 5s. 5½d. due to the company; at the end of the next year, viz. 31st December 1789, that debt was reduced to £3 19s. 0½d. which was cleared in the ensuing year. The school was put upon its full establishment on 19th January 1796, and before that time

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time the further sum of £1,229 12s. 6d. money, had been laid out in the purchase of £1,600 consols. The income of the trust was then £462 2s. 11d. per annum, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Income as before stated in 1788	-	-	404 2 11
Increase of rent of the house now pulled down	-	-	10 — —
Dividends of £1,600 consols	-	-	48 — —
	£462	2 11	

In your written statement you have stated, that £5,400 consols were purchased with savings between the year 1791 and 1806, and the money received in 1811 for the Orphan stock. From what you now say, it appears, that these savings in January 1796 had produced £1,600 stock; this would leave £3,800 to be produced by the Orphan stock, and subsequent savings; be so good as to state the amount of these subsequent savings, and how they arose, the school having been from that time on its full establishment?—I have here an account of the income and expenditure from the 1st January 1796 to 31st December 1806, by which it appears, that though the school was on its full establishment, the income exceeded the expenditure during that period by a sum of £546 19s. 6d. part of which, with £766 16s. 10½d. the balance in hand on the 1st January 1796, was gradually laid out in the purchase of £2,200 consols, which cost £1,237 2s. 6d., so that in that period there was an addition of £66 per annum to the trust income. The larger part of that increase took place in the early part of the space referred to. The expenditure has since been increased by the increased allowance for maintenance, and the income decreased by the loss of the rent of the house at Greenwich, which has been pulled down.

[The witness produced the account, of which the following is a copy.]

ACCOUNT, showing the gross INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Sir WILLIAM BOREMAN's Trust Funds, from 1st January 1796 to 31st December 1806, and the amount of Stock purchased in that period.

YEARS.	INCOME.	Expenses, exclusive of purchase of Stock.	Excess of Expense.	Saving of Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1796 - -	462 2 11	368 — 9	- - -	94 2 2
1797 - -	477 2 11	* 539 2 5	61 19 6	—
1798 - -	507 2 11	406 14 2	- - -	100 8 9
1799 - -	507 2 11	384 4 10	- - -	122 18 1
1800 - -	507 2 11	† 494 13 3	- - -	12 9 8
1801 - -	507 2 11	454 19 4	- - -	52 3 7
1802 - -	507 2 11	447 18 3	- - -	59 4 8
1803 - -	507 2 11	504 12 5	- - -	2 10 6
1804 - -	507 2 11	430 12 8	- - -	76 10 3
1805 - -	514 12 11	478 10 3	- - -	36 2 8
1806 - -	‡ 540 2 11	487 14 3	- - -	52 8 8
		£ 61 19 6		608 19 —
		Deduct excess of expence	- -	61 19 6
		Balance of saving	- -	546 19 6
		Balance in hand 1st January 1796	-	766 16 10½
				1,313 16 4½
1796. £500 Consols, bought for		- £302 10 —		
1797. 500 - Do. - - Do. -		- 261 17 6		
500 - Do. - - Do. -		- 264 7 6		
1805. 500 - Do. - - Do. -		- 287 7 6		
1806. 200 - Do. - - Do. -		- 121 — —		
				1,237 2 6
		Balance in hand 31st December 1806	- £	76 13 10½

* The expense of furniture and preparing for boarding the boys was brought into this year's account.

† In this year the allowance to the master was increased by £2 10s. per annum for each boy, amounting to £50 per annum.

‡ By reason of a change of the period for receiving the interest on the mortgage, three half years interest is included in this sum.

10 April 1819.

(Signed) Henry Smith.

The witness afterwards delivered in the following Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure from the year 1806, when the foregoing account closes, to the present time :—

ACCOUNT, showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Sir WILLIAM BOREMAN's Trust Funds, from 1st January 1807 to 31st December 1811, and the investment in Stock and Land Tax in that period.

YEARS			Income subject to Property Tax.	Income after deducting Property Tax.	Expenses exclusive of Investments.	Excess of Income.	Saving of Income.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1807	- - - - -	- - -	528 2 11				
	Deduct property tax, allowed this year - - - }	- - -	57 16 7	470 6 4	444 7 5	- - -	25 18 11
1808	- - - - -	- - -	528 2 11				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	48 8 4					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	43 10 -	4 18 4				
				523 4 7	547 19 11	24 15 4	
1809	- - - - -	- - -	528 2 11				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	52 16 -					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	17 8 -	35 18 -	492 14 11	650 11 7	157 16 8	
1810	- - - - -	- - -	528 2 11				
	Add p. tax returned this year - -	96 17 8					
	Less p. tax allowed - - -	52 16 -	44 1 8				
				572 4 7	459 5 9	- - -	112 18 10
1811	- - - - -	- - -	543 16 10				
	Add p. tax returned this year - -	58 11 5					
	Less p. tax allowed - - -	52 16 -	5 15 5	549 12 3	552 3 5	2 11 2	
1812	- - - - -	- - -	534 14 5				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	53 9 9					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	45 19 5	7 10 4	527 4 1	711 19 8	184 15 7	
1813	- - - - -	- - -	534 14 5				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	53 9 -					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	30 12 -	22 17 -	511 17 5	537 1 4	25 3 11	
1814	- - - - -	- - -	534 14 5				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	53 9 -					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	50 14 3	2 14 9	531 19 8	555 19 7	23 19 11	
1815	- - - - -	- - -	404 14 5				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	45 9 6					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	37 4 3	8 5 3	396 9 2	664 9 8	268 - 6	
1816	- - - - -	- - -	454 14 5				
	Deduct p. tax allowed - - -	30 7 11					
	Less p. tax returned - - -	30 7 4	- - 7	454 13 10	543 3 2	88 9 4	
1817	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	454 14 5	556 17 4	102 2 11	
1818	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	454 14 5	678 18 10	224 4 5	
				5,939 15 8	6,902 17 8	1,101 19 9	138 17 9
	Excess of expenditure beyond the income between 1st January 1807 and 31st December 1818 - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,939 15 8	138 17 9	
					936 2 -	936 2 -	
	Add the cost of £1,600 consols, purchased in May 1811 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,030 - -	- - -	
	- - Do. - - £1,000 reduced - Do. - June 1811 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	630 - -	- - -	
					1,660 - -	- - -	
	Less the amount received for orphan stock paid off - - -	- - -	- - -	1,035 16 5½	- - -	- - -	
	- - - Do. - - - for mortgage paid off - - -	- - -	- - -	600 - -	1,635 16 5½	- - -	
					- - -	24 3 6½	
	Add the cost of land tax redeemed in 1814 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 19 8	
					- - -	1,012 5 2½	which being
	Deducted from the balance in hand 1st January 1807 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 13 10½	- - -	
	And the sums received for the materials of the house pulled down and fold, viz. - - - }	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	
				131 13 -	- - -	- - -	
				527 10 -	- - -	- - -	
					959 3 -	- - -	
					1,035 16 10½	- - -	
					1,012 5 2½	- - -	
					23 11 8	- - -	
Leaves a balance in hand agreeing with the trust account in the Drapers company's ledger, 31st December 1818 - - - }							

Account, showing the Income and Expenditure of Sir William Boreman's Trust Funds, &c.—continued.

THE difference between the expenditure, as stated in the Abstract of the yearly expenses from 1810 to 1818, both inclusive, which accompanied Mr. Smith's letter of the 22d of January, and the expenditure stated above, arises thus:—the former account comprises the expenses which were incurred within each year, without regard to the time when the payments were actually made. The above accounts are extracted from the annual accounts in the company's books, and comprise the payments actually made in each year, without reference to the precise times when the expenses for which they were made were incurred. The two accounts were to prove the correctness of each other, and they both agree with the company's books. Thus,

								Yearly Expenses as per Abstract.	Yearly Payments as above.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	518 4 5	459 5 9
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	505 - 1	-	-
	Deduct an error in casting						- 2 -	504 18 1	552 3 5
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	694 6 4	711 19 8
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	573 14 8	537 1 4
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	579 19 3	-	-
	Deduct cost of redeeming land tax						24 19 8	554 19 7	555 19 7
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	665 9 8	664 9 8
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	554 3 2	543 3 2
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	555 17 4	556 17 4
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	679 18 10	678 18 10
							£ - - -	5,291 12 1	5,259 18 9
Add to the payments one month's pay to the master, which was due in December 1818, but not paid till January 1819									36 13 4
Add also two years allowance for remitting the Otford fee farm rent, which will not be charged till those two years rents are paid									2 - -
Deduct from the payments two years allowance for remitting the Otford rent £2, and half a year's land tax and allowance for the Bockingfold annuity £5, which were charged in 1810 in respect of rents then in arrear									5,298 12 1
									7 - -
									£ 5,291 12 1

GREENWICH.
Sir William Boreman's
School.

Henry Smith,
Esq.

The witness proceeds:—

The orphan stock was paid off at par the 22d May 1811; the sum received was £1,035 16s. 5½d.; and on the 25th of the same month, £1,600 consols were purchased for £1,030. I have here a detailed account, showing the securities at any time purchased on account of Sir William Boreman's trust and their transpositions, excepting only the transactions as to the purchase of Bank four per cents in 1718, which underwent several changes, and were the cause of several losses written off to the trust, and finally resolved themselves into £200 old South Sea annuities, costing £204 4s. 4d. prior to 1739, at which period they are introduced into this account.

[The witness produced the same, of which the following is a copy.]

SECURITIES ON ACCOUNT OF SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN'S TRUST,														Dr.	Cr.
YEARS.	—	Confels Three per Cent.	Reduced Three per Cent.	Orphan Stock.	Mortgage.	Old South Sea Annuities.	—	CASH.	—	Orphan Stock.	Mortgage.	Old South Sea Annuities.	—	CASH.	
1699	Bought	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Which cost.	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	
1700	Do.	—	—	737 19 3½	—	—	Do.	496 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1739 Jan.	Previously to this date £300 Bank four per cents had been purchased; they were subcribed into South Sea stock, and then converted into old South Sea annuities at losses written off to the trust account, and at this date the transpositions resolved themselves into the purchase of	—	—	307 17 2	—	—	Do.	247 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1748	Bought	—	—	—	—	200 —	Do.	204 4 4	1775 fold	—	—	—	which produced	608 2 6	
1775	Lent	—	—	—	600 —	500 —	Do.	518 15 —	—	—	—	700 —	—	—	
1782	Bought	400 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	600 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1783	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	227 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1784	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	301 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1785	Do.	600 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	275 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1791	Do.	300 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	360 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1792	Do.	300 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	253 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1793	Do.	200 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	274 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1794	Do.	300 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	153 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1795	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	213 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1796	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	335 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1797	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	302 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1805	Do.	500 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	261 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1806	Do.	200 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	264 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1811	Do.	1,600 —	—	—	—	—	Do.	287 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do.	—	1,000 —	—	—	—	Do.	121 —	1811 Rec. for Do.	1,035 16 5½	—	—	paid off Do.	1,035 16 5½	
	£	7,400 —	1,000 —	1,035 16 5½	600 —	700 —	Do.	630 —	—	1,035 16 5½	600 —	700 —	which produced	2,243 18 11½	
To Sir William Boreman's trust, for the profit by receiving for orphan stock when paid off, more than it cost, by														By Sir William Boreman's trust, for the loss by receiving for old South Sea annuities when fold, less than they had cost	
														By balance of confols, £7,400 now remaining, which had cost	
														By Do. - reduced, £1,000	
														£	
														7,338 12 2	
														291 6 1½	
														7,649 18 3½	
														£	
														4,661 2 6	
														630 —	
														22 6 10	
1819, Jan. 1. To balance £7,400, now remaining in the name of the Drapers, belonging to Sir William Boreman's trust, which had cost															
To balance £1,000, - Do. - Do.															
Land-tax redeemed on the large house and garden, now empty, in order that on building or other improvement, the land-tax thereon might not be increased															
10th April 1819,														(Signed) Henry Smith.	

To Sir William Boreman's trust, for the profit by receiving for orphan stock when paid off, more than it cost, by

1819, Jan. 1. To balance £7,400, now remaining in the name of the Drapers, belonging to Sir William Boreman's trust, which had cost
To balance £1,000, - Do. - Do.
Land-tax redeemed on the large house and garden, now empty, in order that on building or other improvement, the land-tax thereon might not be increased

10th April 1819, (Signed) Henry Smith.

GREENWICH.
Sir William Boreman's
School.

Henry Smith
Esq.

According to the accounts you have given in, the average expenditure of nine years, from 1798 to 1806, appears to be £454 8s. 10d. and that of nine years, from 1810 to 1818, £590 12s. 7d. Allowing an addition of £90 a year during the latter period, for increased expense of maintenance, there still appears an increased expenditure of between £40 and £50, which seems to be principally occasioned by repairs of buildings and furniture, the charges for which in 1812, 1815, and 1818, are considerable. Can you state the cause of the large expense in these years on this account, the school having been so lately built?—The expenditure in 1812 appears to have been swelled by the entire new painting and white-washing the premises, and emptying the cess-pools; in 1815, by new flooring the school-room; the floor was quite worn out, and it was thought it would be economical in the end to have it of oak; in 1818, the expenditure was increased by the bedsteads and bedding requiring to be renewed, and by a pair of new gates to the yard.

Have any boys been admitted on Mr. Clavell's establishment this year, according to the expectation you expressed in your former examination?—Yes; three were admitted on the 21st of January, and the remaining three on the 4th of March.

[The books of the company were produced by the witnesses and examined, and were found fully to justify his statements. From the inspection of these books it appeared, that the increase of the balances in the hands of the company till 1721, was occasioned by receipts an account of Sir William Boreman's legacy, and of arrears from the tenants. The expenditure appears uniformly to have somewhat exceeded the regular income; the excess beyond the calculated expense of £245, having been occasioned principally by repairs, and occasional additional allowances to the master, for provisioning the children. From 1721, these accidental sources of income having ceased, the balance gradually decreased, except in the year 1742, when it was increased by a final payment of the remainder of Sir William Boreman's legacy with interest; and in 1744, when some costs were received in a cause in Chancery, it was stated by the witnesses, that the subject of this cause is not now known, but that it is conjectured to have been instituted for the recovery of the aforefaid legacy.]

It appears by the resolutions of the Court of Assistants, and the proceedings of their committee for the management of this charity, and by other resolutions of vestry of the parishioners of Greenwich, (entries of which are preserved in the company's book,) that some dissatisfaction had been expressed by the parish at various times, from the year 1774 to 1778; first, because the boys had not been taught navigation as required by the founder's statutes; and further, because the charges for repairs, and medicines for the boys, appeared extravagant, amounting to £40 or £50 per annum; and because the company had allowed gratuities to the master beyond the salary, and also a sum of £30 towards building a new room not necessary to the trust, and other expenses for making convenience for the master entertaining boarders, which had improperly increased the balance claimed by the company to be owing to them; but that finally, it was resolved by the vestry on the 14th July 1778, that a committee should be empowered to agree with the company, for accommodating the affairs of the charity in the best terms they could; and if no better expedient could be hit upon, then to agree with the company in shutting up the school, and letting the school-house till the debt to the company, or such part thereof as should be insisted on, should be discharged. The committee accordingly reported, that the company, at the request and with the approbation of the committee of the parish, had agreed to shut up the school for five years from Michaelmas 1778, and with the like approbation had let the school-house and premises and furniture for five years, at £20 a year. It further appears, that in 1783, the five years being to expire at Michaelmas, the parish required that the school should be re-opened; but that on a conference with the vicar and two gentlemen on the part of the parish, it was agreed that the school should continue to be shut up till Lady-day 1786, after which time the premises were to be repaired and opened for the reception of boys at Midsummer. That in 1786, on the report of the company's surveyor, that the repairs of the school-house would cost £500, and building a new one £800, a committee was appointed to inspect the premises, and on their recommendation, it was resolved by the company, that the old house should be pulled down, part of the ground let on a building lease, and a new school-house erected on the remainder.

In the presentation by the minister and churchwardens, of the boys to be admitted when the school was re-opened, dated the 26th October 1788, it is recited, that the revenue of the said school having been found inadequate for its support, the same had been shut up for several years; but that it had been lately agreed by the feoffees to open the same, for the purpose only of clothing and educating 20 boys, and so to continue till the increase of the trust fund should be sufficient to bear the expense of maintaining the boys, according to the founder's direction. They therefore presented 28 boys, that 20 of them might be admitted, to be clothed and educated as aforefaid.]

THE GIRLS BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

Thursday, 6th May 1819.

RICHARD SMITH Esquire.

Girls Blue Coat
School.

Richard Smith,
Esq.

In what capacity do you appear before us?—I am a subscriber to the Girls Blue Coat school at Greenwich, and have assisted in investigating the state of the property.

Do you know when this school was first established?—I do not; I believe it is not known. It has been conducted on its present plan nearly 70 years; before which it existed as a day school.

Do you know what the property of the school consists of?—A piece of land, held by me on a building lease, which came by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Dry.

GREENWICH.
Girls Blue Coat
School.

Richard Smith,
Esq.

[The witnesses produced an extract from the will of Elizabeth Dry, dated the 12th February 1732 (O. S.) by which she devised to such persons as should be from time to time trustees or managers of the Blue Coat girls school, in the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and to their successors and assigns for ever, all that freehold field, or piece, or parcel of ground, next adjoining to the messuage or tenement then in the occupation of Reuben Melmoth, at Blew Stile, called Harp's Mead, as the same then was in the tenure or occupation of William Noulton, his under-tenants or assigns, and let to him at the respective yearly rents of £2 10s. and £2 10s. together with the several and respective improvements or buildings which then were, or which should or might at any time or times thereafter be erected and built thereupon, and as part of the said meadow was then let by the said William Noulton to the said Reuben Melmoth, in trust, nevertheless and for the benefit of the poor children of the said school, and to pay and apply the rents, issues, and profits thereof in such manner as the said trustees or managers and their successors should, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, think proper.]

Did the trustees take possession of this property on the death of Mrs. Dry?—I believe they did, and received the rents. It appears that afterwards they lost possession of it, and finally recovered it in 1812.

Can you state what were the lands in possession of Benjamin Noulton, referred to by Mrs. Dry's will?

[The witnesses produced an indenture of lease, dated 11th December 1732, by which Elizabeth Dry demised to Benjamin Noulton all that the half-part of a piece or parcel of meadow ground, containing by estimation one acre and six poles or thereabouts; that is to say, all that part thereof, containing by estimation, in length, 15 rod or pole, or 246 feet 6 inches of assize or thereabouts, more or less, adjoining to the public-house, called the Wheatheaf, next to the road or highway leading from London to Greenwich; and in depth by estimation six rod or pole, or 99 feet of assize, more or less, situate and being in the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, then in the tenure or occupation of the said Benjamin Noulton, abutting on a certain roadway or passage leading to the creek towards the east, and on the road leading from a place called Blew Stile to Deptford Bridge towards the south, and on a garden ground late in the occupation of William Staples, gardener, towards the north and west, together with all ways, paths, and passages, (except a way or passage to the creek already let to others, and of which way or passage towards the creek the said Benjamin Noulton, his executors or assigns, is no way to have the use thereof,) to hold said moiety for the term of 99 years, from Michaelmas then last, at the yearly rent of £2 10s.; and also all that other half of the said piece of ground, containing estimation in length, next the road towards the messuage or tenement then in the occupation of Reuben Melmoth, 12 rod or pole, or 198 feet of assize, more or less, and in depth about eight rod and a half, or 240 feet 6 inches more or less, abutting also on a certain roadway or passage leading to the creek towards the east, and on a road leading from a place called Blew Stile to Deptford Bridge towards the south, and on a garden ground then in the occupation of William Staples towards the north and west, together with all ways, paths, and passages (except as aforesaid,) and the appurtenances thereto belonging, for the term of 24 years, from Michaelmas then last past, at the yearly rent of £2 10s.; the tenant covenanting to erect a brick house upon that part of the premises which were demised for the term of 99 years, which lay contiguous to the house called the Wheatheaf, and within 130 feet distance of the same, and to build a warehouse or shed for carrying on his trade of a coachmaker, on the west end of his house which lay contiguous to the said messuage, called the Wheatheaf.]

What afterwards became of this property?—The whole of this property, so let to Mr. Noulton, was afterwards assigned by his executors for a consideration of £200, to Reuben Melmoth, by an indenture, which I produce, dated 13th February 1773.

[The witnesses produced the same.]

By indenture of the same date (also produced,) Reuben Melmoth demised to Ann Noulton, all that small messuage or tenement, with the workhouse and shed thereto belonging, and piece of ground whereon the same was standing, then lately erected and built by Benjamin Noulton, which adjoined to a brick messuage or tenement erected by him, and purchased by the said Reuben Melmoth of the said Ann Noulton, as executrix of Benjamin Noulton, together with a piece of ground behind the said little house and shop, and a vault or necessary-house behind the said small house, adjoining to the necessary-house belonging to the brick messuage, which premises were more particularly described in a plan to the said indenture annexed; to hold the same from Lady-day then next for 97 years, at the yearly rent of 20s. These premises, thus underlet, came to me in 1811 by assignment from Robert Gale, for the remainder of the term of 97 years.

Have you compared the plan, which is annexed to this under-lease, with the part of the premises you thus hold?—I have; and find that they perfectly correspond as to the front line, which is 59 feet 2 inches.

What became of the rest of the premises leased for 99 years?

[The witnesses produced an indenture of assignment, dated 25th March 1782, by which it appears, that the moiety of the land demised by Elizabeth Dry to Benjamin Noulton, for 99 years, had become vested in Carey Stafford, by assignment from Mary Guy, the adminis-

GREENWICH.
Girls Blue Coat
School.

tratrix of Reuben Melmoth, and by which indenture the executors of the said Carey Stafford assigned the same to Charles Sandys, for the remainder of the said term.]

How did the property pass from Sandys?

Richard Smith,
Esq.

[The witness produced an indenture of assignment, dated 8th February 1813, reciting, that by indenture, dated 14th July 1784, Charles Sandys assigned the premises to John Middleton, for the remainder of the term of 99 years; and by this indenture the said John Middleton, in consideration of £1,200, assigned the same to the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart and others, in trust for the benefit of the poor children of the Blue Coat girls school, in the parish of East Greenwich.]

What has become of the other moiety of Mrs. Dry's premises, included in the 24 years terms?—It has been constantly in the occupation of the persons who have had the interest in the 99 years lease, until the year 1813, when the managers discovered their title to the whole, the premises comprised in the lease from Reuben Melmoth to Ann Noulton, being then in my possession.

Do you know whether the rents of all these premises have been paid to the school?—It appears by the minute and account books of the school, that the annual rents of £2 10s. and £2 10s. had been received by the treasurer of the school, from the time of Mrs. Dry's death to the year 1772, since which period nothing appears to have been received for the land, nor is any minute left in the books on the subject.

Are you able to say from what cause these rents ceased to be paid?—I am not; they appear from that time to have been lost sight of.

When, and under what circumstances, was it afterwards discovered that the school was entitled to this property?—I set on foot an inquiry, with a view of becoming the purchaser of the freehold of the part of the property which I possessed; and I first applied to Mr. Gale, my lessor, from whom I learnt that he had not the freehold; but he gave me no information; I then inquired of Mr. Kimbell, who had been investigating the state of the property in the neighbourhood, and learnt from him that Mr. Middleton held the lease of the property adjoining that in my possession. I then applied to Mr. Middleton for information, who told me he had been endeavouring to find the person in whom the inheritance of his ground was vested, without success. He put several deeds which he had, into my possession, by which I discovered the original demise from Mrs. Dry, which led to the discovery of the title under her will, by the subsequent investigation of Mr. Kimbell.

What measures were taken in consequence of this discovery, for resuming the property?—The managers requested Mr. Martyr, the solicitor of Greenwich, to see Mr. Middleton upon the subject, and Mr. Martyr, Mr. Middleton, and myself, had several meetings together. In the result, I agreed with Mr. Middleton for the purchase of his interest in the 99 years lease, for £1,200, which was conveyed at my request to the trustees of the school; it was also agreed, that he should give up the possession of the other moiety comprised in the 24 years lease, and should pay £100 by way of compromise, for the rents and profits which had been unpaid since 1772. I afterwards took a lease of the whole property demised by Mrs. Dry, from the trustees, by the direction of the managers of the school, for the term of 61 years, from Christmas 1813, at a rent for the first year, of £122, and at £212 for the remainder of the term, with a covenant that I should lay out £4,000 in buildings on the premises. In consequence of some delay in the conveyance, it was agreed that the rent of £122 only, should continue to be paid for the second year.

[The witness produced the lease.]

How were the terms of this lease fixed?—I proposed them, and upon the advice of Mr. Thomas Martyr, the surveyor, the managers accepted my proposal.

Have you laid out this sum of £4,000 in buildings?—Yes; double that sum.

Are you now in possession of the whole of the premises demised by Mrs. Dry?—According to the description in Mrs. Dry's lease to Noulton, there ought to be 99 feet in depth from south to north, next the Wheatheaf on the west, and in length 444 feet 6 inches from east to west. The real measurement from the road to the creek on the east to the end of my premises on the west, is about 421 feet, which will leave a deficiency of 23 or 24 feet. The western boundary of the premises I now hold, is the same as that of Ann Noulton's premises. I cannot ascertain what the real depth is, because it is mixed with other property in my possession, to the north, but in the plan annexed to Ann Noulton's lease, the depth of the western boundary is stated at 30 feet.

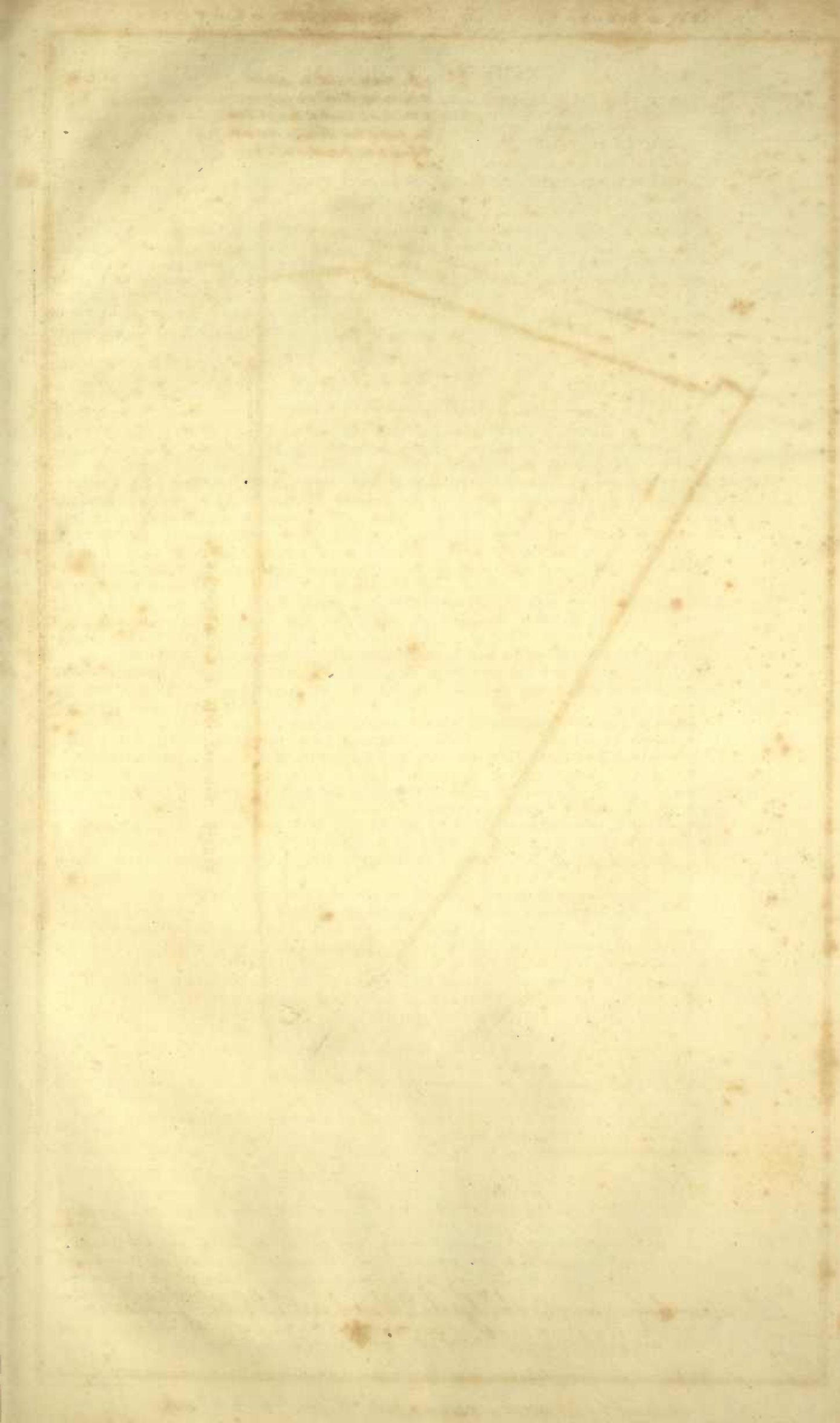
In whose occupation is the land on the west of your premises?—Of Robert Sprules, a market gardener; he holds it by lease from John Mason, who is dead. I intend to seek for farther particulars on this subject, and will inform the commissioners.

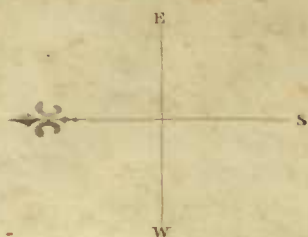
Who are the managers of this school?—Miss Vansittart (treasurer,) Mrs. Enderby, Miss Jane Allen, and Mrs. Way.

[Miss Vansittart transmitted a note, and an account, of which the following are copies:]

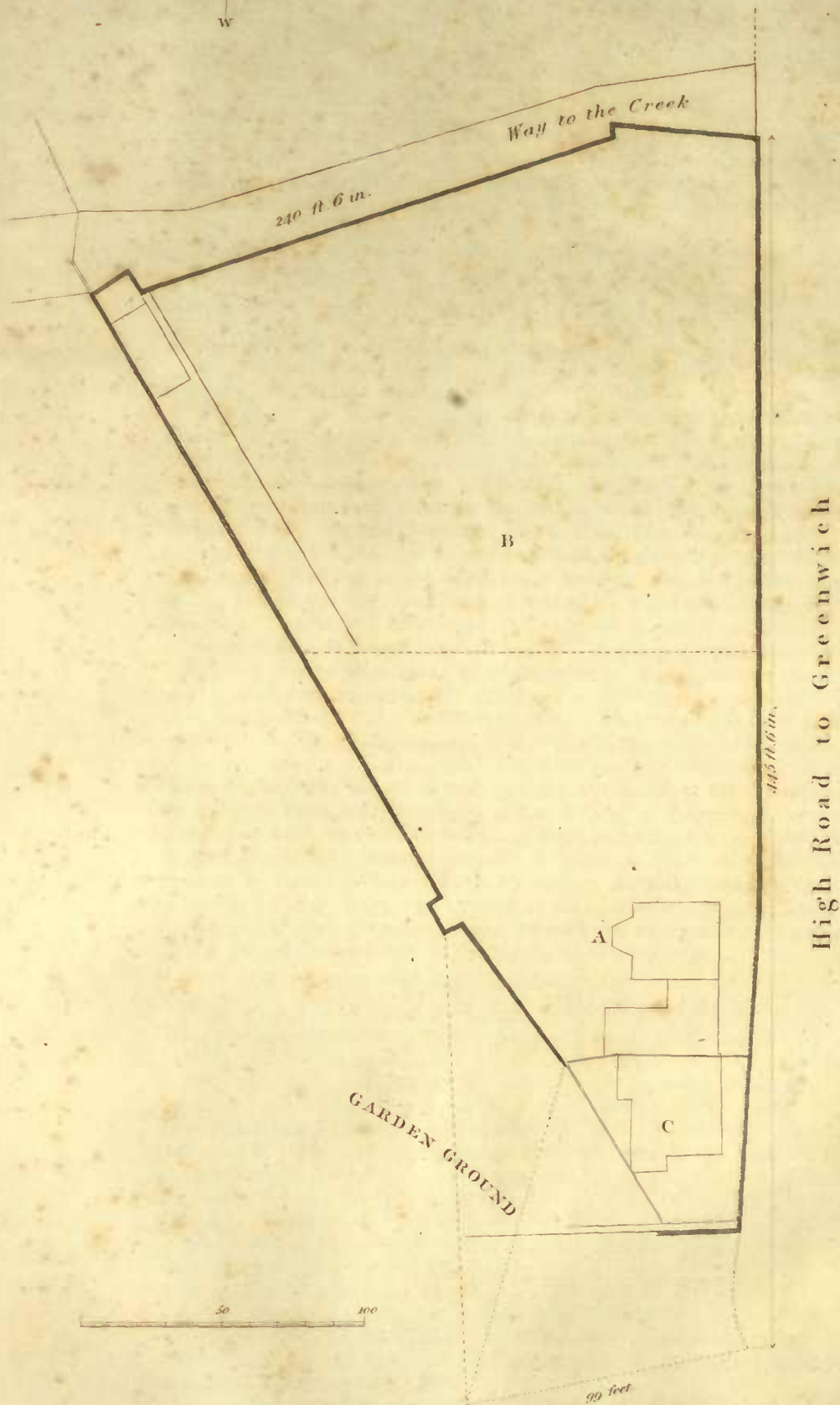
“ Miss Vansittart begs to inform the commissioners, that the funded property belonging to the Blue Coat girls school at Greenwich, (of which she encloses an account,) is derived partly from legacies in stock, and partly from savings generally arising from bequests in money. No legacy has, to her knowledge, been left for any specific object, but all for the general purposes of the school, and at the disposal of the managers, who have sold out stock when it has been required, to defray the expenses of the institution, and purchased it when the receipts have been more than sufficient for the necessary payments.

“ £1,900





A. The Moiety leased for 99 Years.
 B. The Moiety leased for 24 Years.
 C. The Parcel leased to Ann Moulton.
 The Shaded Line comprizes what now
 belongs to the Trustees of the School.



Premises belonging to the Girls Blue-Coat School, Greenwich.

"£1,900 reduced annuities, at 59½, producing £1,130 10s. was sold out to pay Mr. Middleton £1,100 for the assignment of his lease; £100 being allowed by him for arrears of rent, and deducted out of the £1,200 he required for the surrender of the property.

"Downing-street, 10th May 1819."

GREENWICH.
Girls Blue Coat
School.

FUNDED PROPERTY belonging to the BLUE COAT GIRLS SCHOOL at GREENWICH,
10th May 1819.

£1,000 three per cent. reduced annuities, standing in the names of Ann Barham Way, Sophia Vanfittart, Charles Enderby (deceased,) and N. E. Kinderfley.

£312 2s. new South Sea annuities, in the names of Ann Barham and Charles Enderby.

£100 three per cent. consolidated annuities, in the names of Jane Allen, Dorothy Stow, Catherine Bythefee, (all three deceased,) and Ann Barham Way.

As soon as Mr. Enderby's will is proved, it is intended to sell out the South Sea and consolidated annuities, and add the produce to reduced annuities.

Friday, 7th May 1819.

JOHN KIMBELL, Esquire.

John Kimbell,
Esq.

WE understand that you have occupied yourself in ascertaining the title of the premises belonging to this school; will you state the result?—In consequence of some searches which I was making, in order to a work which I have since published, on the charities of Greenwich, I was led to the discovery of the will of Mrs. Dry; I obtained an extract of it, and communicated it to Mr. Smith, who accompanied me to Mr. Middleton, then in possession of the property devised by such will. On looking into the abstract of his title, it appeared that the charity was entitled to the inheritance. Mr. Martyr then prosecuted the claim of the managers, and it was afterwards settled in the way stated by Mr. Smith.

Do you find that the premises described in the lease from Mrs. Dry to Mr. Noulton, are all in the possession of Mr. Smith?—I do not.

In what particulars do they differ?—The premises in the occupation of Mr. Sprules, the gardener, and a part of the Duke of Gloucester public-house, if not the whole of it, are, I conceive, the property of the charity.

Is the Duke of Gloucester public-house the same as that which was formerly called the Wheatheaf?—I apprehend not; there is now no public-house called the Wheatheaf. There is an old house adjoining to the Duke of Gloucester public-house, on the west, which I imagine was the old Wheatheaf.

What particular reason have you for thinking this?—Because the cellars of the Duke of Gloucester public-house extend under the old house which it adjoins, and there was a cellar-window belonging to the old house through which the beer used to be let down, but which is now shut up.

Is the Duke of Gloucester public-house comprised in the 444 feet 6 inches mentioned in the lease to Mr. Noulton, as the extent of the southern boundary?—Measuring 444 feet 6 inches from the eastern side of the road leading to the Creek, it would take in one room of the Duke of Gloucester public-house, and some part of the bar; beginning the measurement from the western side of the road, it would take in the whole of the Duke of Gloucester public-house.

In the map you have produced, you make the front line on the south to extend 455 feet 6 inches, instead of 444 feet 6 inches, the dimensions contained in Noulton's lease; how do you account for that difference?—I carry the line from the eastern side of the road leading to the Creek, the width of which is about 11 feet, and is included in this measurement.

Have you any other ground for forming a judgment on the dimensions of this property?—On referring to attested copies of the original title deeds of this property, I found Harp's Mead, by which name the property is described in Mrs. Dry's will, is stated to consist of an acre and an half more or less. In a plan annexed to the assignment to Sandys, and which contains the whole of the property to the east of that part let by Mr. Melmoth to Ann Noulton, the western boundary from south to north is stated to be 59 feet; carrying a line from this to a point 99 feet north of the western boundary, including the Duke of Gloucester public-house, the whole area would contain only one acre and 14 poles; taking a straight line from the same point where the 99 feet end, on the north parallel to the southern boundary, and carrying it eastward till it joins the northern boundary described in the assignment to Sandys, the whole area would contain one acre and 36 poles; but this line is entirely imaginary; there are no traces of any boundary on this part of the property.

[The book of account of Miss Vanfittart, the treasurer, was produced and examined, and a statement given by her of the receipt and expenditure for the years 1817 and 1818; and also a printed account which she presented, as containing a correct account of the school, copies of which are added. She also informed the commissioners, that the school-house was built in the year 1752, upon ground held under a lease from Morden College, which will expire in 1826; and that the managers thought it necessary to lay by a part of this income, to prepare for the expense of a renewal or purchase, and provide for the repairs of the building at the expiration of the lease.]

AN ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Treafurer of the BLUE COAT SCHOOL,
from 1st January to 31st December 1817.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
To the balance of laft year's account	- 62 14 9	By houfekeeping	- 186 8 6½
To the yearly fubfcriptions	- 61 19 —	By coals and candles	- 21 9 —
To monies collected at the fermon	- 106 4 4	By clothes, thread, &c.	- 38 11 4
To one year's dividend on £312 South Sea annuities	- 9 7 2	By the miftrefs's falary	- 27 2 6
To one year's dividend on £100 three per cent. confols	- 3 — —	By prefent to Do.	- 2 2 —
To fix month's dividend on £900 reduced annuities	- 13 10 —	By the affiftants falary	- 13 — —
To fix months dividend on £1,000 Do.	- 15 — —	By fheets, two iron bedfteads, &c.	- 23 18 8½
To return of property tax on Mr. Smith and Mr. Philips's houfes	- 6 18 —	By fundries	- 5 13 1½
To one year's rent received of Mr. Smith	- 212 — —	By printing hymns and fermon papers	- 3 8 —
To donations	- 26 — —	By one year's ground rent	- 5 — —
To monies earned by work	- £15 8 11	By rewards to two girls	- 2 2 —
Paid the girls	- 16 11	By the gardener's bills	- 20 8 —
	14 12 —	By workmen's bills	- 5 14 8
To monies received for pears	- 10 — —		354 17 10½
	£ 531 15 3	By £200 reduced annuities	- 138 17 6
Balance due to the treafurer	- 35 2 7½	By monies depofited in the favings bank	- 73 2 6
	£ 566 17 10½		£ 566 17 10½

The number of children at the end of the year was twenty-five.

AN ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS made by the Treafurer of the BLUE COAT SCHOOL,
from 1st January 1818 to 1st January 1819.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
To the yearly fubfcriptions	- 62 19 —	By houfekeeping	- 251 11 7
To donations	- 40 4 —	By coals and candles	- 22 9 —
To a fubfcription for 1817	- 1 1 —	By clothes, thread and tape	- 68 — 10
To monies collected at the fermon	- 101 15 6¼	By the miftrefs's falary	- 30 — —
To one year's dividend on £1,000 three per cent. reduced annuities	- 30 — —	By the affiftant's Do.	- 14 — —
To one year's dividend on £100 three per cent. confolidated annuities	- 3 — —	By Mary Page, for attendance for a month	- 1 16 —
To one year's dividend on £312 2s. new South Sea annuities	- 9 7 2	By a fecond-hand mangle	- 5 10 —
To one year's rent paid by Mr. Smith	- 212 — —	By beds, blankets, and table linen	- 19 10 7
To monies withdrawn from the favings bank	- 48 15 —	By fundries	- 12 1 8¼
To intereft on the fame	- 13 — —	By rewards to three girls	- 3 3 —
To the fale of a ring put into the plate laft year	- 6 — —	By printing fermon papers and hymns	- 2 13 —
To monies earned by work	- £30 9 4½	By ground rent	- 5 — —
Paid the girls	- 1 16 1½	By gardener	- 22 12 —
	28 13 3	By workmen	- 12 1 9
To monies received for fruit	- 8 15 6	By balance paid to the treafurer	- 35 2 7½
To balance due to the treafurer	- 8 2 7½	By cash depofited in the favings bank	- 50 — —
	£ 555 12 —¾		£ 555 12 —¾

Cash in the favings bank, £74 7s. 6d.

There were 25 children in the fchool at the beginning of the year, and 30 at the end of it.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BLUE COAT GIRLS SCHOOL AT GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.
Girls Blue Coat
School.

THE children admitted into the Blue Coat school are lodged, boarded, and clothed; they are taught to read, work, knit, wash, and to do all sorts of household work which may qualify them for useful service, and are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines of the established church of England.

They are usually taken in between the ages of eight and ten, and must be children of parishioners of Greenwich.

There is no right of recommendation; but when vacancies occur, the managers, after a full investigation of the characters and circumstances of the petitioners, select the children who appear to have the strongest claim on their compassion. A proportion will, in future, be chosen from the most deserving girls in the National school.

They are put out to service about the age of fifteen, when they are well clothed, and have a guinea given to each girl, as a reward, at the end of a year, if she continues in her first place, and brings a testimonial of her good behaviour.

The managers of the school are some ladies belonging to the parish, who are yearly subscribers; they carefully superintend the instruction of the children, and the domestic economy of the establishment, in which the utmost frugality is observed.

The institution has been conducted on its present footing nearly seventy years, before which time it existed as a day school. The scholars, during the earliest part of this period, amounted to between thirty and forty at a time, and the building is capable of accommodating this number with convenience; it has since varied considerably, according to the state of funds, and now amounts only to twenty,* a number which, however disproportionate to the increased population of the parish, is yet greater than can be supported without the liberality of the neighbourhood.

Greenwich, 1st January 1817.

LEYBOURNE, EAST MALLING, AND SOUTHBOROUGH.

Thursday, 29th October 1818.

AS TO LEYBOURNE AND EAST MALLING.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG.

YOU are master of the school at East Malling?—I am, and have been so for 36 years.

By whom was the school founded?—It was built and endowed by the Rev. Edward Holme, vicar of Birling; he died, I think, in January 1782, having made his will a few weeks before, by which he devised and bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to Richard Kemp, Charles Greenwood, John Duplex, and their heirs and assigns, and made them his executors; the property was left for the use and benefit of Leybourne and East Malling schools, for the improvement of the salaries of the masters, and providing books for the poor children.

LEYBOURNE, &c.

Mr.
Arthur Young.

[Witness produces a letter from the Rev. Edward Holme, dated 24th October 1781, from which it appears that he had built the school at East Malling in his life-time; and another letter, dated 24th November 1781, appointing witness to be schoolmaster, and to begin school from the April following.]

Have you been the schoolmaster from that time?—I have; I began to keep the school from the April following, and have kept it ever since.

What salary do you receive?—For 20 years I received only £42 a year, being the interest of £1,050 four per cents., but I ought to have had more; I had also, and have still, a house and garden.

You say, you ought to have had more; what would that arise from?—There are houses and lands, the property of the late Mr. Holme, in West Malling, Ryarsh, and Birling, the income of which ought to have been appropriated to the schools of Leybourne and East Malling; about 10 years ago the trustees added £10 a year to my salary, and sometime after, £10 more, and last Michaelmas twelvemonth, they made an addition of £4 more, making my present income £66; when the first £10 was added to my salary, they took away my perquisites; before then I received 2s. 6d. a year from each scholar, for coals, candles, pens, and ink; since that time I have provided these articles out of my income.

How many scholars have you?—Fifty, boys and girls; I teach them to read, write, and cast accounts, and instruct them in the Latin grammar, if desired; I have now two or three scholars learning the Latin grammar; I have taught it to several.

By whom are these children appointed?—The trustees come down from London on the 1st of July in every year. I then present to them a list of the applications that have been made, and they admit the children. They examine the scholars, and distribute as rewards among them eight Bibles, 24 Testaments, 24 spelling books, and a silver pen to the best writer; but if the children want either Testaments or spelling books in the mean time, I am empowered to give them on application to me. The trustees leave a small parcel with me for that purpose.

* Note.—Increased to thirty, December 1818.

Mr. CHARLES KERR.

Mr.
Charles Kerr.

ARE you master of Leybourne school?—I am; and have been so ever since August 1805. Was that school founded by the Rev. Edward Holme?—I have heard and believed it was; I have never seen the will of Mr. Holme.

Do you receive the rents belonging to these schools?—I receive the whole of the rents.

Of what does the property consist?—

1. Two cottages in Birling, let to the parish of Birling, on a lease for 21 years, £ s. d.
from Michaelmas 1813, at a rent of - - - - - 16 — —

One and a quarter acre of land has, since the lease being granted, been allotted to them under an Inclosure Act, for which, in consideration of the rent of the cottages being very high, the parish of Birling pays only - - - — 10 —

These cottages were originally one, and were let for £6 6s. I am sure they are now let for their full value.

2. An old cottage, and about three quarters of an acre of land in the parish of Birling, let to Mr. Fristed, furgeon, on lease for I believe 47 years and three quarters, from Michaelmas 1810 - - - - - 8 10 —

The reason it was let for so long a term was, that the premises were very much out of repair. The trustees were glad to get so good a rent for so long a term on a repairing lease.

3. Two cottages in the parish of Ryarsh, on lease to Mr. Phelps, grocer, for 47 years and an half, from Christmas 1810, at - - - - - 9 — —

For the same reasons as I mentioned, with respect to the last premises.

4. A house and garden in the same parish, let to Mr. Oakes for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1800, at - - - - - 16 16 —

About three years of the lease are now unexpired. I think these premises are now worth £25 a year; that is the top price.

5. A small cottage in Addington parish, let on lease to Mr. Luxford, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1810, at - - - - - 5 5 —

The former rent was £3. I think the present is the full value.

6. Two houses and a garden in the parish of Ryarsh, let to Thomas Broad, labourer, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1813, at - - - - - 21 — —

The former rent was £10. The trustees think the present rent very high, and occasionally return him £1 or £2.

7. Two cottages in the parish of Birling, let to John Masters, a thatcher, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1810, at - - - - - 12 10 —

Two and an half acres of land allotted thereto under an Inclosure Act, which, in consideration that the tenant had previously a right of common, the trustees let him have at - - - - - 1 10 —

8. A house and butcher's shop, let to Thomas Wickham, for 21 years, from Lady-day 1814, at - - - - - 23 2 —

One and a quarter acre of land allotted thereto under an Inclosure Act, which the trustees on giving the lease, reserved a right of letting at its full value, giving the tenant the preference - - - - - 1 12 —

The house and shop were formerly let at £10 10s.; the present rent is very high.

9. An old stable in West Malling, in the occupation of Mr. Stedman, a druggist, who is assignee of the term, let to Sutton for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1813, at - - - - - 13 — —

This is let at its full value.

10. House in West Malling, of which the old lease at £18 rent, expired last Michaelmas; a new lease is executed to the same tenant, Green, for 21 years, at - - - - - 38 — —

This is a very high rent.

11. House and warehouse in West Malling, in the possession of Mr. Grover, as assignee of the term; he purchased it of Mr. Evenden, the assignee of his father, who failed; it was for 61 years, from Midsummer 1797, at a rent of - - - 22 10 —

I think it would now let for £50. Grover's father built a large stone ware house upon the premises after he took the lease, at the expence of between £400 and £700, as I should judge from the appearance, and what I have heard.

12. A cottage in East Malling, let from year to year, to Mr. Young, school-master at - - - - - 4 — —

He held it on lease, which is now expired, at £3 per annum.

13. Two cottages in Birling, let to Taylor for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1810. The tenant agreed to lay out £80 on the premises, in consideration of which the new lease was granted, at the old rent of - - - - - 5 — —

One and a quarter acre of land has been allotted to these premises, since the lease was granted, for which no additional rent is added.

The total, including the increased rent to be paid by Green - £198 5 —

This is the whole of the landed property. There is besides £3,150, four per cents., funded in distinct portions of £1,050 each, in the names of different trustees, for the three schools of Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough; producing a dividend of - - - - - 126 — —

And making the total income - - - £324 5 —

In

In what way is this income applied?—I receive £66:—

£42, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, as salary.

£10, at Midsummer, from the trustees when they come to visit the school; it used to be £6 6s. till five or six years ago.

£14, at Michaelmas, raised two or three years ago, from £6 6s.; likewise paid by the trustees.

£66.

There is paid, £20 for repairs and taxes of the school and school-house, and books, consisting of Testaments, Bibles, prayer books, and spelling books, silver pens, and rewards for scholars for each school. I have paid for these articles for Leybourne school, for the trustees; and think £20 is about the average for each school. I never paid any thing for Southborough school. And £20 for the expenses of the trustees at their annual visitation, including their travelling expenses for the three schools. About £278 is the total annual expense, as I should conceive.

What do you teach the children in your school?—I teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic, and instruct them in the Church catechism. There are 46 children now in my school; the full number is 50.

Have you in your possession any of the leases of this property?—I have not; I believe they are in the possession of Mr. Harvey Mortimer, gun-maker, in Fleet-street, London. The new leases all pass through my hands, and I attend the execution of them, and so can speak * with certainty to their contents. Young, the schoolmaster of East Malling, has a son who assists him in the school, and is very capable of so doing.

Sir HENRY HAWLEY, Bart.

ARE you one of the trustees of this charity?—I am a trustee of the East Malling and Leybourne schools. I do not know whether my trust extends to the school at Southborough.

Sir Henry Hawley,
Bart.

Will you have the goodness to give any information you can respecting these schools?—Finding the other trustees very active and conscientious men, and having perfect confidence in their management, I have never taken any active part in the trust. Still, as a neighbour, and having accepted the trust, I have thought it my duty occasionally to look into the conduct of the schoolmasters, and notice any thing wrong; but I have not observed any impropriety in their conduct. I can add little to the testimony already given by Mr. Kerr. The Leybourne and East Malling schools, were, I know, built by the late Rev. Mr. Holme, and were endowed by him during his life-time; but I cannot speak with any certainty respecting the Southborough school. I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Kerr, whom I see almost daily. I do not know so much of Mr. Young, but I have always heard of him as being a very respectable man.

Thursday, 12th November 1818.

SOUTHBOROUGH FREE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE GOUGH.

YOU are the schoolmaster of the free school at Southborough?—I am; and have been so for 23 years.

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

By whom, and when was the school founded?—The school was founded by Mr. Holme, and I conceive it to be in every respect on the same plan and foundation as the free schools of East Malling, and Leybourne, and under the same trustees. I understand this school was built after the other two, but I cannot say how long. I rather think it was built after the death of Mr. Holme, the founder.

Mr.
George Gough.

What salary do you receive?—My stated salary is £42, and £10, which the trustees call a gratuity; making in the whole £52. At first I received forty guineas; I cannot recollect when the gratuity commenced; it was not till after the death of Mrs. Holme, and her daughter, to whom an annuity had been previously paid, out of the estate. I receive also £10 a year, for providing pens, ink, and firing. I have a house, garden, and school-room, rent and tax-free. This makes my whole receipt £62 a year. The trustees, at their annual visitation, regularly give a silver pen to the best writer. They also distribute six Bibles to the six best readers, and some Testaments to the next best, but the number of them is uncertain. They have a few Testaments, perhaps half a dozen, or a dozen, for me to dispose of, as I see occasion, among the scholars.

What do you teach them?—Reading, writing, and common arithmetic, and the Church catechism.

What number of scholars have you?—The established number is 50. I forgot to say, that the trustees at the meeting give eight half crowns to the eight children who have attended the greatest number of days in the year. Their attendance is regularly registered by me, and reported to the trustees.

Is

* The terms in the different leases were afterwards supplied by the trustees, and incorporated with the evidence of this witness. They state Oakley's rent at £16 13s. 6d. instead of £16 16s. and payment of 2s. ground rent by Mr. Arthur Young, making the whole rental £198 4s. 6d.

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

Mr.
George Gough.

Is the established number of children full?—Yes, it is always full. If vacancies take place, I fill them up, subject to the approbation of the trustees. The children are taken from the neighbouring villages, as well as from Southborough. The school consists of one-third girls, who all learn to write and cypher. The general average of new admissions to the school is twenty a year. The time they are allowed to stay, if they choose, is from seven to fourteen, but they seldom stay so long.

Have you private pupils?—None. The printed articles allow me to have 10; but I find the management of 50 gives me sufficient employment to do them justice.

Tuesday, 22d December 1818.

Mr. JAMES HAMMOND.

Mr.
James Hammond.

ARE you a trustee of the schools founded by Mr. Holme?—I am; but I have not seen any of the founding instruments, and cannot speak to any particulars concerning the foundation.

Of what does the property consist?—The funded property now consists of £3,150 four per cents., being £1,050 for each school. The dividends of £2,100 are received by me, the dividends on the other £1,050 are received by Mr. Beardmore. The masters of East Malling and Southborough schools draw on me for £21 each, half-yearly, and the master of Leybourne draws for £21 half-yearly on Mr. Beardmore.

Mr. JOSEPH BULMER.

Mr.
Joseph Bulmer.

ARE you one of the trustees of these schools?—I have been appointed a trustee, but no assignment has yet been made to me. I act for Mr. Mortimer, the treasurer, who is in ill health. Mr. Mortimer has a great number of documents relating to the schools, but he has only sent the minute book, and a copy of the will of Mr. Holme.

[On the inspection of these documents, they did not appear to contain any satisfactory information, and Mr. Bulmer undertook to examine the documents in Mr. Mortimer's possession, and produce such as were necessary at a future day.]

[The witness proceeds:]

Mr. Kerr, the schoolmaster, collects the rents, and he gave me in October last, £178 4s. 6d. The next year's rent will be £20 more, in consequence of the increased rent of the house in West Malling, let to Mr. Green. I went the last visitation to the schools in July, and made the disbursements for the treasurer. I will produce the correct account.

Mr. Gough told us that he only receives his salary of £42, and a gratuity of £10, and £10 for coals, pens, and ink, instead of £14, which the other masters receive. Is this so?—Mr. Gough has the same as the other two masters. I paid the £14 to his son in October. He must have been mistaken in what he stated to the commissioners. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Beardmore, and myself, were all at Southborough at the last visitation, and were well satisfied with the conduct of the school.

Wednesday, 10th March 1819.

Mr. JOSEPH BULMER, re-examined.

HAVE you the documents relating to the foundation of these schools?—I have.

[Witness produces the following Documents; viz.]

1. Office copy of indentures of lease and release, enrolled in Chancery, dated 28th and 29th September 1775, between the Rev. Edward Holme, of Birling, in the county of Kent, of the one part; and the Rev. John Wesley, Thomas Marriott, Charles Greenwood, Richard Kemp, John Horton, John Duplex, Josiah Domford, William Cowland, John Foldgham, James Hammond, (all of London or Middlesex,) William Newman of Leybourne Castle, in the county of Kent, John Millar of Ryarsh, in the said county, and Thomas Fisher of Rochester, in the said county, of the other part; whereby reciting that Edward Holme had lately purchased a piece of ground, containing one acre or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Leybourne, in the county of Kent, and had erected a dwelling-house, and a room or building for a school, and had also placed in the names of the said Thomas Marriott, Charles Greenwood, and Richard Kemp, £1,000 in the consolidated four per cent. Bank annuities, as a fund for instructing and educating 50 poor children, and providing and paying a schoolmaster, as thereafter mentioned; it was witnessed, that the said Edward Holme, as well for the founding and establishing, as for endowing the said charity school, and for the considerations mentioned, did grant to the parties of the second part, and their heirs, the said piece of ground, and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the school-room and cottage erected thereon, with the appurtenances, in trust, that they and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, or any five of them, who should for the time being assemble and meet together, and be present in and for the execution of the trusts thereby in them reposed, should have a general meeting once in every year, at their own expense, in the parish of Birling aforesaid, or at some convenient place within the cities of London or Westminster, as should be agreed upon between them, or the major part of them, on the 1st day of July in every year (unless the same should fall on a Sunday, then the meeting to be held on the Monday following,) to inspect and allow the

the accounts, and make such new or other rules, orders, and regulations, for the better ordering and government of the said school, and the master thereof, and the children therein, as they or the major part of them then and there present, should from time to time think fit and proper. And that no act, rule, order, appointment, election, or other matter or thing relating to the charity, or the trusts thereof, should be binding, good, or effectual in the law, unless the same should be made at such general annual meeting, or some other meeting of the said trustees, of which such other meeting fourteen days notice was first to be given or left in writing, of the time, place, and intent thereof, at their respective places of abode, by the treasurer of the charity for the time being, (and unless the same be made by five of the said trustees, or the major part of them present at such general annual meeting, or such other meeting as aforesaid.)

[The deed then contains direction for appointing one of the trustees, secretary or treasurer, and for keeping the accounts, and auditing them at the annual meeting, and for filling up vacancies whenever they should occur by the surviving trustees, at such annual meeting; and also for the admission into the school, by the said trustees, or the major part of them, at every such annual meeting, so many poor boys and girls, boys or girls, resident in and belonging to the several parishes enumerated in the Report, and in the proportions there stated, as the churchwardens of the said respective parishes for the time being should recommend or approve, and as they the said trustees or the major part of them, should approve, to be taught as in the said Report is stated; and also for the investment of the said sum of £1,000 four per cent. annuities, in the purchase of lands as there stated.]

[That the said trustees should permit and suffer the person thereby appointed the master of the school, so long as he should behave himself to their approbation and satisfaction. That in case the said school should be reduced to the number of 15 children, the said schoolmaster and his successors should be dismissed, unless it should appear entirely to the satisfaction of the trustees that such deficiency was not occasioned by his or their neglect, or cruelty to the children, or he or they being offensive to the neighbourhood, by badness of life or any other reasonable cause. That the trustees should permit and suffer the then and every succeeding schoolmaster to live and reside in the said dwelling-house, and to use and occupy the said room or building for a school, and to hold and enjoy the same, for the purpose of keeping the said school, and teaching and instructing such number of children as before-mentioned. And that the said trustees should pay and allow unto the said master and his successors, the annual sum of £30 at the least; but if the revenue would bear it, to allow him and them a larger annual sum, if they should in their discretion think it reasonable; the same to be paid half-yearly, without any deduction or abatement. And that in case of the death or removal of the schoolmaster, the said trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should, within two months after every such death or removal, notice having been given by the treasurer as aforesaid, meet at Birling, or some other place near thereunto, and then and there nominate and appoint such new schoolmaster as they or the major part of them should think proper and approve of, in the room or place of the former master so dying or being removed; provided, that if the trustees for the time being of the said charity should neglect or omit to nominate or appoint a schoolmaster of the said school for three calendar months next after the decease or removal of the then or any succeeding schoolmaster, or in case they should refuse to nominate such poor boys and girls as aforesaid, or should not act and behave in the said trust according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then, and in any of such cases, the said trust estate and premises thereby granted should be by the said trustees thereof for the time being duly conveyed to and legally vested in the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the said parish of Birling for the time being, and their heirs and successors, upon the trusts, and for the intents and purposes, and under and subject to the powers, provisos, and agreements, therein and thereby expressed and declared concerning the same.]

2. Extract from the will of the Rev. Edward Holme, dated the 19th November 1781, the purport of which is stated in the Report.

3. Indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated 6th December 1782, between the said Charles Greenwood, Richard Kemp, and John Duplex, executors of, and also devisees and legatees, named in the last will and testament of the Rev. Edward Holme, late vicar of Birling, in the county of Kent, clerk, deceased, and Anthony Whitting of Birling aforesaid (a trustee for the said Edward Holme,) of the first part; Sir John Papillon Twisden of Bradbourne, in the parish of East Malling, in the same county, Baronet, Henry Hawley of Leybourne Grange, in the same county, the Rev. Joseph Milner of Preston Hall, in the same county, the said Rev. John Wesley, Joseph Brooke, of West Malling, in the same county, John Horton, Josiah Dornford, William Cowland, John Foldgham, James Hammond, Richard Ball, (all of London or Middlesex,) Thomas Andrewes of East Malling aforesaid, William Marriott, and James Dewey (of Middlesex,) of the second part; and Robert Morris of Fenchurch-street, London, of the third part; for establishing the school at East Malling in the manner stated in the Report, by which the premises conveyed to Morris for the use of the executors and the parties of the second part, as trustees, are thus described:—All that piece or parcel of land, commonly called the Nursery, or howsoever otherwise called, and then late planted with hops, containing by estimation one yard of ground more or less, with the appurtenances lying and being in East Malling aforesaid, abutting and bounding to the King's highway there, leading from Crouch Green to East Malling Cross towards the east and north, to the lands formerly of Samuel Eldred, and then of the said Sir John Papillon Twisden towards the south, and to the lands formerly of William Lewis, and then of the said Sir John Papillon Twisden towards the

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

Mr.
Joseph Bulmer.

west, late in the occupation of Edward Browning, and then of the said parties, of the first part; and also all that messuage or tenement, school-house and other erections and buildings, then lately built, erected, and set up thereon, by and at the expense of the said Edward Holme, in and upon the said piece or parcel of land.

[This deed is similar in its provisions to that establishing the school at Leybourne; but it directs, that when 13 of the said trustees should happen to be dead, and only four of them surviving, that then the four surviving, or such trustees as should be then living, should thereupon forthwith elect and choose so many and such other fit and proper persons as should make up the number of 17.]

4. Indentures of lease and release enrolled in Chancery, dated 29th and 30th August 1785, between Richard Kemp of Moorsfields, London, and John Duplex of Spitalfields, London, of the one part; and the Rev. John Wesley, John Horton, Josiah Dornford, William Cowland, John Foldgham, James Hammond, Richard Ball, William Marriott, James Dewey, and George Wolff, (all of London or Middlesex,) of the other part; for establishing the school at Southborough, in the manner stated in the Report, describing the premises conveyed to the parties of the second part, as trustees, as follows: All that toft, piece, or parcel of land, whereon a messuage or tenement, which had been demolished and pulled down, theretofore stood, together with the yard, backside, garden, orchard, and piece or parcel of land to the said toft adjoining or belonging or appertaining, and then late used and occupied with the said messuage or tenement by John Edwards or his assigns, containing in the whole, by estimation, one acre, more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and situate, lying, and being at or near Southborough, in the parish of Tunbridge, in the said county of Kent, and bounding and abutting on the high road leading from Tunbridge to Tunbridge Wells, towards the west; to the lands then or late of Thomas Taylor, towards the south and east; and to the lands then or late of dame Mary Smythe, in the occupation of Richard Hart, towards the north; and also all that messuage or tenement, school-house, and other erections and buildings, lately built, erected, and set up, by and at the expense of the said Richard Kemp and John Duplex, in and upon the said toft, piece, or parcel of land, or some part thereof.

The provisions of this deed are similar to those of the deed establishing the school at East Malling; but it directs the appointment of new trustees to take place when the number of trustees should be reduced to five, and so many new trustees to be appointed as should with the old trustees make up the number thirteen.

5. Deed-poll of bargain and sale, under the hand and seal of the said John Duplex, enrolled in Chancery, dated 16th December 1788, conveying the real estates devised by the will of the Rev. Edward Holme to himself, and the other executors whom he had survived, from and after his own decease to John Horton and James Dewey, in trust, for the three schools. The purport of this deed is stated in the Report.

6. Indentures of lease and release, for consolidating the three charity schools of Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, enrolled in Chancery, dated the 30th June and 1st July 1795, by which, after reciting among other things the several deeds above mentioned, and the will of Mr. Holme, it was (among other things) witnessed, that the respective surviving trustees of the three schools, conveyed to the Rev. George Burville of Boxley in the county of Kent, the Rev. John Kennedy of Teston in the same county, Joseph Beardmore, John Collinson, Thomas Dornford, Harvey Walklate Mortimer, and Thomas Greenwood, (all of London,) and their heirs, the several school-houses and premises granted to them respectively, by the above-mentioned deeds, and that John Horton and James Dewey, by the direction of John Duplex, bargained and sold, and the said John Duplex ratified and confirmed to the said George Burville and the other persons above-named, the premises described in the above-mentioned deed-poll of the 16th December 1788; and the said George Burville and other persons so named, covenanted with all the other parties, that they would stand seized of all the premises so conveyed to them, to the use of themselves and the said other parties, upon the several trusts contained in the several deeds above-mentioned.

[This deed was not executed by James Dewey, but there were further produced—

7. Indentures of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated 9th September 1813, between James Dewey of the first part, and William Cowland, William Marriott, James Hammond, George Wolff, Harvey Walklate Mortimer, Joseph Beardmore, Thomas Greenwood, (trustees in the preceding deed,) and Henry Dewey, William Marriott the younger, and William Tilt of the other part, whereby reciting the deed-poll of the 16th December 1788, and that John Duplex and John Horton were both dead, the said James Dewey granted to the parties of the second part and their heirs, the real estate devised by the will of Edward Holme, upon the trust mentioned in the said deed-poll, and upon further trust, to pay and allow out of the rents and profits £25 yearly towards the expenses of the trustees at their annual visitation.]

Has the £1,400 three per cents. reduced, mentioned in the deed of the 6th December 1782, or any part of it, been laid out in the purchase of land?—I believe not; it appears by entries in the minute book, dated 10th April 1786, and 22d May of the same year, that the £1,400 three per cents. was sold, and the produce vested in the purchase of £1,050 four per cents. in lieu thereof, leaving £3 19s. in the hands of the treasurer, which was carried to the general account.

When

When was the additional £50 added to the Leybourne school?—I do not know; I have understood it was added from the general fund, to make the income of the different schools equal.

What led to the establishment of the school at Southborough?—I do not know; the executors had an unlimited power to apply the property as they chose, and having sufficient for the purpose, they chose to apply part of it in the formation of this third school.

Can you give a correct statement of the expense incurred on the visitation of the schools?

[Witness engages to furnish the commissioners with the accounts for the last two or three years.]

Can you give us a statement of the balances in the treasurer's hands, for some time back?—I produce a statement of the balances for the last ten years. In this statement, the year 1815 is not given, on account of some monies having been received in that year by Mr. William Marriott, one of the trustees named in the deed of 9th September 1803, and for which he has not accounted.

What money was it he so received?—I cannot at present tell, nor what was its amount; I do not suppose it was large; I think I can learn from Mr. Mortimer.

Does the receipt of each year, as stated in this paper, contain the balance of the preceding year?—It does.

[From this paper it appeared that the balance in Mr. Mortimer's hands, varied from £140 17s. 9d. to £84 10s. 7d. in July 1813, at which time the accounts afterwards produced by Mr. Bulmer commence.]

Are the accounts regularly audited?—They were regularly audited every July while Mr. Mortimer, the treasurer, was in health, and could attend. Since he has been unable to attend, some irregularities have taken place on that account; there was no audit from July 1816 to January 11th 1819; the last was held at Mr. Mortimer's house; they generally have been held at Southborough, after completing the visitation of the schools.

Are all the trustees summoned to the audit?—The audit is directed by the deeds to be held at the time of the visitation of the schools, and the trustees who go to the visitation, audit the accounts; all are summoned to go to the visitation, but only five or six actually go.

Is Mr. Marriott summoned to the meetings of the trustees?—No, he is not; he was only appointed by the deed executed by Dewey in 1803, and we do not consider him as legally constituted a trustee; we consider that every new trustee must be elected by the rest.

[Mr. Bulmer produced the treasurer's account book, which was examined; and he was requested to extract from it a correct statement of the expenditure for the last three years.]

Why did no audit take place at the visitation in 1817?—Mr. Mortimer was too unwell to attend.

How often do the trustees visit the schools?—We visit the schools once in every year, sometimes twice. Five trustees are required to visit the schools early in July, but sometimes six attend.

How is the expense of that borne?—By the trust; the amount of the expense is about £20 a year. It takes full three days to visit the three schools; we examine the children, dismiss those which are to leave, giving them suitable rewards, principally Bibles and Prayer Books, and admit fresh scholars; we also inspect the state of the premises, and order repairs.

Mr. JAMES HAMMOND, re-examined.

DO you know what was the amount of the personal estate of Mr. Holme?—I do not; the trustees have never received more than the £3,150 four per cents. now standing in the names before-mentioned. I am one of the original trustees; Mr. Duplex, the surviving executor, had the sole management of the school property, and expended a part of it in building the school at Southborough, but how much I do not know.

Do you know whether the real property, now in the possession of the trustees, is the whole that was left by Mr. Holme?—I believe it is; it has been increased since his death by allotments of about six acres, under an Inclosure Act.

Do you consider the property let for its full value?—We think it is, and some part of it rather over let.

The premises let to Grover are said to be on a long term of years; why was that?—The agreement was made by Mr. Cowland the then treasurer, who is now dead. I understood that Grover agreed to lay out not less than £400 in building on the premises, and he has laid out near £700; he also paid a premium of 50 guineas for his lease, which the trustees wanted to pay their solicitor, and it was so applied.

[The lease to Grover was afterwards produced, and a memorandum book of Mr. Cowland's, which confirmed this statement; Grover surrendered a lease he then held, which had 19 years to run.]

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

Mr.
Joseph Bulmer.

Mr.
James Hammond.

Monday, 15th March 1819.

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esquire.

ARE you a trustee of these schools?—I am; I have been a trustee for about 15 years, but have never been summoned to any meeting of the trustees.

How were you appointed?—By a deed, bearing date the 9th of September 1803, executed by Mr. James Dewey; I executed this deed, but have never seen it since; I have frequently asked to see this deed, but in vain; I did not read it at the time. In the year 1805, I was informed by Mr. Mortimer and my father, that I was elected a trustee, and it was hoped I would accompany the other trustees in their visit to the schools that year; I went down in the company of the trustees; I found no permanent register of the children was kept; I recommended a regulation that this should be done, and offered to procure proper books, the form of which was agreed upon. At the termination of the visitation, I was told by Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Beardmore, that I was no trustee, but only a trustee elect.

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

William Marriott,
Esq.

[The witnesses then went on to state, a long dispute respecting his appointment as trustee, which appears to have ended in his claiming to be a trustee by virtue of the grant from Dewey, and in the other trustees refusing to acknowledge him as a trustee for management, unless regularly elected, which, though promised, he had not been.]

The witnesses proceeds:—In July 1814, I determined to accompany the other trustees on their annual visitation of the schools; Mr. Dornford, Mr. Wolfe and myself, attended; none of the other trustees attended; Mr. Wolfe attended at the previous meeting of arrangement, and informed the trustees present, that I meant to go down. We visited the schools, and distributed the usual rewards, and paid the gratuities to the masters, and other payments, which amounted together to £40 10s. and the expenses of the journey to £21 19s. 6d. more.

Before paying this, had you received any thing in order to these disbursements?—I had not.

How did you act?—On my return, I presented this account to Mr. Mortimer, who refunded me the £40 10s. paid at the schools, but refused to pay the expenses of the journey, as this included my own expenses. In consequence of this refusal, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Dornford received the half year's dividend at the bank, on the two accounts in which their names are included; out of this dividend of £42, they paid me the expenses of the journey, but not at that time. After the two dividends had been received by the other trustees, Young and Gough, two of the masters, applied to Mr. Mortimer for their salaries at Michaelmas 1814, which he refused to pay; I paid these salaries, not wishing that they should be kept in arrear. Wishing to reimburse myself, in May 1815, I accompanied Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Carr to several of the tenants at Leybourne and East Malling, and received rents to the amount of £46 9s. The following is an account of what I received and paid.

Dr		Ct	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance received from Mr. Wolfe } and Mr. Dornford - - }	14 2 6	Paid the expenses of collecting rents,	4 3 —
		Young's salary to Michaelmas 1814	21 — —
Rents received - -	46 9 —	Gough's ditto - - - -	21 — —
		Paid Mr. Pellatt's bill - -	7 5 —
		Paid postage from Kerr - -	— 1 2
			£ 53 9 2
		Leaving a balance in my hands of -	7 2 4
	£ 60 11 6		£ 60 11 6

What was the balance of £14 2s. 6d. paid by Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Dornford?—I understand it to be the balance of the two dividends received by them; but what they paid in addition to the £21 19s. 6d. paid to me for the expenses of the visitation, I do not know.

What was Mr. Pellatt's bill for?—It was for the general business of the trust; part of it was on account of the meeting of the 9th November 1813 (respecting the dispute before mentioned). The amount of that part was £2 14s. 4d.

19th March 1819.

THOMAS DORNFORD, Esquire.

SOUTHBOROUGH
Free School.

ARE you one of the trustees of these schools?—I am.

[The evidence of Mr. Marriott was read over to this witness.]

Thomas Dornford,
Esq.

We understand from Mr. Marriott, that in the year 1814 you and Mr. Wolfe received the dividends upon the stock belonging to these schools, standing in your respective names; how much did you so receive?—A half year's dividend upon £1,050 four per cents. making £21, £2 2s. being first deducted for property tax, leaving the receipt £18 18s. Mr. Wolfe received the same amount, making together £37 16s. I paid these two sums into Messrs. Hankeys banking house, in the joint names of Mr. Wolfe and myself.

What did you afterwards do with this money?—I gave a check to Mr. Marriott for £23 13s. 6d. signed by Mr. Wolfe and myself, which was I believe for the expenses of his journey; and I afterwards gave a check for £14 2s. 6d. to Mr. Marriott, which was the balance remaining of the dividends.

It appears from Mr. Marriott's account, that the expense of the journey amounted only to £21 19s. 6d.; how do you account for the difference between that sum, and the check of £23 13s. 6d. which you gave him?—I apprehend this difference of £1 14s. must have been for the expenses attending fundry meetings of the trustees at Batson's, and the Bank coffee-houses.

Why did you pay over the balance to Mr. Marriott?—Because he was then in advance, on account of disbursements for the schools; we paid him the whole balance, in order to make it one account.

When is the general annual meeting held?—On the 1st Monday in July; the day prescribed is the 1st of July, but the alteration has been by general consent, because as the visitation takes three days, we avoid by the change the possibility of being out on the Sunday.

Where are the meetings held?—At the schools.

[The following communications have been also received.]

SIR,

Leybourne, near Maidstone, 27th May 1819.

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the commissioners for inquiring into charities for education, that in the admission of children into this school, regard is generally had to the parishes and proportions mentioned in your letter, and preference is always given to those who come recommended by the minister or churchwarden.

But since the erection of the National school in West Malling, two or three years ago, the applications for admission into this school (although always more than can well be received, according to the number fixed by the founder) are not half so numerous, and it therefore frequently happens, that some parishes do not apply for the admission of their full proportion, while others apply for a greater number.

The children now in this school are from the respective parishes, as under-mentioned, in the following proportions, viz.

From Birling	-	-	-	21
— Leybourne	-	-	-	6
— Ryarsh	-	-	-	19
— West Malling	-	-	-	2
— East Malling	-	-	-	1
— Offham	-	-	-	4
In all	-	-	-	<u>53</u>

I have just received Mr. Young's statement of East Malling school. He states that he has 50 children, all of East Malling parish, and that Ditton children go to the National school, West Malling.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Ch^s Kerr.

P.S.—Of the allowance of £14 at Michaelmas, for finding all the children in pens, ink, firing, &c. I think the masters may well allow they have clear £7 per annum.

To Nich. Carlisle, Esq. secretary,
12, Great George-street, Westminster.

SIR,—In compliance with the wish of the gentlemen commissioners for inquiring into the charities for education, I beg leave to say, that the numbers from each place have been necessarily casual, but the sole right of admission is vested in the trustees of this charity, and takes place at their annual visitation; the proportion from each place at present is—

Tonbridge Wells	-	-	-	9	} both in the parish of Tonbridge.
Southborough	-	-	-	29	
Speldhurst	-	-	-	8	
Bidborough	-	-	-	4	

Southborough, May 28, 1819.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. Nich. Carlisle,
12, Great George-street, Westminster.

Geo. Gough.

MERSHAM.

8th October 1818.

Mr. JAMES FINN.

I am schoolmaster at Mersham, I have been so nearly twenty years. I receive £10 a year that was left by Lady Knatchbull.

MERSHAM.

[Witness produced a copy of an extract of the will of Dame Jane Knatchbull, dated 21st February 1698, which is given at length in the Report.]

Mr.
James Finn.

I took the copy from the parish chest; it has been there a good many years, and I believe it to be correct. I receive the ten pounds a year from Sir Edward Knatchbull. I never heard that the money left had been laid out on security, or purchase of land.

For this sum I educate eight boys, and teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic. Sir Edward Knatchbull nominates the children. The number of eight is always kept up; I receive nothing from the parents for teaching them; there are about twenty other children, for whom I am paid. The vestry-room in the church, is used as a school-room.

8th May 1819.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Bart.

HAVE you seen the paper, a copy of which has been furnished to us as coming from the parish chest?—I have seen the memorandum in my father's hand-writing, but do not recollect I ever saw that which purports to be a copy of the extract from the will. The parish clerk, who is the schoolmaster, brought the memorandum to me, in consequence of my sending to him, on receiving a letter from the commissioners in October last. I knew that my father had always paid the £10 a year to the schoolmaster; and had also put six or eight girls to school, and given away clothes and money to the poor, to a larger amount than £70 a year. I have continued to do the same.

Sir E. Knatchbull,
Bart.

Do you know whether the lands directed by the will to be sold, were sold, and the produce laid out in purchase of other lands?—I have no knowledge on the subject.

Have you any copy of the entire will of Dame Jane Knatchbull?—I have not, to my knowledge. I have directed a search to be made at Doctors Commons for this will (which I understand has been made) from 1670 to 1730, but without success.

Do you know who were the personal representatives of Edward Knatchbull, the nephew of Dame Jane Knatchbull?—I do not. I conceive this Edward Knatchbull to have been my grandfather. On his death, his eldest son, my father's elder brother, succeeded to the Mersham Hatch estate.

Do you know whether this Edward Knatchbull made a will?—I do not. I have never seen such a will.

Is the statement given by James Finn, the schoolmaster, as to the conduct of the school, correct?—It is, to the best of my knowledge. I pay the £10 a year to him.

LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

See p. 48, &c. REPORT.

BETTON'S CHARITY.

April 15th 1819.

THOMAS PELLATT, Esquire.

Betton's Charity.

ARE you the clerk of the Ironmongers Company?—I am; and have been so since July 1803.

Thomas Pellatt,
Esq.

Can you give us any account of a charity, called Betton's Charity, left by Mr. Betton's will to the Ironmongers company?—I have brought with me the letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Thomas Betton, dated 15th February, 1723.

[The witness produced the same, whereby the testator, after giving several legacies therein mentioned, and directing his funeral and testamentary charges to be paid, he gave the residue of all his estate wherefoever and whatsoever to the company of Ironmongers, making them his executors upon trust, "that they do with all convenient speed after my decease, place my estate out at interest, on good securities, positively forbidding them to diminish the capital sum by giving away any part thereof; or that the interest or profit arising, be applied to any other use or uses, than hereinafter mentioned, namely, that they do pay one full half part of the said interest and profits of my whole estate yearly and every year for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary; one full fourth part of the said interest or profit yearly and every year for ever, unto charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number that in this parish (St. Leonard's Shoreditch) to be always included; and not giving any one above £20 per annum; and in consideration of the said Ironmongers company's care and pains in the execution of this my will, the other fourth part of the said interest and profits yearly and every year for ever, to the uses following, viz: £10 per annum to such minister of the Church of England, as they shall from time to time entertain in their hospital, for performing divine service and other duties belonging to that holy order; the remains unto the necessitated decayed freemen of said company, their widows and children, not exceeding £10 a year to any family;" subject to the payment of an annuity of £100 a year to Eleanor Smith, since dead, and to the keeping his tomb in repair.—This will was proved 25th June 1725.]

[The witness also produced the following documents.]

Letters of administration granted to five individuals of the Ironmongers company.

An extract of a decree of Chancery, in a suit by the Attorney General, at the relation of Wrightson against the Ironmongers company, dated 15th June 1726; directing the administrators to come to an account before the Master, for the testator's personal estate, and the rents and issues thereof; and after payment of the funeral expenses and debts, to transfer the residue to the Ironmongers company; who were by the Master's approbation to continue the same on the present securities, or put the same out on new securities upon the trusts in the same will; and if the Ironmongers company could obtain licence from the Crown, to purchase lands in mortmain, they were to be at liberty so to do.

An assignment, dated 5th October 1726, from the five administrators to the Ironmongers company, of all the testator's effects upon the trusts of the will.

A licence, dated 11th November 1729, to the Ironmongers company, to purchase and hold lands in mortmain, not exceeding the yearly value of £1,000, above all charges; the rents and profits to be applied to the charitable purposes in the will directed.

A Master's report dated 9th March 1730; finding the clear personal estate to consist of £21,500 in the several capital stocks and India bonds; and £837 13s. 0½d. in money.

Indentures of lease and release, dated 22d and 23d March 1730, and a bargain and sale enrolled of the same date, whereby Sir Gregory Page and his wife, in consideration of £17,000 conveyed to the Ironmongers company, 42 acres of marsh or meadow ground in West Ham, Essex, and two new built messuages or tenements in the same parish, and also two pieces or parcels of upland meadow or pasture ground, containing by estimation, 22 acres, in Church-street, lands in Plaistow in the parish of West Ham; and also a piece or parcel of marsh land, containing 5A. 3R. more or less, part of a piece of land called Pigwells, in Plaistow aforesaid; and also a piece or parcel of pasture ground, called Barrowfield, containing by estimation 11½ acres, or thereabouts, in the same parish; and also two parcels of marsh land or ground in the parish of Barking, Essex, containing by estimation 36 acres, more or less; one of them called Calcotes, and the other being a piece or parcel of marsh, commonly called Whittin's Marsh; and also a piece or parcel of marsh land in West Ham aforesaid, containing by estimation four acres, more or less; and also all those lands, meadows, pastures, and marshes, in the parishes or hamlets of Barking, Woolwich, and East Ham, in Essex and Kent, which last-mentioned premises are described to have been sometime the moiety or half part, or allotted and given in lieu of the moiety or half part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments, called or known by the name of The Gallions, containing by estimation 200 acres, in the parishes last aforesaid; and also a piece or parcel of meadow or marsh land in a certain marsh called West Marsh, in Barking, commonly

commonly called Long Marsh, lately divided into three small closes, containing in the whole by estimation, 57 acres; and also those several pieces or parcels of land or ground in Stepney, in Middlesex, called Great Burnfield, Little Burnfield, and Great Field, containing in the whole by estimation 32 acres, more or less, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances to have and to hold unto the said master and keepers or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of ironmongers, in London, and their successors for ever.]

[A decree dated 18th June 1744, confirming the Master's Report, approving the above as a good and proper purchase.]

[Also indentures of lease and release, dated 22d and 23d September 1743, from Heigham Bendish, Esq. to the company, whereby in consideration of £4,200, he conveyed all that piece or parcel of marsh land, with the appurtenances, in East Ham, containing by estimation five acres, more or less; and also all those three pieces or parcels of marsh land in East Ham, containing by estimation 45 acres, more or less; and also all those three pieces or parcels of upland and marsh land, with the appurtenances, in East Ham aforesaid, commonly called Goose Leases, containing by estimation 15 acres, more or less, to have and to hold to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of ironmongers, and their successors for ever, but subject to the several trusts, and to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes in the said will of the said Thomas Betton mentioned.]

[A grant dated 1st August 1745, whereby Antonio Lopez Suaffo, for the consideration of £1,855 5s. 9d. granted to the Ironmongers company, and their successors, all that annual or fee farm rent of £68 7s. 11d. issuing out of all the lands and tenements in Bainbridge Park, in the county of York, upon the trusts contained in the will of Thomas Betton.]

[An order dated 27th July 1744, confirming the Master's Report, approving the purchase of the fee farm rent, and wherein is recited an order confirming the Report of the purchase from Mr. Bendish.]

The witness proceeds:—The company is now in possession of all the property conveyed by the above-mentioned deeds.

What was the net produce of the estates for the last year?—The net produce of the estate for the last year, was £2,094 12s. 7d., to which is to be added arrears of rent amounting to £128 9s. 6d.

How is this annual amount applied, as far as respects the interest of the charity schools in the same?—

[The witness produced an account of the sums annually paid by the Ironmongers company to the charity schools under Mr. Betton's Will, from the year 1727.]

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums annually paid by the Worshipful Company of IRONMONGERS to the Charity Schools under Mr. BETTON's Will, commencing 1727, and ending 1818.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Number of SCHOOLS.		SUMS PAID.
				£ s. d.
1727	- April	- 18	- - -	200 — —
17—	- January	- 25	- - -	300 — —
1728	- January	- 28	- - -	400 — —
1729	- February	- 32	- - -	315 — —
1730	- February	- 29	- - -	300 — —
1731	- December	- 28	- - -	300 — —
1732	- January	- 28	- - -	300 — —
1734	- May	- 28	- - -	210 — —
1735	- October	- 28	- - -	194 — —
1736	- February	- 29	- - -	234 — —
1738	- May	- 29	- - -	117 7 6
1738	- December	- 29	- - -	155 6 7½
1739	- January	- 29	- - -	216 15 10
1740	- February	- 28	- - -	198 19 6
1741	- February	- 28	- - -	181 — —
1742	- February	- 28	- - -	194 17 — ½
1743	- February	- 28	- - -	195 9 9¾
1745	- May	- 28	- - -	131 11 2½
1746	- March	- - -	to 31st July 1745 -	159 19 10¼
1747	- June	- - -	to 1st August 1746 -	179 9 2
1748	- June	- - -	to do. - - 1747 -	137 9 1¼
1749	- June	- - -	to do. - - 1748 -	140 — 2½
1750	- May	- - -	to do. - - 1749 -	144 10 — ½
1751	- June	- 26	- - 1750 -	132 16 3½
1752	- June	- 26	- - 1751 -	174 9 9
1753	- June	- 26	- - 1752 -	111 3 1¾
1754	- June	- 26	- - 1753 -	153 9 — ½
1755	- May	- 26	- - 1754 -	151 2 — ¼
1756	- April	- 26	- - 1755 -	160 12 2¾
1757	- May	- 26	- - 1756 -	133 18 11

Betton's Charity.

Thomas Pellatt,
Esq.An Account of the Sums annually paid by the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, &c.—*continued.*

YEAR.	MONTH.	Number of SCHOOLS.		SUMS PAID.
				£ s. d.
1758	June	26	1757	139 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1759	June	27	1758	152 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1760	June	26	1759	142 — 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1761	April	26	1760	152 4 — 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1762	May	26	1761	147 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1763	July	26	1762	153 6 2
1764	July	26	1763	149 8 4
1765	July	26	1764	156 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1766	July	26	1765	103 13 7
1767	July	27	1766	138 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1768	July	27	1767	174 11 3
1769	July	28	1768	213 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1770	July	27	1769	217 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1771	July	27	1770	196 1 —
1772	July	27	1771	209 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1773	July	27	1772	260 5 —
1774	July	27	1773	205 2 9
1775	July	27	1774	230 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1776	July	27	1775	197 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1777	July	27	1776	232 11 7
1778	July	27	1777	236 6 7
1779	July	27	1778	180 11 6
1780	July	27	1779	191 11 7
1781	July	27	1780	191 13 8
1782	July	27	1781	220 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783	July	27	-	199 3 10
1784	July	27	-	200 12 3
1785	July	27	-	190 6 8
1786	July	27	-	156 18 7
1787	July	27	-	198 14 5
1788	July	27	-	145 14 7
1789	July	27	-	211 10 10
1790	July	26	-	173 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1791	July	26	-	259 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1792	July	26	-	251 16 9
1793	July	26	-	220 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1794	July	26	-	237 16 2
1795	July	26	-	223 5 — 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1796	July	26	-	223 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1797	July	26	-	251 5 — 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1798	July	26	-	231 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1799	July	26	-	229 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1800	July	26	-	247 4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1801	July	26	-	276 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1802	July	26	-	309 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1803	July	39	-	397 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1804	July	44	-	575 16 9
1805	July	49	-	508 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1806	July	52	-	436 15 6
1807	July	54	-	574 — —
1808	July	55	-	398 6 5
1809	July	55	-	439 12 2
1810	July	58	-	500 10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1811	July	59	-	465 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1812	July	59	-	366 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1813	July	61	-	409 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	July	62	-	426 2 —
1815	July	63	-	301 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	July	63	-	526 13 —
1817	July	64	-	430 12 4
1818	July	64	-	555 14 10

Can you furnish us with an account of the proportions in which this charity has been dispersed to the different schools meant to be benefited by the testator?—The following statement will show what those proportions have been for the year 1817, distributed in June 1818. The distribution is always made early in June, by a committee annually appointed for that purpose, who examine the accounts of the testator for the preceding year, and order the distribution accordingly.

[The witness produced a statement, of which the following is a copy.]

DISTRIBUTION of Mr. BETTON'S CHARITY, 17th June 1818, for the Year ending 31st July 1818.

FIRST CLASS.	Boys.	Girls.	£ s. d.
St. Mary, Newington, united with the National Sunday schools	380	180	10 — —
St. Ann, Limehouse	320	180	10 — —
Lambeth, boys	357	—	10 — —
Lambeth, girls	—	175	10 — —
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	220	130	10 — —
St. Mary, Whitechapel	100	100	10 — —
St. Luke's, Old-street	100	100	10 — —
Christ Church, Surrey	120	60	10 — —
St. Andrew, Holborn	95	95	10 — —
St. Mary Abbott, Kenfington	110	70	10 — —
St. James, Clerkenwell	160	120	10 — —
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	101	60	10 — —
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	100	60	13 14 10
All Saints, West Ham	100	60	10 — —
Farringdon Within	80	60	10 — —
St. James, Pentonville	65	65	10 — —
Poplar and Blackwall, boys	130	—	10 — —
St. Martin's in the Fields	80	40	10 — —
Aldgate Ward	70	40	10 — —
Christ Church, Middlesex	56	54	10 — —
St. George's, Southwark	60	50	10 — —
Poor Debtors	67	40	10 — —
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, wholly boarded and lodged, as well as clothed	15	15	10 — —
St. Paul's Shadwell, in debt £213	45	35	10 — —
St. Sepulchre, Without, four boarded in the house	—	26	10 — —
Archbishop Tenison's school, in debt £400 for a building	20	—	10 — —
Do. — — intended to receive	200	—	10 — —
St. Pancras	—	60	10 — —
Cripplegate Without	102	—	10 — —
27 at £10 — — each.			
St. Leonard — — 1 at 13 14 10		£	283 14 10

£283 14 10

SECOND CLASS.

St. Saviour's Southwark, boys	100	—	8 — —
St. Botolph, Bishopgate	50	50	8 — —
Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate	60	40	8 — —
St. Botolph, Aldgate	60	40	8 — —
St. John, Wapping	50	40	8 — —
Vintry Ward	52	32	8 — —
Cordwainer's Ward	50	30	8 — —
Broad-street Ward	50	30	8 — —
Aldersgate Ward	40	40	8 — —
St. Ann's Society	50	30	8 — —
Wallbrook, St. Stephen	50	30	8 — —
Cripplegate Within	50	27	8 — —
Peter Joy's school	40	30	9 — —
St. Bride's, Fleet-street	40	30	8 — —
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	35	35	8 — —
Coleman-street Ward	40	25	8 — —
Philological Society	62	—	7 — —
Poplar and Blackwall, girls	—	60	8 — —
St. Ethelburga Society	36	20	8 — —
Castle Baynard Ward	34	24	8 — —

THIRD CLASS.

Tower Ward, (balance in Treasurer's hands)	£36 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	60	7 — —
St. Dunstan's, West (balance in do. do.)	30 — —	63	50	7 — —
Cornhill and Lime-street Ward do. do.	181 12 —	40	40	7 — —
Finsbury	—	31	21	7 — —
St. Sepulchre Within, boys	—	51	—	7 — —
Ditto — — — girls	—	—	51	7 — —
St. Bartholomew the Great	—	30	20	7 — —
Langbourn Ward	—	30	20	7 — —
St. Saviour's, Southwark, girls	—	—	50	7 — —
Queenhithe Ward	—	20	20	7 — —
Bishopsgate Ward	—	30	15	7 — —
St. Mary Le Strand	—	30	15	7 — —
St. Alphage Society	—	16	10	7 — —
St. Thomas, Southwark	—	30	—	7 — —
St. Sepulchre Without	—	30	—	7 — —
Fuller's school, Old-street	—	20	—	7 — —
16 at £7.				
7				
£112		£	555 14 10	

Betton's Charity.

Thomas Pellatt,
Esq.

Can you furnish us with a rental of the estates belonging to this charity?—I have not brought such a rental with me; but I will supply one made out in the fullest manner.

What is your mode of letting?—By public advertisement, inviting competition under proposals, sealed up, and we let to the highest bidder? we generally let for 14 years, sometimes seven, and reserve no fine.

[The witness produced an account of the application of the entire rents and profits of the estate, to all the charitable purposes of the will, for 14 years past.]

When are your accounts audited?—Every year in August.

On what principle do you regulate the proportions paid to each school?—We send every year to the former treasurers of each charity school a circular letter, requiring an account of the number of children in the school, and a statement of the finances of the charity. The returns

AN ACCOUNT of the Estate belonging to - - - -

LANDS AND TENEMENTS.	1 Lessees. 2 Assigns.	Terms of Years.	1 Begin. 2 End.	1 Rent. 2 Land Tax.	Annual Rent and Land Tax.
WEST HAM:					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Isle of Dogs: 29 acres of marsh land, called Barn- field - - -	{ Edw. White and G. Guerrier }	Yearly Tenants }	- - -	- - -	159 10 --
Millmeads, West Ham Level, 44½ acres -	{ Metcalfe & Co }	14 {	Lady-day 1813 Lady-day 1827 }	- - -	270 -- --
West Ham Workhouse -	{ Church- wardens - }	500 {	Lady-day 1724 Lady-day 2224 }	- - -	-- 1 --
Barrowfield; 5 houses (for- merly 3,) and 11 acres of pasture land - - -	{ D ^r Bucklee, executor of H ^y Bucklee; Benj ⁿ Barber }	61 {	Mich ^s 1793 Mich ^s 1854 }	72 -- -- 6 -- --	78 -- --
Plaistow Level: 5¼ acres Trinity Marsh, called Hitther Wheatfield -	{ W ^m Rake - }	7 {	Christmas 1816 Christmas 1823 }	- - -	30 -- --
EAST HAM:					
East Ham Level; 17 acres of marsh, and 8 acres of arable - - -	{ J. Kelwick - }	14 {	Lady-day 1807 Lady-day 1821 }	- - -	125 -- --
Gallions, 108 acres -	{ Jos. Brown - }	7 {	Lady-day 1814 Lady-day 1821 }	580 -- -- 10 4 --	590 4 --
— Reed Shore, 16 acres -	- - -	3 {	Lady-day 1817 Lady-day 1820 }	35 -- --	35 -- --
Serle's Marsh, - 57 acres; Bendishes, - - 40 acres; Total by estimation 101A. 2R. 1P. - -	{ T. Godfon - }	14 {	Lady-day 1808 Lady-day 1822 }	431 7 --	--
Calcots, 43 acres; Plaistow Level-Tun Marsh, 4 acres }	{ T. Godfon - }	14	- - -	216 -- --	647 7 --
Bainbridge Park, Yorkshire fee farm rent issuing therefrom - - -	- - -	-	- - - Land-tax all ^d	68 7 11 13 13 --	54 14 11
TOTAL Amount - £					1,989 16 11

In the year 1800, 22 acres of land in Plaistow Level, and 7 acres, called Ducks Lees, in East Ham Level, were sold for the redemption of the land tax, which will account for any variation to that amount of the number of acres.

returns are filed and columned in the mode observed in the return of distribution already delivered in; we advertise the benefaction very generally, for the purpose of inviting applications for it. The schools actually assisted, have been more than doubled in number in my time. The average of the aid to each school is from £7 to £10. If there is any thing over after this division, the parish school of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, always receives it. Particular care is taken that none but schools in the city and suburbs are admitted to the benefit of this charity, nor any others than those where the education is according to the principles of the church of England.

[The witness (Mr. Pellatt) afterwards transmitted an account of the estate belonging to Mr. Thomas Betton's charity, 1818—1819; and also an account of the stocks, of which the following are copies]:—

Betton's Charity.

Thomas Pellatt,

Esq.

- - - - Mr. THOMAS BETTON'S Charity - - - - 1818—1819.

Arrears due Lady-day 1818.	Arrears received.	Rent received to Michaelmas 1818.	Rent received to Lady-day 1819.	Arrears due Lady-day 1819; and unpaid 31st July 1819.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
207 9 9	21st Jan. 1819: 80 8 9	—	—	—
This arrear is in a course of liqui- dation by Mr. White, to whom it alone refers.				
- - -	- - -	1818: Oct. 19.	135 — —	1819: April 7. 135 — —
— 2 —	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	Oct. 13.	39 — —	April 15. 39 — —
15 — —	15 — —	Dec. 5.	15 — —	—
125 — —	1818: 18th Sept. 125 — —	Feb. 6.	62 10 —	—
- - -	- - -	Dec. 19.	295 2 —	—
17 10 —	12th Sept. 17 10 —	- - -	17 10 —	—
—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	Oct. 15.	323 13 6	—
54 14 11	24 Oct. 54 14 11	—	—	—

STOCKS belonging to Mr. THOMAS BETTON'S Charity.

Dividends when due.	Description and Amount.	Amount.	First Dividend received.		Second Dividend received.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 5th and	Bank Stock : A bonus has augmented this stock -	2,139 7 6	October Dividend	106 19 4	106 19 4
October 5th	Old S. S. annuities, 3 per cent.	251 — —	- - -	- - -	7 10 6
	5 per cent. Bank annuities, 1797 - - -	171 3 —	- - -	- - -	4 5 6
	3 per cent. reduced annuities in Accountant General's name, residue after redeeming land tax -	1,012 15 9	Annually received.	- - -	30 7 8
January } 5	5 per cent. navy annuities -	128 7 3	- - -	- - -	6 8 4
July }					155 11 4
					106 19 4
					£ 262 10 8

N.B.—The sums in the two dividends have not been received.

The above are all the Stocks under Mr. Betton's trust to the fourth part of the dividends of which the schools are entitled under Mr. Betton's will.

15th April 1819.

T. Pellatt.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET.

LOCKINGTON'S CHARITY.

13th March 1819.

ROBERT KINNIS, Esquire.

ST. MARY
MAGDALEN,
Old Fish Street.

Lockington's Charity.

Robert Kinnis,
Esq.

YOU are treasurer of Mrs. Lockington's charity?—I am; I was appointed the 2d of this month, and have been a trustee since the 7th day of July last.

What was the origin of the charity?—It originated under the will of Mrs. Mary Lockington, about the year 1730.

Have you a copy of her will?—I have none of the documents relating to this charity; they were all in the possession of Mr. Joseph Vere, the late treasurer, who died about six weeks ago; and his executors, Mr. Anthony Brown, of Finsbury Place, and Mr. Daniel Curling, of Cheapside, refuse to give up the documents, until a balance of £92 due to Mr. Vere from the charity, is paid.

JOSEPH SANDELL, Esquire.

Joseph Sandell,
Esq.

ARE you one of the trustees of this charity?—I am; and have been so for 16 or 17 years. What is the property belonging to the charity?—It consists of land in the parish of Barking, Essex, which was purchased by Mr. Carden, a former treasurer, in pursuance of a decree in Chancery, made in a suit respecting Mrs. Lockington's will.

What is the quantity of land?—About 27 acres. It is let on lease to Mr. Lambert, for a term of 21 years, of which about 11 years are unexpired, at £60 per annum. The former rent was £40.

Do you know the way in which it was let?—It was offered to the former tenant at this advance of rent, which he accepted. I think it was surveyed, and that the map which we have of the estate was taken at that time. Mr. Hulme was the treasurer, who was very active in the management of the charity. The tenant had been at great expense in draining the land.

What kind of land is it?—It is part arable, and part marsh land.

Do you consider it was fairly let at the time?—I do; I went down with the other trustees to Barking to let the land, and I thought it was let upon proper terms, taking into consideration what the tenant had expended in improvements.

Do you think it would be let for more now?—I do; from the increased value of land, and from the improvements that the tenant has made.

When did you see the land last?—We went last July on the appointment of new trustees. It was our custom to visit the land upon all such appointments, in order that the new trustees may become acquainted with the property. The number of trustees is now full, with the exception of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Vere.

How

How much marsh land is there?—There are about eight acres of good marsh land, and eight or nine acres of tolerably good arable; the remainder consists of very indifferent grass land.

Is this the whole of the property belonging to the school?—It is, except some buildings which were erected for the school in Windfor-court, Little Night Rider-street.

When were those buildings erected?—We used to hire a school-room in the Old Change, until about the year 1810, when that being taken from us by the landlord, the parish agreed to give us an old house in Windfor-court at a ground-rent of £5, on condition that we built a school-room and a house for the master. An entry was made of this gift in the books of the parish; the building was erected, but not conformably to the plan agreed upon with the parish; we went to a greater expense than that plan would have amounted to, and we were obliged to let the house in two tenements, in order to pay off the debt incurred by the building, which was advanced by Mr. Vere.

What fund had you in hand when you began the building?—Upwards of £400.

How had that been acquired?—It arose from savings of income, in consequence of the small rent we paid for the school-room, and the low salary that we paid to the master, the number of free scholars being seldom more than 12.

Where is the school now kept?—When the old school-room was taken away, we applied to the treasurer of the Castle Baynard Ward school, for permission to send the Lockington scholars to be taught there, which was allowed as a temporary accommodation, upon our paying £5 5s. a year to the general fund of that school, and £10 10s. a year to the master. These payments have been accordingly made; for the last two years, £3 has been paid in addition for coals. There are some small payments for books, and for water-rent and insurance of the houses, which are paid by the trust.

What are the houses let at?—They are let for £20 a year; but they are more frequently empty than full, and we have often difficulty in getting the rents. They are very inconveniently built. The plan approved by the parish, was to build one house and one school-room; this plan was afterwards altered by the majority of the trustees, who had two houses built. I differed from the majority, and always disapproved of the present plan. It is the intention of the trustees, as soon as the debt is paid off, to make the two houses into one, and establish the school there.

Do you know what the whole building cost?—It cost upwards of £900, of which Mr. Vere advanced about £500, all of which has been repaid except about £92. The surplus income after making the payments I have enumerated, is applied in the reduction of this debt.

Who nominates the children?—The trustees give an order for the children to be received upon the foundation, after making proper inquiries whether they are qualified according to the founder's direction. There are now five boys, and two girls.

How do you account for there being so few?—From the want of applications.

Is the existence of this charity well known in the parish?—It is. I have never known an application refused if made by an inhabitant of the parish; I conceive the reason of the smallness of the numbers to be, that the ward school is preferred, in consequence of the children being clothed there.

Are the children nominated by the vestry?—The number of applications is so small, that the trustees have nominated all applicants properly qualified without applying to a vestry. The children are sent from the age of 6 to 14.

ROBERT KINNIS, Esquire, Re-examined.

Do you agree with the evidence of Mr. Sandell, which has been read over to you?—I do; and I wish to add to it, that the debt will be nearly cleared by Michaelmas. I have now £30 in hand, and expect to receive £5 more for a quarter's rent of the houses. We expect to have more children when we have a convenient separate school-room, as some of the poor have objected to sending their children while the school is united with the Ward school.

Robert Kinnis,
Esq.

Mr. JAMES HAYWARD, Master of the Castle Baynard Ward School.

Do you receive from the nomination of the trustees the children of Lockington's charity?—I do. I educate all the children sent by the trustees.

What do you receive for teaching them?—I receive ten guineas per annum; I furnish copy books, pens, and ink, the cost of which may amount to about 25s. a year. The children find their own spelling books.

What are they taught?—The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and their catechism. The girls of Mrs. Lockington's charity only attend in the afternoon to learn writing.

Mr.
James Hayward.

19th March 1819.

DANIEL CURLING, Esquire.

YOU are one of the executors of Mr. Joseph Vere, who was treasurer of Lockington's charity?—I am; together with Mr. Anthony Brown.

Are you in possession of such documents relating to the charity as were in possession of Mr. Vere?—I am; they are contained in the box which I produce.

Daniel Curling,
Esq.

[The witness produced a book, containing amongst other documents, copies of the will of Mary Lockington, dated the 1st June 1730, which has been already fully abstracted in the Report of this case.]

The

ST. MARY
MAGDALEN,
Old Fifth-street.
Lockington's Charity.

*Daniel Curling,
Esq.*

The book contains copies of proceedings in Chancery, by which it appears that certain stock, standing in the name of the Accountant General, being the produce of the said legacy of £1,200, was in the year 1774 directed to be sold, and applied for the purchase of lands at Barking in Essex.

[The witness produced lease and release of 23d and 24th January 1775, reciting the will of Mrs. Lockington and the proceedings in Chancery, whereby in consideration of the sum of £425, Richard Hulfe conveyed to trustees, eight acres and an half of marsh land, called Wild Land Marsh, situate in Kipple Level, in the parish of Barking, Essex, upon the trusts of the will of Mrs. Lockington.]

[The witness also produced indentures of lease and release of same dates, whereby the said Richard Hulfe, for the consideration of £640, conveyed to the same trustees four acres, being upland and meadow in Kipple Level aforesaid, of the annual rent of £6, and two acres adjoining of the annual rent of £3, and nine acres in Kipple Level of the annual rent of £14, upon the same trusts.]

[The witness also produced lease and release of same dates, whereby Thomas Gore and Richard Benyon, in consideration of £105, conveyed to the same trustees 2A. 3R. 37P. in Eastbury Level, in the said parish of Barking, held at the rent of £4 10s.]

[The witness also produced a lease, dated 21st July 1807, from Samuel Hulme and others (the trustees,) to John Lambert, of the several lands comprised in the before-mentioned deeds, for the term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1807, at the rent of £60.]

[The witness also produced the account book of the charity, from which it appears that the balance due to the late treasurer, Mr. Vere, amounts to £92 2s. 5d.]

For what reason do you and your co-executor retain the deeds and books in your custody?—We have always been willing to deliver the several deeds and papers, except the account book, which we wish to retain as evidence of what is due to the testator's estate, and we are willing to give up that on payment of the balance.

ST. SEPULCHRE.

REEVE'S CHARITY.

17th March 1819.

The Rev. Dr. SHACKLEFORD.

ST. SEPULCHRE.
Reeve's Charity.

*The Rev.
Dr. Shackelford.*

ARE you the vicar of St. Sepulchre's?—I am; I was inducted to the living in 1784.

Have you the foundation documents of Reeve's school?—I have brought with me the deeds and documents, which, with other papers belonging to the parish are kept in an iron chest under three keys, one of which is kept by myself, and the others by the churchwardens.

[Witness produces a book containing a copy of the will of Richard Reeve, dated August 20th, 1702, whereby after giving certain legacies, he bequeathed as follows: "All the rest of my goods, chattels, plate, jewels, ready money, debts, and estate both real and personal, that I shall die possessed of, I give and bequeath the same unto the minister and churchwardens of the aforesaid parish of St. Sepulchre's, London, for the time being, upon the trust and confidence I have and do repose in them, that they the said minister and churchwardens for the time being, and their successors, shall after my debts, legacies, and funeral expenses paid and satisfied as aforesaid, or any three of them, whereof the minister to be one, have full power to expend, lay out, and dispose of all such monies and estate as I do hereby entrust them with, for and towards the education and maintenance of poor children belonging to the said parish of St. Sepulchre's, and bringing them up in the fear of God, and putting them forth apprentices to some calling for their future good, and for the suppressing of vice and immorality. And I do hereby request and earnestly desire the said minister and churchwardens to propagate and encourage the good work already begun, of the taking care and providing for the poor children of the said parish."

And the testator thereby appointed the then minister and churchwardens of the said parish of St. Sepulchre, London, and their successors, to be joint executors of that his will, executed in the presence of three witnesses.]

What property was derived under this will?—An estate at Brentford in the parish of Ealing, consisting of a house and garden, and some fee farm rents in the county of Lincoln; also some personal property from the produce of which the parish afterwards purchased other lands and houses in and near Golden-square, for particulars of which I must refer to Mr. Scaife, the vestry clerk.

WILLIAM SCAIFE, Esquire.

*William Scaife,
Esq.*

ARE you the vestry clerk of St. Sepulchre's parish?—I am.

Have you a rental of the property of Reeve's charity?—I have.

[Witness produces a statement of the rental.]

It appears by this rental, that there is a house and garden, let on lease at Brentford; for what term is that let?—For 21 years from Christmas 1802.

Of what do the premises consist?—Of a house and about five acres of garden ground, let to a market gardener. The house, which is small, is let off by the tenant.

In what way was the property let?—The premises were surveyed previous to the last letting, and were advertised to be let on a certain day; we had a great many tenders, and that made by the tenant was the highest.

Would

Would the premises let for more at this time?—I am not aware that they would.

Are the fee farm rents regularly paid?—Not all; a part of the rents has been lost for many years. We receive to the amount of £48 2s. 2½d., which is reduced by allowances—

ST. SEPULCHRE.
Reeve's Charity.

William Scaife,
Esq.

	£	s.	d.
For land-tax - - - - -	-	3	18 8
Collecting, 2s. in the pound - - -	d-	4	10 5
Holding an audit at Grantham - - -	-	2	2 —
	<hr/>		
	£	10	11 1
	<hr/>		

Leaving a balance of £37 11s. 1¾d.

Many have not been paid since the year 1701, and of others we have no knowledge when they have been paid.

[Witness produces a rental of these fee farm rents, which are 311 in number, and for very small sums, stating the last period at which each of them was known to have been paid.]

	£	s.	d.
From this it appears that the rents, the receipt of which no trace appears, amount to - - - - -	-	19	1 0¼
That those which have not been received since the year 1701, amount to - - - - -	-	3	15 10¾
1750, - - - - -	-	—	9 —
1759, - - - - -	-	—	7 —
1760, - - - - -	-	3	5 10
1769, - - - - -	-	—	13 —
1771, - - - - -	-	—	3 7
1772, - - - - -	-	—	2 1
1779, - - - - -	-	—	4 —
	<hr/>		
	£	28	1 5
	<hr/>		

Do you know of any endeavours having been made to recover these lost rents?—I do not. The remaining rents are received by a collector employed by us. Formerly they appear to have been let for £30 per annum.

Do you know what was the residue of the personal property bequeathed by Mr. Reeve.

[Witness produces a book, containing copy of a decree in Chancery, dated 28th January, 4 Queen Anne, made in a suit between the Attorney General, at the relation of Robert Andrews and others, and Reeve, by which it appears, that the Master by his Report, dated 27th July 1705, certified that the testator's freehold estate consisted of the fee simple of a house and garden at Brentford in Middlesex, let for £30 per annum; and certain fee farm rents in the county of Lincoln, being very small rents, and lying very remote and scattered, and not yielding then, above taxes and charges of collecting, more than £30 per annum. That the leasehold property of the testator consisted of two chattel leases, one being the remainder of a term, of which 53 years were unexpired, in a house in Gutter-lane, estimated to be worth £250; the other, a lease of a house in Fulwood's Rents, by Gray's Inn, at a ground rent of £10 per annum, whereof above 900 years were then to come, and estimated to be worth £100; and that there were then remaining capital stock of the testator in the old East India company, £541 4s. 6d. and also due by bonds from the East India company, £100 in money, and also capital stock of the said testator in the Bank of England, £200; plate worth £8; lace valued £7 10s.; and also £111 11s. 3d. remaining in the hands of Mr. Phipps, one of the churchwardens, the balance of his account. It was ordered that the personal property, except the leasehold, should be sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of freehold estates of inheritance, to be conveyed to trustees therein named, and the rents and profits thereof, together with those of the real and leasehold estates of the testator, should be received by the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre, or any three of them, whereof the minister should always be one in trust, to dispose thereof for the maintenance and education of poor children in the parish of St. Sepulchre, and placing them out apprentices, according to the true intent and meaning of the will of the testator, Richard Reeve.]

Was this property laid out in the purchase of land?—It appears by the books, now produced, that in 1709, £543 12s. 6d. East India stock, was sold, and produced £758 19 —

An East India bond, with interest thereon, was sold for - - - - -	-	102	11 4
£200 stock in the Bank of England, was sold, and produced - - - - -	-	253	— —
Balance received from Mr. Phipps, the churchwarden - - - - -	-	111	11 3
	<hr/>		

£1,225 1 7

From further examination of the books, it also appears that the lace was sold for £7 10s. 6d. and the plate for £8 12s. 6d. - - - - -

16 3 —

£1,242 4 7

In 1709, the estate in Golden Square was purchased for £1,276 10s.; [it appears that the expenses attending the purchase amounted to £130 10s.] In 1711, the leaseholds in Gutter-lane and Fulwood's Rents were sold to the parish for £250, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of completing the purchase of the estate in Golden Square.

Have you got the conveyance of the property in Golden Square?

(175.)

3 N

[Witness

ST. SEPULCHRE.
Reeve's Charity.

William Scaife,
Esq.

[Witness produces conveyance by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 17th October 1709, whereby Margaret Quynes and others, in consideration of £1,276 10s. granted to trustees for the parish in fee, a piece of land, lying and being on the east side of Golden Square, abutting on James-street and Silver-street, together with eight messuages built thereon, and a coach-yard and coach-houses.]

It appears by this deed, that there were then existing leases of six of the houses conveyed, of the following dates and terms:—

1st lease, dated	14 March 1699,	from Quynes to Jones,	for 61 years,	at £7.
2d - - -	20 March 1700 - -	ditto - ditto -	61 - -	£8.
3d - - -	30 Sept. 1701 - -	ditto - ditto -	61 - -	£8.
4th - - -	10 July 1702 - -	ditto - Deston -	61 - -	£8.
5th - - -	27 April 1703 - -	ditto - Phipps -	61 - -	£4 10s.
6th - - -	10 Jan. 1705 - -	ditto - Tho ^s Jones	61 - -	£20.

It appears from the rental delivered in, that the houses are now let on running leases, renewable on fine every 14 years, until the period mentioned in the rental, and which is verified by the production of the counterparts of the present leases; but the first of these 14 years leases is not at present produced, nor any of the minutes at the time of the original lettings.

[Witness is requested that these might be searched for and produced, in order to show the terms on which these leases were granted.]

Who are the present trustees?—There are twelve; the vicar and eleven inhabitants of the parish.

[Witness is requested to furnish the commissioners with the printed annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the charity, for some years back.]

The Rev. Dr. SHACKLEFORD, Re-examined.

Rev.
Dr. Shackelford.

HOW has the income of this charity been applied?—About the year 1786, when an order came from the House of Commons, requiring a return of charitable donations in the parish, it occurred to me that the estate left by Mr. Reeve might be applied more strictly, according to the intentions of the donor, by establishing a school, to be called by his name, for boarding, clothing, and educating as many children as the funds would allow.

How had the income been previously applied?—I know nothing of it except as it appears by the account book now produced, to which I must refer.

How was your proposal carried into effect?—It was agreed, at a committee of the parish estates, upon my suggestion, that eight or more boys should be boarded and educated by a schoolmaster, at the rate of 10 guineas a head per annum, and that they should be clothed by

PARTICULARS of the LEASES of - - -

Dates.	PREMISES.	TERM.	FINES.	
			Paid down.	On Renewal.
1759. July 30.	1 House, No. 1, Golden-sq.	14 years renewable, so as to expire at St. John the Baptist, 1861 - - -	£ s. d. 285 — —	£ s. d. 57 — —
Sept. 1.	1 Do. - No. 3, - Do. -	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, 2 months, 15 days, renewable till the expiration of 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, 2 months, 15 days -	250 — —	50 — —
	1 Do. - No. 4, - Do. -	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, 2 months, 19 days, renewable till the expiration of 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, 2 months, 19 days -	200 — —	50 — —
Sept. 12.	1 Do. James-st. Golden-sq.	14 years minus 11 days, renewable so as to expire at Michaelmas, 1861 - - -	100 — —	33 — —
Dec. 17.	1 Do. - No. 2, Golden-sq.	98 years, from Michaelmas, 1762 - - -	270 — —	{ 50 — — every 14 years.
1760. Jan. 20.	1 Do. Silver-street - 1 Do. James-st. Golden-sq.	14 years renewable, so as to expire at the Annunciation, 1865 - - -	210 — —	70 — —
1765. Nov. 30.	1 Do. James-st. Golden-sq.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, 2 months, 24 days, renewable so as to expire at St. John Baptist, 1865 - - -	160 — —	36 — —
	8 Houses.		£ 1,475 — —	346 — —

by the vicar and Churchwardens. The schoolmaster was accordingly appointed, and the school established on the plan proposed. From the year 1723, a sum of £10 per annum had been paid to the treasurer of the boys charity school, and £10 a year to the girls charity school, commonly called the Ladies Charity School of the parish of St. Sepulchre, and these payments it was resolved to continue, and they are accordingly. We began with eight boys, but the number has varied, according to the state of the finances; there are at present but five. We mean to put another in at Lady-day. We contract for the board and education of the boys at 8s. 9d. a head per week. The clothing for the boys last year amounted to £18 10s. 9d. The vestry clerk's bill amounts to about £10 per annum, and the pew opener and collector at about £1 10s. We put the children out apprentice when we can; we pay with each £5. Two or three pounds when the child is bound, and the remainder when he has served three years.

How often is an apprentice put out?—Not more than one in two or three years. Last year two payments of £3 each were made. The master's quarterly bills contain, besides the charge for board and education, expenses for repairing the boys clothes, as coats, waistcoats, breeches, and shoes, making linen, and an allowance of a penny per week to each boy. There were six boys last year, and his bills amounted to £145 0s. 6d.

Who examines the master's bills?—The accounts are audited every year on the third Tuesday in June, when the master's bills and other bills are first inspected by the vicar and churchwardens, and are then submitted to auditors appointed by the vestry. The accounts are made up to Lady-day in each year. Printed accounts of the receipts and expenditure are circulated every year with the churchwardens accounts, and the number of children in that year.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON.

ARE you one of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre?—I am, and treasurer of this charity.

You have heard the evidence given by Dr. Shackleford and Mr. Scaife; do you concur with it?—I have been treasurer only for nine months, and cannot speak to any thing previous to that time.

Have you any thing to add to what has been stated?—I have not.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

ARE you the master of the parish charity school of St. Sepulchre?—I am, and reside in a house provided by the parish. I have permission to take in Reeve's boys, and receive for them at the rate of 8s. 9d. a week each.

What do you teach them?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the church catechism. They are educated in the same room, and in the same manner as the charity boys, and go to church with them.

ST. SEPULCHRE.
Reeve's Charity.

Rev.
Dr. Shackleford.

Mr.
George Thompson.

Mr.
Thomas Williamson.

- . . the PREMISES in GOLDEN SQUARE.

RENTS reserved.	ORIGINAL LESSEES.	PRESENT TENANTS.
£ s. d.		
13 — —	Reverend William Affleck.	Matthew and William Stoddart.
10 — —	John Homer.	Thomas Chandlefs.
10 — —	John Homer.	John Nicholson.
7 — —	John Orton.	— English.
} 10 — —	Robert Charles	Thomas Henry Lambe.
30 — —	Robert Tubbs.	Robert Tubbs.
4 — —	Robert Tubbs.	Robert Tubbs.
84 — —		

BALANCES due on the ANNUAL ACCOUNTS of REEVE'S CHARITY, and which were applied to the general purposes of the Parish.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1743	-	85	12	2	1770	-	141	14	2
1744	-	73	1	2	1771	-	117	13	2
1745	-	68	4	8	1772	-	122	13	6
1746	-	57	4	2	1773	-	105	15	—
1747	-	89	12	—	1774	-	165	16	2
1748	-	84	7	2	1775	-	159	16	4
1749	-	97	—	2	1776	-	107	17	8
1750	-	84	3	8	1777	-	125	19	—
1751	-	71	6	8	1778	-	195	9	—
1752	-	57	—	6	1779	-	101	11	0½
1753	-	91	19	—½	1780	-	128	10	5
1754	-	92	2	4½	1781	-	274	9	2
1755	-	72	—	2	1782	-	156	12	1
1756	-	55	16	—	1783	-	145	1	6
1757	-	76	14	—	1784	-	99	1	1½
1758	-	79	8	—	1785	-	117	11	8¾
1759	-	85	15	4	1786	-	129	7	2
1760	-	1,308	17	—			2,394	18	8¾
1761	-	76	10	—			3,571	10	1½
1762	-	88	3	—			5,966	8	10¼
1763	-	83	2	6					
1764	-	97	9	11	1715	-	197	—	6
1765	-	17	2	10½	1716	-	65	9	11
1766	-	229	18	—	1731	-	30	13	4
1767	-	152	—	6			£	6,259	12
1768	-	79	14	6					7¼
1769	-	112	4	7					
		£	3,571	10					
				1½					

These balances, though appearing due on the accounts of the charity, are not found in the parish books.

LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

See p. 59, &c. REPORT.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

Saturday, 8th May 1819.

DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S CHARITY.

GILES CROMPE, Esquire.

[THE witness produced a copy of Lady Packington's will, the substance of which is given in the Report.]

Is this a correct copy?—It is.

In what parish was Dame Ann Packington buried?—In the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

In whose possession are the estates devised by her?—They are held by trustees for the use of the Clothworkers Company.

Are the premises copyhold?—They are all copyhold, held of the manor of Islington.

By whom are the rents and profits of the estates received?—By the clerk of the company, for their use.

Are the trustees in possession of all the property mentioned in the will?—They are.

Can you furnish a description of the present state of the property?—It will be very difficult to do so, as it is intermixed with other copyhold property belonging to the company, not subjected to any trust. We have endeavoured to distinguish the two properties, but have been unable to do so.

Are the copyhold premises belonging to the company, in their own right, vested in the same trustees as the property held under Lady Packington?—I believe they are.

Have you any plan of the estate devised by Lady Anne Packington?—There is a plan which comprehends that and the other estate, but we are unable to distinguish one from the other. All have been let together for a long time, I suppose more than 100 years.

Of what does the whole property now consist?—It lies in Islington; it is chiefly land lying between the Shepherd and Shepherdess and the High Street of Islington. There is also a farm house and outbuildings. The whole consists of between 57 and 58 acres, of which 23 acres belong to Lady Packington's charity. I believe the women's alms-houses (of which there are eight) are upon that part belonging to Lady Packington's charity. There are no other buildings on the estate. The whole land is at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Rhodes, the cowkeeper, as a yearly tenant, at the rent of £420 per annum. He has held as a yearly tenant for the last six or seven years; before which he and his father had two 21 years leases in succession. The rent before the last rise, which took place in the last year, was £305 5s. On the last lease he paid a rent of £210. I believe the alms-houses were not included in the leases, and are not now held by him. They are for the widows of poor freemen of the company, who are placed there by the company.

Is the rent now paid a fair rent?—I believe it to be so.

In what manner has this property been usually let?—The premises of the company are always surveyed by their surveyor, who makes a report to the company on the value, who give a preference to the old tenant.

Is any particular proportion of this rent set apart by the company, as belonging to Lady Packington's charity, or any separate account kept?—No; the company receive the whole rent, and pay to the parish the specific sums directed by the will, and carry the residue to the general funds of the company.

To whom is the £3 paid?—To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, together with the other sums. We also pay £3 3s. as an annual subscription to the charity school of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

Do you know in what manner the churchwarden applies the £3 paid for schooling?—I do not.

15th May 1819.

MR. THOMAS LLOYD.

ARE you one of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate?—I am.

Do the churchwardens receive any and what sum from the Clothworkers Company, as Lady Packington's charity, and in what manner is the same applied?—We receive £10 13s. 4d. from the Clothworkers Company, which is applied in the following manner, according to Lady Packington's will, viz.:—

Mr. Thomas Lloyd.

To five poor people, every Sunday, 4d. per week each	-	-	£	4	6	8
To the churchwardens and clerk, each 3s. 4d. for their pains	-	-	-	-	6	8
To the poor of the parish of St. Botolph	-	-	-	3	-	-
To finding poor men's children of the parish of St. Botolph school and learning	-	-	-	3	-	-
			£	10	13	4

ST. BOTOLPH,
ALDERSGATE,
Packington's Charity.

" Sir,

" I am desired by the churchwardens of Saint Botolph without Aldersgate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. Concerning the gift, three pounds, under the will of Lady Ann Packington, it being so small a sum, and not sufficient to educate a child, it is given to the ward school, towards the education of the poor children belonging to this parish.

" Thursday, June 10th, 1819.

" Mr. Carlisle."

" I am, Sir, your humble servant,

" T. G. Poffan, Vestry Clerk.

" Sir,

Clothworkers Hall, 18th June 1819.

" I take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 16th instant, and I beg to inform you, that the difficulty of distinguishing the estate devised by Dame Anne Packington to the Clothworkers Company, from their other copyhold lands at Islington, arises from the circumstance of the whole having been let together for a great number of years as one distinct estate, and from there being no plan of the Packington property, nor any other means of ascertaining it, except by the description given in the will.

" The company are possessed altogether of about 57 acres of land in Islington, whereof 23A. IR. OP. was devised to them by Dame Anne Packington's will, and the chief part of the residue they have been possessed of nearly as long ago as the date of that will, under separate admissions, the particulars of which can only be ascertained by searching the court rolls.

" There is a plan of the whole property, but it really is not in my power to point out the Packington estate.

" The fines are 12*d.* per acre quit rent, and 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre on alienation, independently of two fines of £13 10*s.* and £6 10*s.* payable every twentieth year.

" The payments to Saint Dunstan's parish, and for the sermons, have hitherto been regularly paid.

" I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

" Giles Crompe."

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Tuesday, 23d March 1819.

THOMAS WILDMAN GOODWYN, Esquire.

ST. BOTOLPH,
ALDGATE,
Parochial School.

ARE you treasurer of the school of Saint Botolph, Aldgate?—I am, and have been so about twenty months.

When was it first established?—It was the first Protestant parochial charity school, and was established by subscription only, but I cannot state the date of the foundation. The school has freehold property, of which it receives the rents, but I am not aware how it first came to the school.

Of what does the property consist?—We have an estate in a place formerly called Flushing-yard, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate. The whole of the ground, on which formerly stood four houses, is now covered by a store cellar, in the occupation of Messrs. Goodwyn and Co. brewers.

How is the property, so belonging to the school, known or distinguished from the rest of the premises?—Among the title deeds of this property, is one dated 19th January 1715, in the margin of which there is a plan, and the description of the premises is, " All those four several brick messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate and being in or near Flushing-yard and George Alley, or one of them, in East Smithfield, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, in the county of Middlesex, as the same now are or late were in the several tenures of the persons therein mentioned; which said four messuages or tenements do contain in length from north to south towards the west 56 feet of assize, and do abut on the west side thereof, on a certain building called Sir John Parsons brewhouse; and on the east side of the said four messuages or tenements the same do contain in length from north to south 56 feet of assize, and do abut towards the east on Flushing-yard aforesaid; and which said four messuages or tenements, from east to west towards the south, do contain in width 37 feet and 7 inches of assize; and from east to west towards the north, the said four messuages do contain in width 33 feet of assize, and do abut towards the south and north on other messuages or tenements of John Lee, party thereto; which said four several messuages or tenements are partly built on George Alley aforesaid, and with their abutments and bounds are described by a map or plot thereto annexed." I should hope, by a comparison of this description, with deeds of the brewhouse property, in the possession of Messrs. Goodwyn and Co. or their landlords, it may be possible to make the proportion and extent of the trust property clear. I expect to find some plan or map among these, which may assist the inquiry. This property is now under lease to the firm of Goodwyn and Co. in which I am a partner.

[The witness produced a lease, dated 21st October 1793, from the trustees of the charity schools of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to Messrs. Goodwyn and Co., which, after reciting a lease dated 28th March 1783, for 21 years, from Lady-day 1783, at a rent of £16 demised the said premises to Henry Goodwyn, William Skinner, and Thomas Thornton, to hold from the expiration of the said term of 21 years for 61 years from thence next ensuing,

T. W. Goodwyn,
Esq.

ensuing, at the yearly rent of £16, with a proviso that lessees should, within 11 years, if so minded, pull down the four houses; and in that case that they should lay out within one year £600 in erecting a storehouse or other buildings.]

[The witness proceeds.]

Under this lease the four houses were pulled down, and the ground is now covered by a part or parts of store cellars and malt-lofts over; the £600 at least was laid out, although I do not know the spot in which the precise property lies, I am quite sure that taking the trust property any where, more building must cover the extent in question than the sum of £600 would pay for. I have ascertained from the partnership books, that several thousand pounds were laid out at that time when the erections were made.

Do you know what means were taken to ascertain the value of the premises, when the letting of the reversionary lease to Messrs. Goodwyn and Co. took place?—I was not then a trustee nor a partner in the firm; I have only been a trustee 18 months, therefore I cannot state from my own knowledge, but I will enquire of the trustees who have signed the lease, and search the minute book of the trustees, if it be in existence.

Were any of the persons, to whom the lease was made, trustees at the time?—I am not at present able to answer this question, but I will inform myself.

What other freehold property is there?—A house where the school is carried on; it adjoins the new mint on Tower Hill. The ground was purchased for £675 in 1792.

[The witness produced an indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled, dated 30th April 1792, being a conveyance from Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and others, to Rawson Aislaby, Esq. and others, trustees of the school, their heirs and assigns, of the premises in question, therein described as the messuage called or known by the sign of The Black Horse.]

Are these premises wholly occupied by the school-house?—Yes.

Was this school-house built by the funds of the charity?—Partly by those funds, and partly by voluntary subscriptions.

Is there any leasehold property?—There is a leasehold house and premises let to the trustees, part of which was formerly the school-house in East Smithfield; it is now let by them.

[The witness produced a lease, dated 25th August 1790, to the trustees, for 99 years from Midsummer 1793, at the rent of £21, of a messuage and yard, with another messuage built on part of the yard, situate on the north side of Upper East Smithfield-street, in the parish of St. Botolph; and also a lease, dated 11th November 1793, from the trustees to Cæsar Andrews, for 98 years, wanting 10 days, from Midsummer 1794, at the rent of £27.]

[Witness proceeds:]—These premises are now held by Joseph Kinder.

Was Cæsar Andrews a trustee?—He was at the period of the letting; he is now dead.

Was any valuation of the property made at that time?—I have no knowledge on the subject.

What trustee executing the lease, is now living?—Mr. Richard Gray and Mr. Atkinson; the last is too infirm to attend, and never took much part in the affairs.

What is your funded property?—£1,800 three per cent. consols: I found £1,300 when I came in, and £500 stock has been bought since with part of a legacy of £500, bequeathed by Thomas Lewis, for the general purposes of the charity.

How many children are there in the school?—Sixty boys and forty girls.

What are they taught?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic; they have also religious instruction: the girls learn working, in addition.

What other benefit do they derive?—They are clothed; there is no apprentice fee.

What is the annual expenditure?—That of last year was—

	£	s.	d.
Books purchased for the school	-	-	20 11 6
Clothes*	-	-	354 18 10
Coals	-	-	13 16 —
Rent for Kinder's premises	-	-	21 — —
Land tax	-	-	1 3 6
Repairs	-	-	31 — 1½
Salaries:—Master	£65	5 —	} 105 5 —
Mistress	40	— —	
Stationary (printing included)	-	-	43 6 5
Sundries	-	-	8 4 4
	£599	5	8½

Is this expenditure of last year, a fair representation of the annual average expenditure?—I imagine it is, but I have no previous accounts with which I can compare it. The accounts of the late treasurer have never been given to me; I believe they were lost; his name was John Judson, and he is dead; inquiries have been made of his son for the books, but he says, he cannot find them.

How is the excess of expenditure beyond income supplied?—By voluntary contributions and charity sermons; the subscriptions amounted last year to £292 6s. 8d.; the sermons to 73 19s. 4d.

When are the accounts audited?—A recent order requires that they should be audited every June; they have not been audited during the 18 months I have been in office.

* There was an arrear of debt due on the above account amounting to £158, which will reduce the charge under this head to something less than £2 per child.

ST. BOTOLPH.
Parochial School.

T. W. Goodwyn,
Esq.

Is the school visited?—Four visitors are appointed monthly from the trustees, and a committee of 12 ladies attend the girls school, two together, in weekly rotation; the trustees meet the first Monday in every month, for admitting children and transacting other business. There are 40 trustees.

How are the children appointed?—They are taken in rotation (as vacancies occur) from children in Sir Samuel Starling's school, who are educated under the same roof with the children of St. Botolph Aldgate.

Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLLS.

Mr.
Samuel Nicholls.

YOU are master of the school?—I am, and have been so 24 years last December.

What salary have you?—£60 for instructing the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and £5 5s. for instructing them in psalmody. I reside in the school-house, rent and tax free; I have an allowance of coals and candles. The mistress, my wife, has £40 a year, and resides also; she has had hitherto some profit from the girls work, but some alteration is going to be made in this respect, the particulars of which I am unable to state.

Wednesday, 7th April 1819.

THOMAS WILDMAN GOODWYN, Esq. re-examined.

T. W. Goodwyn,
Esq.

HAVE you yet referred to any plan belonging to Messrs. Goodwyn, of the brewery, on which the particular extent of the charity property is marked?—I have done so, and have ascertained the exact quantity of ground belonging to the charity, and now occupied by part of the brewers premises.

See two Engravings
annexed.

[The witness produced two plans, of which the annexed are copies.]

On referring to the original plans, it appears that the charity property is distinctly marked, and denominated leasehold, to distinguish it from the residue (and coloured differently from the rest,) showing the dimensions to agree nearly with those described in the deed of 19th January 1715.

Have you ascertained from your books that the whole sum of £600 covenanted by the lease to be laid out, was so expended?—I have found that much more than £600 was expended on that part of the property which belongs to the school.

You undertook, by reference to your books, to ascertain whether your father was a trustee at the time of his taking the lease; have you so done?—I have; and find that he did not become a trustee till 15th December 1794, being about two years after the date of the lease.

Have you ascertained whether any survey was made of the property previous to the granting of that lease?—I have, by referring to the minute book, and find that it was let under the opinion of Mr. Jesse Gibson, a surveyor; and a fine of 20 guineas was paid.

ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN REDCROSS-STREET.

22d March 1819.

JOSEPH DAKER, Esquire.

ST. GILES,
CRIPPLEGATE.
Girls Charity School,
Redcross-street.

Joseph Daker,
Esq.

ARE you the treasurer of this school?—I am.

When was this charity school founded?—It was founded at the same time with the boys school; I think in the year 1710.

[Witness produces an old parchment instrument, containing a list of subscribers, headed with the following statement:

“Whereas it is evident to common observation, that the growth of vice and debauchery is greatly owing to the gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian religion; and whereas Christian virtues can grow from no other root than from Christian principles; we, whose names are under written, being touched with zeal for the honour of God, and the salvation of the souls of poor children, and in order for both, the promoting of Christian knowledge, do hereby promise to pay such respective sums as are hereunto subscribed for and towards building a charity school in the parish of Saint Giles, Cripplegate, for the teaching 100 poor boys of the said parish, whose parents cannot afford them education. And whereas there is now offered £1,500 to be laid out upon security for and towards the continual maintaining of a charity school for the teaching of 60 poor girls of the said parish, provided the parish will be at the charge of building a school for that purpose; We, the trustees and others concerned in promoting the building a school for the said boys, do also engage, that out of the ground already purchased in Redcross-street for that purpose, do allow gratis a sufficient part thereof for the building a school for the said girls; and to build the same with a convenient habitation for their mistresses, provided the whole that shall be subscribed shall be sufficient to answer the charges of both the said schools.”

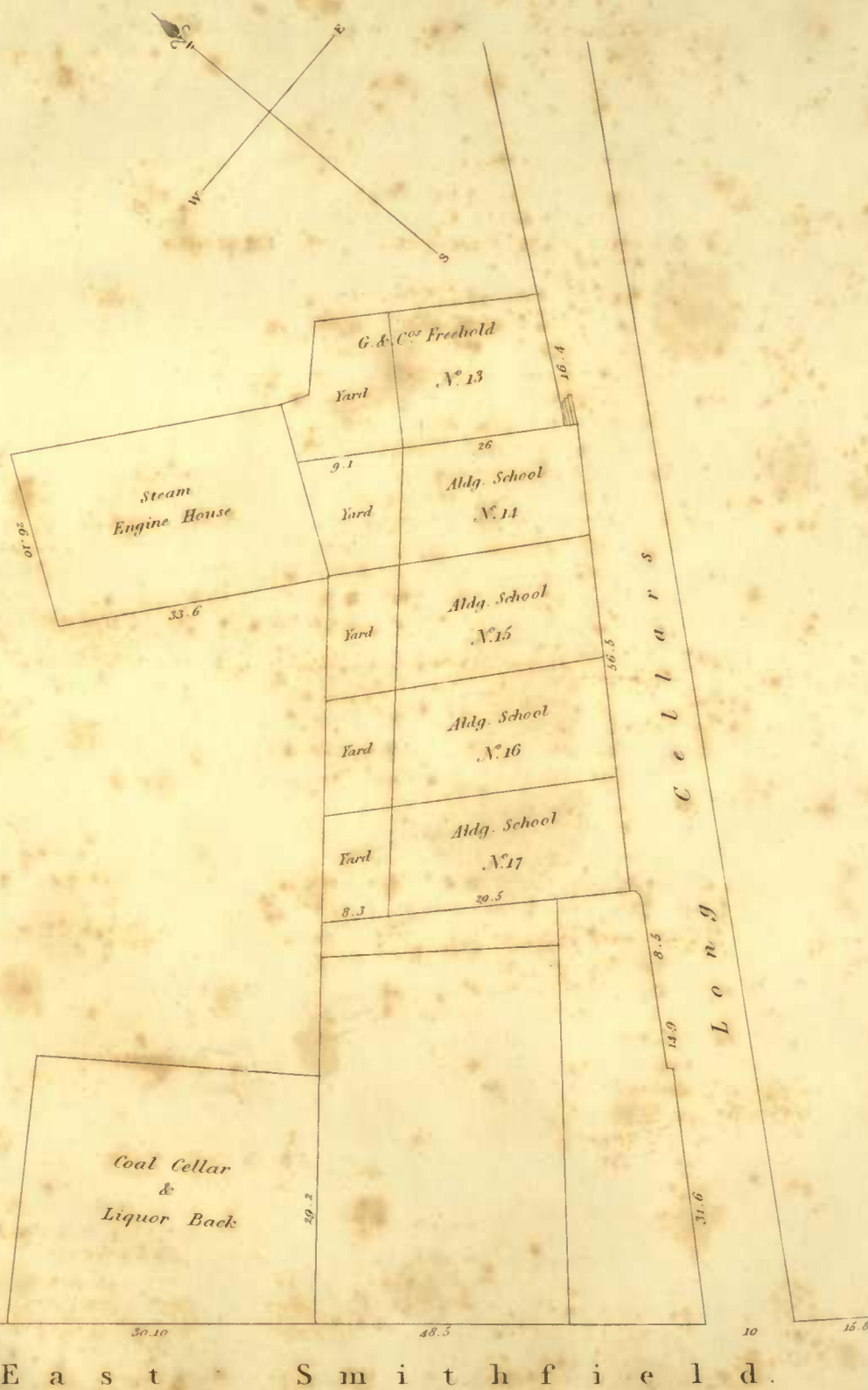
See, in the examination of the boys school, how the school-room was provided for the girls, pursuant to the above undertaking.]

Was there any original endowment of this school?

[Witness produced an indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 24th August 1710, between the Honourable Anne Waton, sole executrix of the will of Lady Eleanor Hollis, of the 1st part; and John Duke of Newcastle and several other persons therein named, of the 2d part; reciting, that the said Lady Eleanor Hollis on the 26th of September

1707,

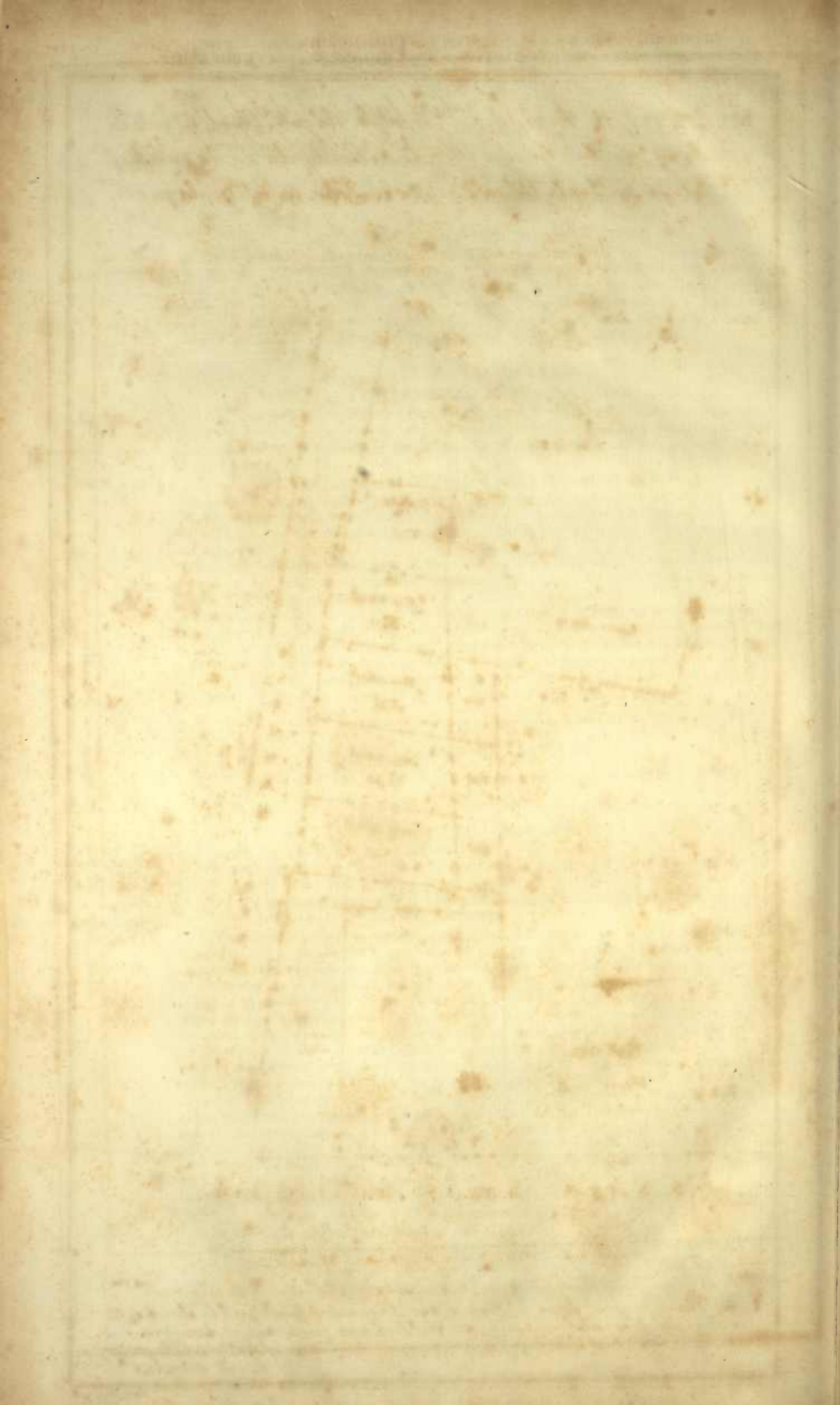
N^o. 1. *PL. LV* of the Property of *S.^r Botolph. Aldgate School*, situate in *Flushing Yard or George Alley East Smithfield* in the parish of *S.^r Botolph without Aldgate*; now on Lease to *Mess.^{rs} Goodwyn & C^o*.



Scale of 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

This Plan is copied from a Plan of the Premises of Goodwyn & C^o dated 1792, in their possession; and compared with the Plan and Description contained in and annexed to a Deed dated 19 Jan. 1715, being the conveyance of the School Property.

T. W. GOODWYN.



N^o 2. — Copy of a *PLAN* annexed to a Deed, dated 1715, Jan. 19;
conveying the Property of *Aldgate School*.

North Side, 33 Feet, Butting on M^r John Lee.

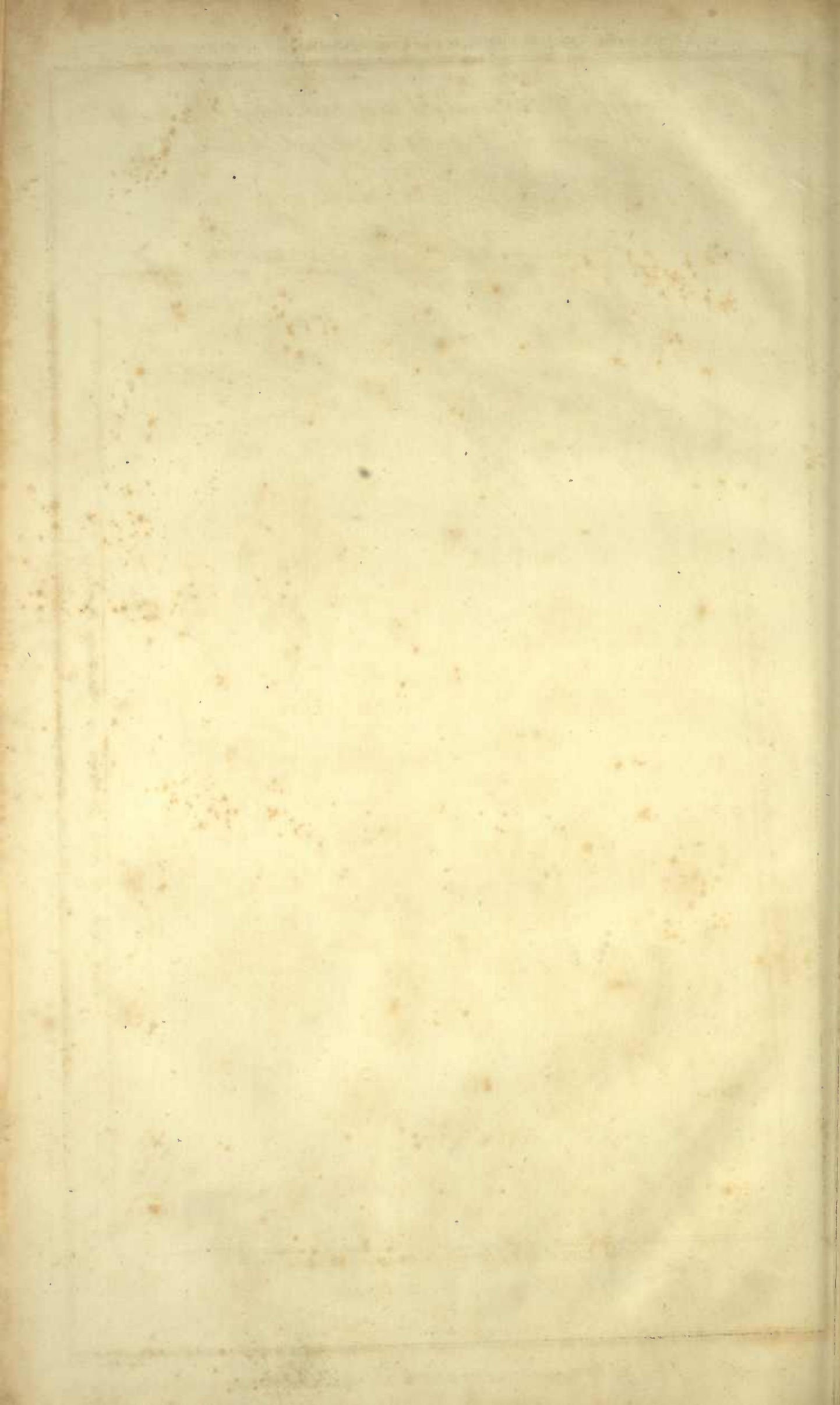
West Side, 56 Feet, Butting on Sir John Parsons.

East Side, 56 Feet, Butting on Flushing Yard.

35



South Side, 37 Feet 7 Inches, Butting on M^r John Lee.



1707, made her will, and the said Anne Watson her sole executrix; and thereby declared, that the overplus of all her personal estate should be laid out by her executrix, in such charitable uses as she should approve of; and that by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 17th April, 9 Anne, in a cause wherein the Attorney General was plaintiff, and the said Anne Watson was defendant, it was decreed, that the said Anne Watson should account for the personal estate of testatrix, and should apply the overplus in charitable uses; and should lay proposals before the Master how the same should be disposed of; and that the said Master by his Report certified, that the said Anne Watson proposed to lay out the said overplus in the purchase of land, to be settled in trust for the maintenance of 50 poor children and a schoolmistress, who was to teach them to read and work, and instruct them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, as professed by the Church of England. And that the said Anne Watson had contracted for the purchase of certain ground rents near the Old Artillery Ground, of the yearly value of £62 3s. And further reciting, that the Master had approved of the title of the said premises; and that the same had been bought and conveyed to the said Anne Watson by indentures of lease and release, dated 6th and 7th June then last past. It was witnessed, that the said Anne Watson thereby granted to the said John Duke of Newcastle and others, trustees, five pieces or parcels of ground, being or reputed part of the Old Artillery Garden, in the Old Artillery Ground, between Bishopsgate-street and Spitalfields, in London and Middlesex, with the houses respectively built thereon, amounting at that time to nine; to have and to hold the same to the parties of the second part and their heirs, in trust for the maintenance of 50 poor children, and a schoolmistress to teach them, in manner aforesaid.

The rules and orders annexed to this instrument provide, amongst other things, that the mistress shall be an unmarried woman, a member of the church of England, a frequenter of the communion, and not under 30 years of age, to be chosen for one year, and removeable at the discretion of the trustees. That she should teach the children to spell, read, and sew. The children to wear their caps, bands, clothes, and other marks of distinction every day.

No other direction is given with respect to the maintenance of the children.

Witness also produces the original account book of the school, containing in the first page "the rental of the Lady Hollis's charity in Fort and Stewart Street, in the Artillery Garden in Spitalfields, purchased in 1710, consisting of nine tenements, producing a rent of £62 3s. per annum."

How many houses are there now built on this property?—Nineteen, which are let on 13 leases, according to the rental I now produce.

[Witness produces present rental of the property as under:]

LEASES.	TERM.		RENTAL.
	Years.	Year.	
Daniel Giles - - - 29 Spital Square - - Lease produced and examined.	70 - expires -	1830	£ 10 - -
George Jackson - - 12 & 13 Fort-street - - Lease produced and examined.	20 - expires -	1836	42 - -
Benjamin Baker - - 14 & 15 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	30 - -
George Jackson - - 16 & 17 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	20 - expires -	1836	30 - -
Peter Earnshaw - - 18, 27 & 28 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	15 15 -
Commissioners of Pavements - - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	9 9 -
William Beckley - - 21, 22 & 23 - do. - - Lease not produced.	31 - expires -	1823	20 - -
Joseph Graham - - 24 - do. - -	at will - - -	-	26 - -
Perry and Sedgewick, assigned to Calvert & Co. 26 do. Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	24 - -
Trustees for the Poor - 29 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	20 - -
Samuel Saunders - - 30 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	14 14 -
William Bartholomew - 25 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	10 - -
Francis Jollitt - - 31 - do. - - Lease produced and examined.	31 - expires -	1823	15 - -
John Chapman - - 5, King-street, Seven Dials - Lease produced and examined.	24 - expires -	1839	36 - -
	Total -	£	302 18 -

ST. GILES,
CRIPPLEGATE.
Girls Charity School,
in Redcross-street.

Joseph Daker, Esq.

ST. GILES,
CRIPPLEGATE.
Girls Charity School,
Redcross-street.

Joseph Daker, Esq.

The house in King-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, is one of the six purchased with the legacy of Mrs. Palmer, and conveyed to the trustees for the parish and the school of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by deed dated 23d February 1728, produced on the examination respecting the boys school. The lease to Daniel Giles was granted for 70 years, on consideration of his having built the house.

What was the reason that these houses were let for so long a term as 31 years?—The leases for 31 years were granted by the advice of a surveyor, Mr. James Carr.

What was his reason for advising so long a term?—In consequence of the premises wanting considerable repairs, which the tenants were to do.

Do you think they are let now for their full value?—I do. Backley's houses may perhaps be let at an advanced rent, he having laid out a good deal of money on them; but the trade of this neighbourhood has decreased, and consequently the value of houses has diminished.

Have you any reason to suppose that the original extent of ground has been in any degree diminished?—None; there are 19 houses built upon the same spot on which the nine originally stood.

What other property is there belonging to this school?—£10,000 old South Sea annuities, standing in the names of Joseph Daker, William Holmes, John Banner and £ s. d.
Robert Meacock, producing a yearly dividend of - - - 300 0 0
£2,250 bank stock, standing in the names of Joseph Daker, Robert
Meacock, William Holmes, and Peter Earnshaw; dividend - - - 225 0 0
£400 navy five per cents, standing in the same names as the last - - - 20 0 0
£160 five per cents of 1797, standing in the same names; dividend - - - 8 0 0

Rental - - - - - 553 0 0
302 18 0

Making the whole income - - - - - £ 855 18 0

From whence were these funds derived?—From legacies and savings of income, principally the latter. £280 of the navy five per cents was purchased last May.

How is this income expended?—There are now 100 girls in the school, who are fully clothed and educated.

When was the number increased to 100?—The number had been gradually increasing from 50 to 80. The last increase from 80 to 100 was in April 1792. We have three school-mistresses. To the head mistress we pay a yearly salary of £52, and £42 to each of the other two. I think the whole expenditure is about £550 per annum; but I will send a statement for the last ten years.

Where is the school held?—In the same building with the boys school, in the room above it. The mistresses all live together in the house allotted to the mistress, being mother and daughters. There are three rooms on the ground floor, a parlour, sleeping room, and kitchen, for the accommodation of the mistresses. The head mistress is a widow; she had the school before she married, at which time she quitted the school; and after the death of her husband she returned to the school upon a vacancy taking place.

Who appoints the children?—They are appointed by the trustees. They are all poor children, and are admitted between the ages of eight and twelve, and stay till they are fourteen. They have a complete suit of clothes on leaving the school, and a Prayer-book and Bible are usually given to them. We do not apprentice them out; they usually go from us to service.

Do the trustees visit the school?—They visit the school the second Thursday in every month.

Is the number of trustees full?—It is; the number of trustees is seven. The property at the bank is in the names of four of the acting trustees.

Have fresh conveyances of the property been regularly made to trustees?—I do not know, I must refer you to Mr. Earnshaw, who is a trustee of the school, and acquainted with that fact.

Is he not tenant also of some of the houses?—He is; but he did not become trustee until a considerable time after the lease was granted to him.

29th March 1819.

PETER EARNSHAW, Esquire.

Peter Earnshaw,
Esq.

ARE you one of the trustees of this school?—I am.

When did you become a trustee?—On the 20th January 1815, and I was not a trustee before that time.

[The witness produced a lease of the three houses in Fort-street to himself, dated 1st February 1793.]

JOSEPH DAKER, Esquire, Treasurer.

[The witness produced his accounts, which were examined.]

ST. GILES,
CRIPPLEGATE.
Girls Charity School,
Redcross-street.

PARTICULARS of the STOCK, and RENTAL of the HOUSES.

FUNDS.	TRUSTEES.	DIVIDENDS.
		£ s. d.
£10,000 old South Sea annuities -	{ Joseph Daker - - John Banner - William Holmes - - Robert Meacock }	300 — —
£2,250 Bank Stock - -	{ Joseph Daker - - William Holmes Robert Meacock - - Peter Earnshaw }	225 — —
£400 Navy 5 per cents - -	{ Joseph Daker - - William Holmes Robert Meacock - - Peter Earnshaw }	20 — —
£160 five per cents 1797 -	{ Joseph Daker - - William Holmes Robert Meacock - - Peter Earnshaw }	8 — —
		553 — —

LEASES.	TERM.	RENTAL.
	Years. Year.	£ s. d.
Daniel Giles - - 29 Spital-square - -	70 - expires - 1830	10 — —
George Jackson - - 12, 13 Fort-street - -	20 - expires - 1836	42 — —
Benjamin Baker - - 14, 15 ditto - -	31 - expires - 1823	30 — —
George Jackson - - 16, 17 ditto - -	20 - expires - 1826	30 — —
Peter Earnshaw - 18, 27, 28 ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	15 15 —
Commissioners of Pavements - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	9 9 —
William Beckley - 21, 22, 23 ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	20 — —
Joseph Graham - - 24 - ditto -	At will - -	26 — —
Calvert and Co. - - 26 - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	24 — —
Trustees of the Poor - 29 - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	20 — —
Samuel Saunders - 30 - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	14 14 —
William Bartholomew - 25 - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	10 — —
Francis Jollitt - - 31 - ditto -	31 - expires - 1823	15 — —
John Chapman - - 5 King-street, Seven Dials	24 - expires - 1839	36 — —

Amount of dividends - - - per annum £553 — —

Amount of rental - - - per annum - 302 18 —

£855 18 —

ST.
CLEMENT DANES.

WESTMINSTER.

See p. 67, &c. REPORT.

F. M. Ommanney,
Esq.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Thursday, 25th March 1819.

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX OMMANNEY, Esquire, M.P.

ARE you the treasurer of the parochial schools of Saint Clement Danes?—I am; they were established by subscriptions about the year 1701, for the education of 50 boys and 30 girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; there was no original endowment.

Of what does the property now consist?—Of an estate in West-street, Seven Dials, comprising the houses Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in that street; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in Tower-street, adjoining, and Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, in Little Earl-street, adjoining; a public house in the last-mentioned street, called The Duke of Newcastle; another house in Church-row, Hampstead, and one third of seven houses in Belton-street, Long Acre, which is the whole of the real estate of the charity.

How did the charity become possessed of the houses in Seven Dials?—They were purchased partly with a legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, and partly by savings and donations.

Have you a copy of Mrs. Palmer's will?—I have it not now here.

[The witness produced a deed of arrangement, dated 30th March 1730, between the executors of Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer and the minister and churchwardens of Saint Clement Danes, reciting that the said Elizabeth Palmer by her will, dated 4th August 1726, directed her executors to pay £500 for the use of the charity school for poor boys and girls of the parish of St. Clement Danes, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, and the rents and profits thereof to be paid and disposed of for the maintenance and education of the said poor boys and girls, as her executors and the minister and churchwardens of the said parish should judge most convenient. And reciting, that the legacy had been paid, and that the trustees of the said charity school added £60 out of their stock, and with the said sums of £500 and £60 a purchase was made of several houses, parcels of ground, and ground rents, amounting to £20 per annum, in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, which said premises were by indenture of bargain and sale, dated 12th October 1728, duly enrolled, conveyed by James Joy to the minister of the parish, Benjamin Sweet, Esq. and 13 other trustees; and reciting, that the trustees had under their care 140 poor children, 110 whereof they maintained in clothes, and the whole 140 they caused to be properly educated, and then bound out apprentices. It is thereby declared, that the said trustees should from time to time dispose of the rents and profits of the said estate in the same manner as they pay and dispose of the rest of the income and benefactions belonging to the said school.]

We perceive by this deed that the original deed of conveyance of this property is dated 12th October 1728; have you brought that deed with you?—I have not, but I will search for it.

[The witness produced a deed, dated 11th August 1789, reciting the indenture of bargain and sale, dated 12th October 1728, between James Joy of the first part, Oliver Marton senior, and Thomas Russell, executors of the will of Elizabeth Palmer, widow, of the second part; the rev. Thomas Blackwell and others, the churchwardens of the said parish, of the third part; and Benjamin Sweet, Esq. and others, of the 4th part; whereby, in consideration of £500, the said trustees conveyed to the said minister and churchwardens, and their heirs, 10 several pieces of ground, being part of the land commonly called Marsh Land, in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, and all the messuages and buildings erected thereon, as described in the plan in the margin of the said reciting indenture; and all the ground rents payable out of the said granted premises, to hold to the said Thomas Blackwell and others, upon trust, to dispose of the rents and profits thereof yearly for the yearly maintenance and education of the poor boys and girls of the charity school of St. Clement Danes, according to the true intent and meaning of the will of the said Elizabeth Palmer. And reciting another indenture of bargain and sale, dated 16th May 1729, between the said James Joy of the one part, and the said Thomas Blackwell and others, of the other part; whereby it is witnessed, that in consideration of £168 the said James Joy conveyed to the said Thomas Blackwell and others, and their heirs, two other pieces of ground, part of the land called Marsh Lands, in the parish of St. Giles, and the messuages and buildings thereon erected, as described in the plan delineated in the margin of the now reciting deed; and all the ground rents payable out of the said premises, upon trust, to dispose of the rents and profits thereof for the maintenance and education of the poor boys and girls of the charity school of St. Clement Danes; and reciting certain mesne conveyances of the said premises, on changes of trustees, it is witnessed, that Harry Stiles and Robert Charnock, parties thereto, did thereby convey to George Barclay and others therein named, and their heirs, all the said 12 pieces of ground with the appurtenances, upon trust, to dispose of the rents and profits for the same purposes as are mentioned in the said recited indentures.]

Is this the last deed of conveyance to the trustees, as your name does not appear in it, and you say, that you are a trustee?—I believe it is the last deed; I find none of later date, but

but I am a trustee, and the rule is, that no person shall act as treasurer who is not a trustee.

ST.
CLEMENT DANES.

How many of the trustees therein named, are now living?—Only three; a board has lately agreed to a solicitor being employed for the purpose of preparing such trust deeds relating to the real estates, as may be necessary.

F. M. Ommanney,
Esq.

How is the property let in the Seven Dials?—

Nos. 12 and 13, West-street, are let to Mrs. Greaves, for the term of 31 years £ s. d.
from Lady-day 1799, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 42 — —

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, West-street, and 1, 2 and 3, Tower-street, are let to Mr. John Pickering, for the term of 31 years from Lady-day 1799, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 120 — —

Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, Little Earl-street, were let to Mr. Abraham Reynolds, for a term of 21 years, expiring in 1797, since which he has held under an agreement, which expired in 1818, and he now holds over, at the yearly rent of - 74 — —

The re-letting of these premises is now under the consideration of the trustees.

The sign of The Duke of Newcastle, Earl-street, let to Meux & Co. for the term of 31 years from Lady-day 1789, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 26 — —

£262 — —

What means were taken when this property was let to obtain the best rent for it?—I have not the old minute book here, and am therefore not able to state. I was not then a treasurer or trustee, but I will produce the minute book, which may perhaps contain some entry on the subject.

How did the charity become possessed of a house in Church-row, Hampstead?—I will search for the deed of conveyance, and produce it.

How is this property let?—It is let at the rent of £25.

Do you know to whom it is let, and for what term?—I cannot state this without further reference.

How did the third of the houses in Belton-street arise?—It was purchased with money left by Mrs. Martha Stode, but I have not the date of her will. The money was left for the benefit of the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Dunstan's in the West. I will supply a copy of the will.

In whom is this property now vested?—I am not at present able to say, but I will ascertain.

How is it let?—An agreement for a repairing lease for 21 years from Midsummer 1813, was entered into with Joseph Fleming, jun. but the lease has not yet been granted, as our surveyor thinks he has not satisfactorily performed his repairs according to his agreement. He pays the yearly rent of £175.

Are you able to state the actual annual value of all this property?—I am not. The leases of all the premises in Seven Dials, except the four houses let to Reynolds, will expire in 1820, and a valuation will be made before they are re-let.

What do you make the present rental?—The total rental at present is £345 6s. 8d.

Is your share of the rent of the premises in Belton-street regularly received?—Since Midsummer 1813 the whole sum which has been received has been £260. Mr. Fynmore, the vestry clerk of St. Martin's, states this to be the whole sum due for our share.

What is the funded property of the charity?—£4,900 three per cent. consols, standing in the names of myself and three other trustees, and producing a dividend of £147. This arose from different savings and donations from the origin of the charity. There are no legacies.

How is the school-house held?—We rent it.

What are the sums annually received for the charity from different sources?

[The witness produced a printed paper of cash received and paid from 1st February 1817 to 1st February 1818, from which it appeared that the amount of receipts, including the balance of the former treasurer's account (amounting to £40 15s. 5d.) was £1,004 14s. 6d. and that the expenditure amounted to that sum, minus £8 os. 2d. (the balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer,) which expenditure also includes an item of £197 16s. 3d. laid out in the purchase of £250 three per cent. consols.]

[The witness also produced the account books, from which it appeared, that in the year ending 2d February 1819, the amount of receipts, including the former balance of £8 os. 2d. amounted to £997 18s. and the expenditure amounted to £770 2s. 11d.]

Has the balance of £226 15s. 1d. or any part of it, been invested?—£200 three per cent. consols was bought for £153 15s. by order of the board, which is included in the before-mentioned sum of £4,900 three per cent. consols.

From what sources do the funds arise, beyond the rents of the freehold property, and stock above specified?—From subscriptions, collections at sermons, and occasional donations. A small sum is also received annually from the profits of the girls work. The subscriptions last year were £308 19s. 6d. The year before that £324 16s. 6d. and the year before that £331 os. 6d. The collections last year were £112 1s. The year before £86 7s. 6d. and the year before that £94 15s. 8d.

How are the accounts kept and audited?—They are kept by me, and audited by the trustees and subscribers every year, about Candlemas-day. They then lie open for the inspection of the general subscribers for some days, and are printed and sent round to the subscribers.

ST.
CLEMENT DANES.

How many children are there at present in the school?—Sixty boys and 22 girls; two girls having been added to the number this year.

F. M. Ommanney,
Esq.

How long has the number continued at 60 boys and 20 girls?—Eight girls have been added altogether within these 14 years.

Has the number of children ever been reduced?—It appears by the minute book there were 70 boys and 40 girls in 1714.

How long does that number appear to have been continued?—In 1741-2 the number of boys appears to have been reduced to 60, which seems to have been the last reduction.

How are they instructed and clothed?—The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the church catechism, and the girls the same, with the addition of needlework and household work. The boys and girls are fully clothed once a year. The girls are lodged and boarded in the school-house. The boys are admitted at seven and stay till ten; and the girls come in at nine, and remains till 15. If the boys are apprenticed out, we give £4 for their clothing. All the girls on quitting school receive a complete suit of clothing, and Bibles and Prayer Books are given to all the children on going away.

What are the principal items of expenditure?—The schoolmaster's salary is £80; the schoolmistress's £30; rent of school-house £25; the lease of which will expire in 1822. I will furnish an account of the expense of clothing, and maintaining the girls.

PETER JACKSON.

Peter Jackson.

YOU are master of the school?—I am, and have been so 14 years. I have a salary of £80 per annum, and two guineas for copying the yearly accounts. I occupy two rooms in the school-house, rent and tax free, and am allowed coals and candles. The schoolmistress has £30 per annum, and is boarded with the girls. She has lodging, rent and tax free, and has coals and candles like myself, and every necessary of household articles is provided.

Do the children attend church?—Twice every Sunday, and three times the first Sunday in the month.

What do you teach?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the religious principles of the Church of England.

Who visits the schools?—They are visited by the trustees occasionally; and frequently by the treasurer, who occasionally examines the boys, hears them read, and say their catechism.

Reverend WILLIAM GURNEY.

Rev.
William Gurney.

YOU are rector of St. Clement Danes?—I am.

Having heard the account given by Mr. Ommanney of the property of this charity, do you know whether there is any other property?—I do not know of any other property, nor have I reason to believe that there is, or ever was, any other property. I have heard there was once a school-house formerly kept on the site of the present workhouse, which was an endowed school. Mr. Crook, who has written on the subject, gave me this information, and may explain it.

Have you any reason to believe that this school was connected with the parish school?—I should wish to refer to Mr. Crook for any further information.

Have you been in the habit of inspecting the school?—I have never seen the children except at church, where I have occasionally examined them in their catechism. I was tolerably well satisfied with their manner of saying it.

Is there any further information you wish to give respecting this school?—I must own that I have a great objection to the accumulation of money, which arises in a great measure annually by subscriptions and collections, while there is such an immense number of children not sharing the benefits enjoyed by the children now in the schools. The ground of my objection is, that I as a subscriber, mean to do good to the present generation, and extend that good as far as I can; and seeing there is so much funded property and rental to keep up the clothing and feeding of the girls, and the clothing of the boys, and being fully satisfied that the amount of collections at charity sermons, and the money laid out in purchase of new stock, with a small portion perhaps of the annual subscriptions, would educate all the children in the parish instead of 82. I object to the present system. I am satisfied, that if more children were educated, the subscriptions and collections would be much increased; I mean simply educated, but not clothed. I can have no objection to all the children being clothed who are clothed at present, as I should be unwilling to injure them; but I should much desire the surplus funds of every year to be more extensively applied to education, in preference to those funds being perpetually invested. I know from experience that £210 will educate 400 children; finding them in books and slates; allowing of that sum £50 for rent. This is proved by my own school in West-street, St. Giles's. Of that sum the parents of these children pay £180.

Have you ever proposed to the other trustees to make an alteration in the present system?—I have often mentioned it to the trustees separately; but their object has always appeared to be generally, to lay up such a fund as shall always provide against a defalcation of the sum applied to the clothing and feeding of the 22 girls. I would first provide for education, as of the utmost consequence.

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX OMMANNEY, Esq. M. P.; Re-examined.

F. M. Ommanney,
Esq.

DO you know any thing of a third school?—I believe there was what was called, a Hornbook school at one time, which did not go on. I believe the churchwardens and overseers only lent this school to the trustees.

Friday,

Friday, 2d April 1819.

Mr. JOHN CROOK.

WE observe in a book published by you, on the charity schools of St. Clement Danes, that at one time there existed three schools in the parish. We have had an account of a boys school, and a girls school. Do you know any thing of a third school?—I can give no further information than what I have extracted in my book, from the documents referred to in the margin, by which it will appear that there was formerly a school, called the Horn-book school. I have not been able to discover any distinct traces of it, further than that I find, from a book published in the last century, commonly called “New Remarks on London,” p. 256, that there were in the year 1732, three schools in the upper church yard. It appears to have been only a preparatory school to the others; and I presume has since been lost in those establishments.

ST.
CLEMENT DANES.Mr.
John Crook.

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX OMMANNEY, Esq. M. P.; Re-examined.

HAVE you a copy of Mrs. Palmer's will?—I have not; but I now produce an old book of the parish, in which an account is given of the purchases of the trustees of the charity school, made for the use of the schools under her will, and which contains a recital of her will, so far as it affects this case.

F. M. Ommanney,
Esq.

[The witness produced such book.]

[The witness also produced an indenture, dated 12th October 1728, with the plan in the margin, referred to in the trust deed of 11th August 1789, produced in his former evidence; by which plan it appeared that the dimensions were 118 feet three inches west on West-street; 45 feet south on Wilmer Market; 46 feet 9 inches south on Cornelius Smith's tenement; 28 feet 7 inches on Tower-street; and 89 feet north on Earl-street.]

Does the minute book show in what manner the school estates have been let?—I find no satisfactory entry on the subject in the minute book; but my impression is, from what I have seen, that public notice was given by the trustees, and the best terms obtained.

Can you now explain of what the property at Hampstead consists?—It came to the charity by the will of Edward Halstead, Esq. dated 3d November 1730.

[The witness produced an office copy of the will of the said Edward Halstead, whereby, after reciting that he had lately purchased three freehold houses with gardens, in Church-row, Hampstead, he directed that one of the said houses, and a garden walled in, with the appurtenances, lying on the south side of the said street, with a privilege of a footway in the little field at the back of the said house, after a life estate to the person mentioned in the will, should go and descend to the three charity schools of St. Clement Danes, of which he had been for several years a trustee, for their use for ever.]

How is this Hampstead property let?—To Mr. John Bridgman, by lease dated 16th March 1804, for 28 years, from Christmas 1803, at the yearly rent of £25. The present occupier is Mr. Birch.

What was the amount of the rent under the former lease?—I believe it was £20.

Have you a copy of the will of Martha Strode?

[The witness produced an entry of the same in an old minute book, by which it appeared that Mrs. Strode by her will, dated 15th April 1720, devised £1,000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the benefit of the poor children of the charity schools of St. Clement Danes, St. Martin in the Fields, and St. Dunstan's in the West; the income to be equally divided amongst the said three parishes, for the use of the said schools.]

Can you now state whether this money was laid out according to the will, and in what manner?—By indentures of lease and release, dated 21st and 22d March 1728, the ground of seven houses in New Belton-street, and the buildings thereon erected, were conveyed to the then trustees, the consideration of which purchase was the said sum of £1,000 given by Mrs. Strode, and £50 added thereto, which was paid out of the stock of the three schools, in equal proportions.

Have you any further information as to the actual value of the property?—My inquiries lead me to suppose that the Belton-street property is rather over than under let.

Have you ascertained whether the payment received from Mr. Fynmore, is the correct proportion payable to your school?—I have every reason to believe it is.

ST. MARGARET'S.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL.

Thursday, 29th October 1818.

The Reverend THOMAS WATERS, D. D.

ARE you the master of Emanuel Hospital?—I am.

How long have you been so?—I was appointed master about fourteen years ago.

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Emanuel Hospital.

What is the foundation of the charity?—Lady Dacres founded it originally by her will dated the 20th December 1594, and it was confirmed by a charter, bearing date the 17th December, 43d Queen Elizabeth, by which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were constituted governors of the hospital.

Rev.
Thomas Waters.

Have

ST.
MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

Rev.
Thomas Waters.

Have the Lord Mayor and Aldermen the management of the funds?—I believe so; every thing is done by a committee of the court of Aldermen, called the Emanuel Committee.

Do you know any thing of the property of the hospital?—I do not. I apprehend that some one from the Chamberlain's or Town Clerk's office must give that information. I believe there has been a considerable improvement of the property of the hospital, within a year and a half.

How many children are there?—Ten boys and 10 girls were the original number; but we have added two girls to the old number, and have now 12.

Do they reside in the hospital?—They do.

Are they boarded?—Yes, clothed and taught, and entirely provided for.

By whom are they appointed?—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen supply the vacancies as they occur, by sending a boy and girl in turn.

What class of children is provided for?—That of persons in the lower station of life; they are in indigent circumstances.

How are you appointed?—By the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen.

What is your salary?—It was originally £50, but is now increased to £80, and Mrs. Waters receives £50. There is no table, and no emolument. There is a very good residence and garden. No servants are allowed, nor any payment for them.

What is the course of instruction?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic. I produce the printed rules.

[Witness produces the same.]

Have you any observation to make in reference to the conduct of the school?—None whatever. I believe there is no abuse or misapplication whatever, nor have I any complaint to make of the administration of the funds, or the conduct of the governors. Fifteen hundred pounds were spent upon the premises about two years since, and they are in excellent repair.

Have you any usher or assistant?—None whatever; I attend to the boys myself.

At what age are the children admitted, and how long do they stay?—They cannot be admitted before seven, nor stay after fourteen. Both boys and girls are apprenticed out if they apply for it. They have £5 allowed on being bound, and £5 more when they have served half their time, if they have behaved well.

Tuesday, 1st December 1818.

HENRY WOODTHORPE, junior, Esquire.

H. Woodthorpe,
jun. Esq.

ARE you town clerk of the city of London?—My father is town clerk, and I was appointed his deputy about a year ago.

Who are the governors of Emanuel hospital?—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are the governors.

Have you any document relating to the foundation and property of the hospital?—I have brought with me a general report of the foundation, income, expenditure, and state of Emanuel hospital, with ordinances and regulations for the future management of the hospital, printed by order of the court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the year 1802. There is an appendix of documents, which were carefully examined with the originals when the report was made. They were compared by Mr. Crowther, the late comptroller, who was much employed by Sir Brook Watson and the committee at that time, respecting these documents. I was present at part of the examination.

Have the corporation the original documents in their possession?—Some of them; others are office copies from the Rolls Chapel and Doctors Commons.

[The witness produced the Report and Appendix, from which the following are Extracts.]

1. Extract from the will of Lady Ann Daeres, dated the 20th December 1594:—"And whereas my lord in his lifetime and myself were purposed to erect an hospital in Westminster, or in some other place near adjoining thereunto, and to give one hundred and ten pounds in monies towards the building and edifying thereof, and forty pounds a year in lands for ever, towards relief of aged people, and bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts in the said hospital, whereby they might the better live in time to come, by their honest labour; and for the perfecting of our said purpose, were minded to become humble suitors to the Queen's most excellent majesty, for her princely incorporation of the same hospital for ever; to the end therefore that the same may be done accordingly, with a further augmentation, I will and devise that mine executors, if I shall not live to perform this myself in my lifetime, shall of the issues, sales, and profits of my manors, lands, and tenements to them hereafter, in and by this my said last will devised, limited, and appointed for and towards the payment of my debts and legacies, and the performance of my last will and testament, cause to be erected and built a meet and convenient house, with rooms of habitation for twenty poor folks and twenty other poor children, employing and bestowing thereupon three hundred pounds; and that also my said executors shall, in like sort as my lord and I had purposed (if we had lived,) become humble suitors to the Queen's majesty, and prosecute the same with their best good means and endeavour, for incorporating of the same hospital; and after such incorporation procured, my will and mind is, that my said executors, or the survivor of them, shall assure the manor of Brainfburton, in the county of York, with the appurtenances, and all other my lands,

lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Brainsburton aforeaid, or elfewhere, in the county of York, that I have in any way to me and mine heirs, not being parcel of the manor of Woodhall, Elwarbie and Thorclebye, and not lying or extending in Elwarbie, Woodhall, or Thorclebye, to the said incorporation, and their fuccessors for ever; for which purpose I have hereafter devised, limited, and appointed the said manors and lands, by this my will to my said executors and their heirs. Nevertheless my will and meaning is, if I demise not nor lease not the same hereafter in my lifetime, that then my said executors, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs of the survivor, before such assurance to be made to the said incorporation as aforeaid, shall lease, demise, and grant for the term of one hundred years, or for some lesser term, at their discretion, the said manor of Brainsburton, and the said lands and tenements limited and appointed to be insured to the said incorporation, 'with their appurtenances, to such person or persons as to the survivor or survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivor, shall seem good; upon which lease to be made, there shall be reserved and yearly payable during the said term for which the said lease shall be made, the yearly rent of one hundred pounds; after which lease so to be made, I will the reversion of the said manor of Brainsburton, and of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, together with the said rent of one hundred pounds yearly to be reserved upon the said lease, shall by my said executors, or the survivor or survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivor, be conveyed and assured to the said incorporation and their successors, for ever. And whereas I have had speech and communication with Edward Moore, Esquire, for the purchase of certain ground of his, containing about four acres, situate, lying, and being, in or near Tuthill Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for erecting and placing of the said hospital thereupon, or some part thereof; I will that the same shall be purchased of him by my executors, at such price as he hath offered the same unto Mr. Goddard, who hath dealt with him therein; and that afterwards my executors shall build thereupon one hospital or messuage as aforeaid, with convenient rooms of habitation for the said incorporation; and after the same so bought and the housing so edified, then I will the same be assured to the said incorporation and their successors, for ever accordingly; and my desire is that the said hospital shall be called 'Emanuel Hospital, in Westminster,' or such like good name as shall please my lord treasurer to name, or in his default as my said executors, or the most part of them, or the survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivor, shall name or appoint.

2. Charter of incorporation, dated 17th December, 43d Elizabeth: Whereby, reciting the will of Lady Dacres, and that the executors had purchased the said parcel of ground for the erecting the said hospital, and thereupon had erected and builded meet and convenient rooms and buildings for the necessary habitation of the said number of poor people, according to the will and intent of the said lady in the said last will and testament; Her Majesty did grant and ordain, that from thenceforth for ever the said messuage or house so built by the said executors in or near Tuthill Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for the relief and sustenance of poor and needy people, for ever thereafter should be, remain and continue an almshouse and hospital of poor; and that the same almshouse or hospital should for ever thereafter be called by the name of "Emanuel Hospital in or neere Westminster;" and that it should be lawful to and for the said executors to name and place in the said hospital 20 poor aged people to dwell and inhabit in the same hospital, and also 20 poor children to be brought up there in good and laudable arts, according to the charitable and good meaning of the said Lady Anne Dacres: And Her Majesty further ordained, that the said executors during their lives and the life of the over-liver of them, and after their decease, then the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London should be, and should for ever thereafter be called "Governors of the said Hospital, and of the possessions, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels of the said hospital;" and that the said poor people should be in deed and name one body corporate and political of themselves for ever, by the name of "The poor of Emanuel Hospital in or neere Westminster, in the countye of Middlesex," and by that name should be persons apt in law, and capable to purchase and procure, have and receive the said manor of Brainsburton, and other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Brainsburton, and the other messuage and house built by the said executors, and the said four acres thereto adjoining, and also other manors, land, &c. And she further granted, that the said executors during their lives and the life of the longest liver of them, should appoint the persons and poor of the said hospital, and after the decease of the said executors, that the said Mayor and Aldermen of London for the time being, governors of the said hospital, as often as any of the said poor should die, be removed, or relinquish the said hospital, should appoint others in their room; and that the executors during their lives, and after their deaths, the said Mayor and Aldermen should have power to make statutes, ordinances and laws in writing, concerning the said poor and hospital.

3. An indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 18th of February, 44th Elizabeth, between Sir Edward Moore, knight, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Lady Anne Dacres of the one part, and the poor of Emanuel College of the other part; whereby the said Sir Edward Moore, in part of performance of the trust and confidence in him and other his co-executors reposed, in and by the last will and testament of the said Lady Anne Dacres, and in consideration of 20s. paid to him by the said poor of Emanuel hospital, granted to the said poor of Emanuel hospital in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, all that messuage or tenement lately builded and erected for the site or mansion house of the said hospital, situate and being in or near Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex, together with the court-yard and all the gardens near adjoining to the said hospital, being newly made and inclosed to and for the said hospital, containing in the whole,

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viz. the said house, court-yard, and gardens, by estimation one acre, and also three acres of land next adjoining unto the said hospital, towards the west, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold all and singular the said premises, with the appurtenances, to the said poor of Emanuel hospital and their successors for ever.

4. An indenture, dated the 20th February, 44th Elizabeth, and made between Edward Fenner, one of her Majesty's justices of the pleas before her Highness to be holden, Sir Drewe Drury, knight, and Sir Edward Moore, knight, surviving executors of the last will and testament of Lady Anne Dacres of the one part, and the poor of Emanuel hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, of the other part; whereby, after reciting the will of Lady Anne Dacres, and that the executors had purchased four acres of ground in or near Westminster, and had built thereon a meet and convenient house, and had placed therein 20 poor aged persons, and had obtained the Queen's letters patent, incorporating the same poor people as aforesaid, and also had leased the said manor of Brainsburton, and premises in the county of York, for the term of 100 years, reserving the said rent of £100 according to the will of the said lady, the said Edward Fenner, Sir Drewe Drury, and Sir Edward Moore, for the considerations therein mentioned, granted, bargained, and sold to the said poor of Emanuel hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, all that the said manor of Brainsburton, in the county of York, with the appurtenances, and all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever in Brainsburton aforesaid, or elsewhere, in the county of York, which were the inheritance of the said Lady Anne at the time of her death, together with the reversion and reversions thereof (except the manors of Woodhall, Elwarby and Tharcleby, and all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments which were of the said Lady Anne in Woodhall, Elwarby, and Tharcleby, or any of them, in the said county of York,) with all and singular the appurtenances, to have and to hold the said manor, and all and singular other the premises, and the reversion and reversions thereof, and the said yearly rent of £100, with all and singular the appurtenances (except as before excepted) to the said poor of Emanuel hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and their successors for ever, to the only use and behoof of the same poor, and of their successors for evermore.

5. Several extracts from the repertories of the court of Mayor and Aldermen; in one of which, dated the 3d of December 1728, is contained a Report, dated the same day, from a committee appointed to inspect and manage the affairs relating to Emanuel hospital, whereby the said committee certify among other things, "That in or about the year 1623, on the demise of the executors of Lady Dacres, the government of the said incorporation devolved to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. That the said hospital had, since the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had been governors, been rebuilt, and provision made for 20 poor persons; viz. 10 poor men and 10 poor women, but as yet no provision had been made for the 20 poor children, which the committee presumed to be occasioned by the revenue falling short, and not being able to support them. That when the hospital was rebuilt, provision was intended by the court for the 20 poor children, because there was ground left whereon to build a chapel, and rooms on each side for the reception of the said children, as by the building itself, as well as a plan thereof remaining in the repertories of the court appeared. That since the expiration of the lease of the manor of Brainsburton for 100 years, at £100 a year rent, the same had been let for three lives (therein mentioned) and the life of the survivor, at the yearly rent of £360. That there was then in the chamberlain's hands belonging to the hospital £4,588 10s. 6d. besides half a year's arrear of rent; and the committee were of opinion, that there being so considerable a sum in hand, it ought to be employed towards finishing the said building, and for provision of 20 poor children, according to the charitable intent of the donor;" which Report was approved of by the court.

6. Statutes, ordinances, and rules, devised and made by the governors of Emanuel hospital in the year 1784, "for the good government of the said hospital and the poor thereof, consisting of 20 aged people and 20 children."

7. An Act of Parliament passed in the year 1795, intituled, "An Act to empower the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, governors of Emanuel hospital in or near Westminster, to extend and increase the objects of that charity;" by which, after reciting the will of Lady Dacres, and the charter, and the different conveyances of the property of the charity, and further, that by the improved value of the estates, the annual income of the charity was greatly increased and become more than sufficient for the support of the limited objects thereof directed by the will and charter, and therefore it was become expedient that the governors should have a power to extend or increase the number of objects thereof; but the will and charter having limited the charity to 20 poor aged persons and 20 poor children, the governors were advised that such power could not be executed without the aid and authority of Parliament: It is enacted, "that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said city of London for the time being, governors of the said hospital or charity, called 'Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex,' shall and may from time to time for ever hereafter, as often as they shall see occasion, and the rents or income and revenues of the estates or possessions of or belonging to the poor of the said hospital will admit, extend and increase the number of objects of the said charity, by electing and admitting to the said hospital and to the benefit of the said charity as members thereof, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations made and to be made for the preservation, good order, and government of the said hospital, such additional numbers

numbers of poor aged persons and poor children, or either of them, according to the directions and descriptions contained in the said will and charter, as they the governors of the said hospital shall in their judgment, choice, and election, think proper objects, and as the revenues of the estates and possessions of or belonging to the poor of the said hospital shall be found adequate and sufficient to maintain and support; any thing in the said recited will or charter, or any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

8. Further statutes, ordinances, and rules, made by the governors in 1795.

9. A report made to the court of Mayor and Aldermen by the committee appointed to inspect and manage the affairs relating to Emanuel hospital, dated April 27th, 1802, of which the following are extracts, so far as the same relates to the school:—

"That in consequence of the extended powers obtained by the above-recited act, the number of girls in the said hospital have been increased from ten to twelve (and five poor men and five poor women directed to be admitted as out-pensioners;) and further a school has been provided near to Brainsburton, where eight poor boys are sent, and there clothed, maintained, and educated, to the perfect satisfaction of your committee. Nevertheless your committee are in duty bound to submit to the reconsideration of the governors, whether their view in extending the benefits of this charity may not, in the case of establishing a school at Brainsburton, have been carried beyond the powers granted by the founder (and extended by Parliament,) which appeared to have determined the residence of the objects of her benevolence to Emanuel hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

"There is room (in the hospital) to accommodate fifteen boys and fifteen girls, and a small chapel, with a school-room for the children, and a comfortable and convenient house, with a garden, for the clergyman and his wife, who superintends, provides for, and instructs the children.

"The school for eight boys, lately established at Brainsburton, is attended with easy charge, when compared with the heavy expense attending the children in Emanuel hospital. At Brainsburton, the whole expense, for rent of school, food, raiment, washing, lodging, and education, amounts to £128 a year, which is only £16 a year for each boy, whilst the boys and girls clothed, educated, and maintained in Emanuel Hospital, cost yearly £39 each, exclusive of repairs to buildings.

"The objects for Emanuel Hospital have from its foundation been invariably elected by the governors, from the several parishes of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of Chelsea and Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, (that is to say,) sixteen poor men and women and sixteen children from St. Margaret's, Westminster, two poor men and women and two children from Chelsea, and the like number from Hayes. Why the selection has been so made, your committee have not been able to ascertain, but they find on the records that each of the said parishes have claimed such selection as their respective rights, and that such their claims have been admitted by the governors, and your committee are therefore of opinion; that their rights are now become firmly established.

"From a close examination of the accounts of the charity, the committee are authorized to state—

	£	s.	d.
"That the annual income on the average of four years, amounts to	-	1,955	5 —
"And the expenditure on the same average, to	-	2,058	6 2

"Leaving an excess of yearly expense beyond the income, of

£103 1 2

"On examining the statutes, ordinances, and rules for governing this charity, made by the governors in the year 1784, your committee find, that it was thereby ordained, that some honest, sober, and industrious clergyman of the Church of England, having a wife, should be from time to time annually elected by the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to instruct the children (as therein set forth,) and that the persons so to be appointed should be paid out of the revenues of the hospital the sum of ten pounds yearly for each child, in consideration whereof they should provide them bread, meat, drink, fire, candle, and washing, according to a bill of fare therein set forth, making two hundred pounds a year for twenty children; and further allowed a yearly stipend of twenty pounds each to the clergyman and his wife, making together forty pounds a year.

"It is with concern your committee have to report, that this allowance of two hundred and forty pounds a year, so stipulated in 1784, has from time to time been increased, although only two children have been added to the twenty at that time in the hospital, till there is now paid to the clergyman, yearly

£550 — —

"And he has also been allowed ten chaldrons of coals, about

20 — —

"Making £570 a year

£570 — —

"From which deduct the stipend to the clergyman and wife

40 — —

"Leaves for maintenance of 22 children

£530 — —

"And is for each child twenty-four pounds one shilling and ten-pence, exclusive of clothing, apothecary, and other incidental charges.

"From the preceding statement of facts, your committee, with due consideration, report as their opinion;—

"That to reduce the general expense, the educating and maintaining eight boys at Brainsburton should be discontinued gradually, by not sending any more to that place.

"That

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" That to reduce the expence of educating and maintaining the children in Emanuel hospital, your committee are of opinion the charity should allow to the clergyman and his wife, who may have charge of instructing the children, as set forth in the statutes, &c. of 1784, fifty pounds a year each, making together £100, which, with the house and garden free from taxes, will be found sufficient to induce a respectable couple to accept the trust, and discharge its various duties.

" That as the bill of fare contained in the statutes made in 1784, appears proper and amply sufficient for the children, your committee are of opinion the same should be continued, and the sundry articles therein expressed, (as well as clothing and all other necessaries,) instead of being contracted for by the clergyman, should be provided by your committee by means of contracts, and the same be received and issued under the inspection of the clergyman and his wife, by a steward to be elected out of the poor men of the hospital, to be allowed ten pounds a year, in addition to the eighteen pounds now allowed the poor therein; and the provisions may be dressed, the washing, &c. done, by one of the poor women, aided by the girls, under the superintendence of the clergyman's wife, allowing the poor woman ten pounds yearly, in addition to her allowance of eighteen pounds a year.

" Guildhall, April 27, 1802."

" Thomas Skinner. John W^m Anderson.
" Brook Watson. Rich^d Carr Glynn."

10. Ordinances and regulations made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, governors of Emanuel Hospital in or near Westminster, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1802, of which the following are extracts:—

" That not less than ten poor boys and ten poor girls shall be lodged, victualled, clothed, and educated in the said hospital, in such manner as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time direct. The said poor children, at the time of their election, to be above the age of seven, and under the age of ten years; and to be taken out of the same parishes, and in the same proportions as the poor men and women herein-before mentioned.

" That upon every vacancy that may happen, by the death, removal, or expulsion of any of the poor men, women, or children, belonging to the hospital, indiscriminately, the Aldermen in rotation (the Lord Mayor taking his turn according to his seniority as an Alderman,) shall be at liberty, if he shall think fit, to recommend a proper object to fill such vacancy; and that if no recommendation be made within three months after such vacancy, the Court shall proceed to the election without further delay.

" That a married clergyman of the Church of England, shall from time to time be annually elected by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to be master of the said hospital during their pleasure, and subject to removal when they shall think proper; that the master and his wife shall constantly reside in the hospital; and if either of them shall by sickness or on any necessary occasion, be rendered incapable of performing his or her duty, the master shall provide a proper person to execute the same.

" That the master shall instruct all the poor children in the hospital in reading, writing, and common rules of arithmetic, and carefully teach them the Church Catechism, and cause them to recite the same publicly in the chapel four times at least in every year; that the mistress shall instruct the girls in plain work, and shall cause the linen of all the children to be washed; and the master and mistress to be in all respects responsible for their behaviour and due improvement.

" That the mistress shall be particularly attentive to see the children's apartments are kept clean, their beds made, and all the children's and household linen made and mended by the girls, and that their whole conduct be conformable to the strictest rules of virtue and decorum; that the cook dresses the victuals properly and in due season; that the washing shall all be properly done with the assistance of the girls, and to see they are well instructed in all the female duties of household business."

They then direct, that one of the in-pensioners shall be appointed warden and steward of the hospital, and shall have the care of the gates of the hospital, and charge of provisions, clothing, and other necessaries for the children; and that one of the women in-pensioners shall be appointed matron of the hospital, and shall have the charge of dressing the provisions for all the children, and washing their clothes, under the superintendence of the mistress, who shall monthly appoint one of the six senior girls of the hospital to assist her in this business, so that each of such girls shall be the assistant for two months in the year; also one of the boys.

" That the hours of school for the boys and girls from Lady-day to Michaelmas, shall be from seven in the morning until twelve, and from two in the afternoon until five; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from eight in the morning until twelve, and from two in the afternoon until four.

" That the parents or friends of the children shall take care that their body clothes and shoes be repaired when necessary; and they, or the churchwardens of the respective parishes, shall remove them from the hospital, and discharge the charity from any further charges on their account at the age of fourteen years, or sooner, if required by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

" That no allowance shall be given for the placing out any child from the hospital, unless such child be bound by indenture to some reputable person for seven years at the least, in which case, half the allowance to be paid at the binding, on the certificate of the Alderman who

who shall present the child; and the remainder when half of the time of service shall be expired. ST. MARGARET'S Emanuel Hospital.

"That the salaries and allowances to the master and mistress, and to the warden and steward matron, and poor men and women in the hospital, as also to the out-pensioners, shall be as follows; but during the pleasure of the governors:—

H. Woodthorpe,
jun. Esq.

"The master fifty pounds a year	- - -	£50	} with the house and garden, free from all taxes.
"The mistress fifty pounds	- - -	- 50	
"The poor men and women in-pensioners	-	18	and a chaldron of coals each.
"The poor men and women out-pensioners	-	10	each.
"The warden and steward	- - -	- 10	} in addition to the £18. allowed them as in-pensioners.
"The matron	- - -	- 10	

"All which salaries shall be paid them quarterly, and the coals delivered to them at Michaelmas yearly."

Can you inform us what is the present state of the property of the hospital?—It consists of the manor and estate called Brandisburton, in Yorkshire. This is on lease to various tenants, at rents amounting to the sum of £3,100. 11s. All these leases will fall in at Midsummer 1821, as I believe; but I will furnish the commissioners with a list and description of the leases. There are premises, consisting chiefly of garden ground and small erections, at the back of the hospital at Westminster. These were formerly in one lease, and underlet by the lessee in small parcels. The governors took them into their own hands about a year and an half ago; and the committee of Aldermen for conducting the affairs of this hospital let them in small tenements to yearly tenants. I do not at present know the amount of the rents, but I will supply it. There is £7,900 in the three per cent. consols; this has arisen from savings.

Have you now the last audited accounts of the governors of the income and expenditure for the last two years?—I have not, but it can be sent as well as the account of the leases.

How many children are there?—There are ten boys and twelve girls.

From what parishes are the children appointed?—From the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John's Westminster, St. Luke's Chelsea, and Hayes in Middlesex, according to the directions of the statutes and ordinances.

There is no mention made in the ordinances of 1802 of the eight boys to be educated out of the hospital; why is this?—The school at Brandisburton, which was established under the regulations of 1795, was discontinued pursuant to the recommendation of the committee in their printed report in 1802. It was gradually terminated by not filling up the vacant places of the children who quitted. It ended in or about the year 1805.

What is the present value of the land?—I have not ascertained, but every falling in of leases has produced so much increase of income, that I suppose it will be considerable when the present leases expire in the year 1821. I gather this also from the reports of the steward received from time to time, and from the great expense which has been incurred in the drainage. When the leases expire, views are taken. No general survey has taken place since the last letting. Before the last letting a committee went to view the property, and let it with the advice of a land surveyor.

Friday, 12th March 1819.

HENRY WOODTHORPE, jun. Esquire, Re-examined.

[The former examination was read over to the witness.]

HAVE you any observations to make upon the former evidence?—I have searched in our muniment room for the official copies of such of the original documents, set forth in the Appendix to the printed Report, as are not in possession of the corporation, but I have not been able to find them.

I now produce an account of the estate belonging to the poor of Emanuel hospital, situated at Brandisburton in the East Riding of the county of York.

[The witness produced the account, of which the following is a copy:]

ST. MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

AN ACCOUNT of the Estate belonging to the Poor and Trustees of EMANUEL HOSPITAL,

Nos.	TENANTS' NAMES.	BUILDINGS.
1 - - -	Atkinson's Executors - - -	Farmstead, &c. - - -
2 - - -	Atkinson, Joshua's Do. - - -	Cottage - - -
3 - - -	Borrill, John - - -	Farmstead, &c. - - -
4 - - -	Broadman, widow - - -	Cottage - - -
5 - - -	Birkle, widow, Representatives - - -	- Do. - - -
6 - - -	Bradshaw, Rev. John - - -	- - - - -
7 - - -	Cook, Robert - - -	Cottage, &c. - - -
8 - - -	Clifton's Executors - - -	Farmstead - - -
9 - - -	Clubley, Thomas - - -	- Do. - - -
10 - - -	Copeland, Joseph - - -	Cottage and carpenter's shop - - -
11 - - -	Dean, widow, R. - - -	- Do. - - -
12 - - -	Dales, Robert - - -	Cottage - - -
13 - - -	Dunderdale's Executors - - -	- Do. - - -
14 - - -	Escrick, Barb ^a - - -	- Do. - - -
15 - - -	Edward, Henry - - -	Cross Keys Inn - - -
16 - - -	Gibson, William - - -	Farmstead - - -
17 - - -	Grayburn, James - - -	- Do. - - -
18 - - -	Hall, Marmaduke - - -	Cottage and shop - - -
	Glentons - - -	Cottages for poor - - -
19 - - -	Hendley's Executors - - -	Farmstead - - -
20 - - -	Keith, John - - -	Cottage - - -
21 - - -	Lock, William - - -	- Do. - - -
22 - - -	Moor, John - - -	Farmstead - - -
23 - - -	Moor, Ralph - - -	- Do. - - -
24 - - -	Mosey, widow - - -	- Do. - - -
25 - - -	Poskitt, George - - -	Cottage and school-room - - -
26 - - -	Pindar, William - - -	- - - - -
27 - - -	Ribey, Thomas - - -	Farmstead - - -
28 - - -	Robinson, Roger - - -	- Do. - - -
29 - - -	Robinson, John - - -	Cottage and carpenter's shop - - -
30 - - -	Robson, William - - -	Cottage - - -
31 - - -	Ruffel, John - - -	- Do. - - -
32 - - -	Stephenson, John - - -	Cottage, &c. - - -
33 - - -	Sharp, John, Overseer Poor - - -	- Do. - - -
34 - - -	Simpson, Geo. - - -	- Do. - - -
35 - - -	Thornton, Walter - - -	The Swan ale-house - - -
36 - - -	Ushaw, William - - -	Ale-house, &c. - - -
37 - - -	White, William - - -	Cottage, &c. - - -
38 - - -	Wallis, James - - -	- Do. and blacksmith's shop - - -
39 - - -	Wright, Peter - - -	Cottage - - -
	Mr. Harrison - - -	{ Free rents out of their respective estates } &c. at Bransburton
	Mr. Dixon - - -	
	Mr. Chapman - - -	

N. B. This estate paid £200 per annum to the rector for the tithes till 1809, when the composition was raised to £911. It pays at present about £800 per annum. It also pays 11s. per annum, for a quit-rent, to the Crown; drainage taxes to the Holdernefs and to the Beverley and Barniton Drainages; also a proportion of the expences of the embankment of the Driffield Navigation.

In 1807 I was appointed agent, and raised the rental from £1,655. 1s. 6d. to £2,965. 17s. 6d. and in 1809-1814 from that sum to £3,100. 11s.

Westminster, situate at Brandsburton, in the East Riding of the County of York.

ST. MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

Quantity of enclosed Land.			Quantity of enclosed Land in the Open Pastures.			Lease or Agreement.	Expires.	Rent.	
A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.			£ s. d.	
206	1	4	79	1	36	14 years -	1821	207 11 -	
-	-	18	-	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	1 10 -	
329	1	28	70	3	29	14 and 7 years	1821	345 11 -	{ About 13 acres of this planted with trees,&c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	- 19 -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	- 10 -	
11	3	36	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	33 - -	
3	2	28	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	8 8 6	
191	-	24	51	1	24	14 years -	1821	251 - -	
101	1	26	24	1	18	Do. - -	Do.	108 7 -	
30	2	34	14	-	4	Do. - -	Do.	47 6 6	
9	2	20	6	1	14	yearly - -	- - -	14 - -	
-	3	6	4	2	28	Do. - -	- - -	5 - -	
4	3	7	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	8 9 -	
17	2	3	13	1	16	14 years -	1821	25 2 -	
81	1	12	20	1	18	Do. - -	Do.	160 - -	
119	-	24	23	1	20	7 years -	Do.	184 - -	
167	3	18	22	2	32	14 Do. -	Do.	185 - -	About four acres planted.
-	-	9	-	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	4 19 -	
1	3	12	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	2 10 -	
211	2	22	31	1	20	14 years -	1821	315 - -	
2	3	-	-	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	4 10 -	
10	3	23	6	1	14	Do. - -	- - -	17 7 -	
148	-	6	22	2	32	14 years -	1821	203 10 -	
263	3	24	49	1	24	7 years -	Do.	310 - -	About six acres planted.
227	1	1	44	-	8	Do. - -	Do.	371 6 -	
-	-	29	2	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	4 12 -	
15	1	12	4	2	28	14 years -	1821	22 10 -	
26	2	10	-	-	-	14 years -	Do.	32 2 -	
69	3	27	29	1	16	Do. - -	Do.	84 17 -	
8	-	31	7	-	2	14 years -	Do.	15 - -	
-	3	16	2	1	14	yearly - -	- - -	3 15 -	
-	-	9	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	2 10 -	
35	2	33	4	2	28	14 years -	1821	30 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	- 19 -	
-	-	14	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	1 10 -	
13	2	21	35	1	20	14 years -	1821	50 - -	
14	-	33	4	2	28	- - -	- - -	12 4 -	
7	3	2	4	-	-	yearly - -	- - -	13 - -	
3	1	31	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	6 - -	
3	-	27	-	-	-	Do. - -	- - -	5 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	- 9 -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	1 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	
2,341	1	20	580	3	33		£	3,100 11 -	

I, John Singleton, of Great Givendale, in the East Riding of the county of York, land agent and agent for the above estate, do declare upon oath, that the above is a correct account of the matters contained therein. So help me God.

J. Singleton.

East Riding of } Sworn at Sculcoates, this 16th day of December 1818, before me,
the county of York. } Jonas Brown,
One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said East Riding.

ST. MARGARET'S
Emanuel Hospital.

[The witness also produced a map and terrier of the aforefaid manor, which agreed with the foregoing account.]

H. Woodthorpe,
jun. Esq.

The duration of one of the leases in this account to William Ushaw, No. 36, is not stated; how is this?—I suppose Mr. Singleton did not mention the term, as the lease was granted before he was employed as the agent, and he probably did not know the particulars. This is the only lease which does not expire in 1821; it was granted in the year 1796, for 31 years, in consideration of the tenant expending £300. in buildings (which was done,) and will not expire till 1827. All the other leases have been granted since the appointment of Mr. Singleton, and under his advice; these are all for 7 or 14 years.

We find that there are 580A. 3R. 33P. described to be open pastures; how is this explained?—I believe these are portions of the unclosed lands let off to different tenants, in what are called gaits, calculated at 2 acres a gait.

[The witness also produced a report of the Committee appointed to view and let the estate at Bransburton, on the last view of this property in August 1806, which states, that the committee proceeded to view the estate, and to let the same in the most advantageous manner, and found, that on the expiration of the former leases, all the different farms and premises were in the year 1795 again leased to the former tenants for the term of 12 years, which would expire at Lady-day then next, but at an additional aggregate rent of £224. 15s. 6d. making the then existing annual rent £1,650. 11s. 6d.

From which gross rents of	-	-	-	-	-	£1,650	11	6
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The following deductions had been made yearly:—

For collecting the rents, to Mr. Foakes	-	-	£82	10	0
---	---	---	-----	----	---

For drainage, under an act of Parliament; average of seven years	-	-	-	-	-	199	6	6
--	---	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---

For tithes, yearly	-	-	-	200	—	—
--------------------	---	---	---	-----	---	---

						481	16	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	----	---

Leaving the then present net rents	-	-	-	-	-	£1,168	15	0
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	--------	----	---

That the rent collector, Mr. Foakes, by letter to the committee dated the 24th March then last, gave it as his opinion, that the rents might be increased by the sum of £355. 5s. 6d. but that the committee, not satisfied with the competency of his knowledge, found it their duty to employ an eminent land surveyor (Mr. John Singleton) residing within 30 miles of the estate, and they directed him to survey the whole as closely as the season would admit, and to prepare a correct estimate of the yearly value of every separate farm and tenement, and to report the same, together with his opinion as to any alterations expedient to be made in the respective farms, in the tenor and conditions of the leases to be granted, and as to the expense of erecting new buildings or repairing old ones. That in consequence of his report, and with the full approbation of all the tenants, several changes of lands from one farm to another had been made to their advantage, greatly benefiting the estate, and at an estimated expense for erecting one new farm-house and barns, which would not exceed £700, by which improvements, and the increased value of lands, the committee had been enabled to re-let to the former tenants or their legal representatives, all their farms and premises, and to their entire satisfaction, for the term of 14 years (with the exception of three, who had taken them for 7 years only), commencing at Lady-day then next at the aggregate rent of £2,965. 9s. 6d. the corporation paying all the expenses for the new leases.]

State the particulars of the Westminster property?

[The witness delivered in a list of the tenants and rents of the garden ground at the back of the hospital, of which the following is a copy:]

AN ACCOUNT of the Garden Grounds belonging to the Poor of EMANUEL HOSPITAL, Westminster, situate at the back of the said Hospital, with the Names of the several Tenants, and their respective annual Rents.

Number of Gardens.	TENANTS' NAMES.	Rent per Annum.	REMARKS.
1 - - }		£ s. d.	
2 - - }	Thomas Pearfon - - -	40 - -	
4 - - }			
3 - -	Christopher West - - -	6 6 -	
5 - -	Samuel Hanbury - - -	11 11 -	
6 - -	John Jones - - -	6 6 -	
7 - -	William Holland - - -	12 12 -	
8 - -	William Lofack - - -	13 - -	
9 - -	John Gardner - - -	2 12 -	
10 - - }			
12 - - }	Richard Fortnum - - -	10 10 -	
11 - -	George Kohlbeck - - -	10 10 -	
13 - -	J. C. Eggbrecht - - -	4 - -	
14 - -	John Cooke - - -	6 6 -	
15 - - }			
29 - - }	J. C. Smith - - -	15 - -	
16 - -	John Warren - - -	12 - -	
17 - -	John Rayfon - - -	20 - -	
18 - -	Anthony Affereti - - -	8 8 -	
19 - - }			
20 - - }	Margaret Alexander - - -	25 4 -	
21 - - }			
22 - -	Catherine Dupuy - - -	15 - -	
23 - - }			
24 - - }	Simon Stephenfon - - -	12 12 -	
25 - -	Alexander Blake - - -	8 8 -	
26 - -	Henry Gofs - - -	6 - -	
27 - -	John Street - - -	6 6 -	
28 - -	Richard Hill - - -	7 7 -	
30 - -	Hannah Mitchener - - -	8 - -	
31 - -	William Weston - - -	10 10 -	
32 - -	William Lang - - -	12 12 -	
33 - -	Richard Gunton - - -	10 10 -	
		£ 301 10 -	

[The witness delivered in a statement of the funded property, as purchased and sold from 1782 to 1818, of which the following is a copy:]

ST. MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

A STATEMENT of the Government and other Stock, belonging to the Fund for the Support of
EMANUEL HOSPITAL, at Westminster, &c. from 2d December 1782 to Christmas 1818.

Dr			Amount of STOCK.		
			£	s.	d.
		To a capital of orphans' stock (£4 per cent.) purchased 15th July 1765	3,500	—	—
1782.					
December 4	-	To the purchase of reduced £3 per cent. annuities	2,000	—	—
1788.					
April 11	-	To the purchase of do. - - do.	2,000	—	—
1794.					
January 31	-	To the purchase of do. - - do.	2,500	—	—
	27	To consolidated £3 per cent. annuities, transferred to the chamberlain and others, for the use of Emanuel Hospital, pursuant to the will of Eliz. Stonehouse	100	—	—
1802.					
July 21	-	To a further transfer of the said stock, upon the decease of Elizabeth Kirby, pursuant to the will of the said Eliz. Stonehouse	100	—	—
1810.					
November 22	-	To the purchase of consolidated £3 per cent. annuities	5,200	—	—
1815.					
May 10	-	To do. - - - do.	2,500	—	—
			£	17,900	—
				Cr	
			£	s.	d.
1795.					
July 25	-	By sale of reduced £3 per cent. for the purposes of the charity	2,000	—	—
1799.					
April 19	-	By transfer of the said stock, for redeeming the land tax chargeable on the estate at Bransburton - £1,984 1 —			
		By do. for the like at Westminster - - - 165 —			
1806.			2,149	1	—
May 7	-	By a further sale of the said stock, for the purposes of the charity	1,000	—	—
1807.					
February 12	-	By - do. - - - do.	1,000	—	—
1808.					
March 1.	-	By - do. - - - do.	350	19	—
1810.					
November 22	-	By the principal of orphans' stock paid off and discharged	3,500	—	—
			10,000	—	—
		Balance, being the amount of consolidated £3 per cent. remaining in hand on the 31st December 1818	7,900	—	—
			£	17,900	—

Chamberlain's Office, }
March 11, 1819. }

B. W. Scott.

Is the whole present amount of the stock £7,900 three per cent. consols?—It is; which arises from a legacy of £200 three per cents, of Mrs. Elizabeth Stonehouse, received at two different times; the conversion of £3,500 orphan stock (paid off in 1810) into three per cents, and subsequent accumulating balances.

For what purpose was the £2,000 three per cent. reduced sold, in the year 1795?—I believe it was to pay the expenses of obtaining the Act of Parliament for extending the charity, and other expenses arising from such extension.

Why were the following sums sold?—

	£	s.	d.
In 1806, three per cent. reduced	1,000	0	0
In 1807, - - do.	1,000	0	0
In 1808, - - do.	350	19	0

To discharge the debts arising from the excess of expenditure over income, in those and previous years, in consequence of the extension of the charity, and also for repairs of buildings.

How do you apprehend the previous purchases of £3 per cent. reduced stock, in 1782, 1788, and 1794 arose?—They were made from accumulations of savings, which induced the court of Aldermen to apply to Parliament for power to extend the establishment. Those purchases are balances by the sales before mentioned, together with £2,149 1s. transferred in 1799, for redeeming the land tax on the property at Brandburton, and in Westminster.

Have you a statement of your expenditure?—

[The witness produced a general statement of the receipt and expenditure for the years ending Michaelmas 1816, 1817, and 1818, of which the following is a copy:]

A STATEMENT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Fund for the support of EMANUEL HOSPITAL, at Westminster, &c. for the Years ending Michaelmas 1816, 1817, and 1818.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts, 1816.	Receipts, 1817.	Receipts, 1818.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To produce of the rents of the estate at Brandsburton	3,082 2 3	3,075 16 3	3,100 11 —
To rent of premises at Westminster - -	110 — —	160 — —	255 16 9
To interest on £7,900 consolidated 3 per cent. annuities	237 — —	237 — —	237 — —
To property duty returned for the year ending 5th } April 1816, (£239 9s. 7d.) - - - }	— — —	— — —	— — —
£	3,429 2 3	3,472 16 3	3,593 7 9

EXPENDITURE.

	Expenditure, 1816.	Expenditure, 1817.	Expenditure, 1818.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By composition for tithes to the rector of Brandsburton	780 — —	775 — —	806 — —
By property duty on rents at Brandsburton, to 5th } April 1816, for half a year (£121. 14s. 7d.) }	— — —	— — —	— — —
By agent's allowance, and for repairs at do. - -	475 7 5	299 4 8½	425 2 4½
By the allowance to 10 poor men, and 10 poor women, } residing in the hospital - - - }	403 10 —	403 10 —	403 10 —
By allowance to 10 out-pensioners - -	100 4 —	92 14 —	85 4 —
By the expense of bread, meat, and other necessaries, } for the maintenance of 10 boys and 12 girls in the } hospital, medicines, &c. - - - }	*428 10 4¼	460 4 9½	455 4 9¼
By allowance to the master for educating the said chil- } dren, performing the duty of chaplain, and superin- } tending the concerns of the hospital - - - }	80 — —	80 — —	80 — —
By matron's allowance for superintending do., and in- } cluding £20 for washing - - - }	70 — —	70 — —	70 — —
By clothing, shoes, linen, &c. - - -	*103 19 10	126 17 4	145 13 2
By coals - - -	86 6 6	84 14 6	83 2 6
By premiums of £10 each, on apprenticing children -	35 — —	20 — —	35 — —
By rent and taxes for the hospital - -	34 19 —	31 10 6	36 18 —
By repairs of the hospital - - -	129 6 6	1,579 15 11	54 14 4½
Allowance to town clerk, for disbursements and services	— — —	— — —	10 — —
£	2,727 3 7¼	4,023 11 9	2,690 9 2¼

* As to the articles contained in these items, see Mr. Scott's evidence, pp. 262 & 263.

Chamberlain's Office, }
March 11th, 1819. }

B. W. Scott.

ST. MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

H. Woodthorpe,
jun. Esq.

We find a charge of £780 in 1816, of £775 in 1817, and of £806 in 1818, for tithes to the rector of Brandsburton. It appears by the report of 1806, that only £200 was paid; how is this explained?—There was anciently a sum of £96 or thereabouts, paid to the incumbent in lieu of tithes upon the Brandsburton estate and manor. It was altered about 25 years ago, on the petition of the then incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, to the court of Aldermen, who directed a payment of £200 in lieu of tithe. On his decease (about nine years ago), the new incumbent, Mr. Bradshaw, claimed his tithe in kind; and, in consequence of the opinions of counsel, that the modus could not be maintained, it was given up, and a composition for the tithes has since been paid, which has been settled by agreement annually. The highest amount ever paid was £911. This large deduction from the income has been the reason why the charity has not been extended, as had been proposed. After the last letting of the estate, a plan had been actually determined on in 1807, by the court, upon a report of the committee, for doubling all the objects of the charity.

How are the bread, meat, and other necessities supplied to the children?—They are contracted for by the hospital committee, and furnished under the superintendence of the master and mistress, who certify all the accounts previously to their being submitted to the committee by whom they are examined, before they are directed to be paid by the court of Aldermen. No payments are made but by order of that court, except the apprentice premiums, which are paid by warrant, signed by two or more of the committee; one half at the time of binding, and one half when they have served half their time; the fixed amount is £10. paid in two moieties.

How is the clothing of the children provided?—By agreement between the committee and the different tradesmen. This also is supplied under the inspection of the master and mistress, and the bills are certified, examined, and paid as before.

What is the rent stated to be paid, with the taxes?—I consider it water-rent, or some small payment of that sort, not rent of land.

The repairs of the hospital in 1817 amounted to £1,579 15s. 9d.; what occasioned this large expenditure?—About two years since there was a general repair of the hospital and chapel; the buildings were kept up for some time by small repairs, till a larger repair became necessary. The repairs include the whole almshouses, school, and chapel.

How are the coals divided?—Each of the 20 in-pensioners has a chaldron of coals per annum; the rest is for the master and the school.

[The following statements, of the disbursements at Brandsburton in the year 1818, and of the receipts and expenditure, from the year 1809 to 1816, when the foregoing accounts commence, were also produced:]

An

A STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the FUND for the Support of - - -

	Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1809	To the produce of the estates at Brandsburton, county of York, for the year 1809	2,834 — 6	
	Interest on stock, rent of premises at Westminster, &c. in the said year	472 9 —	
			3,306 9 6
1810	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	2,979 17 —	
	Interest of stock, &c.	308 2 —	
			3,287 19 —
1811	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	2,980 5 —	
	Interest of stock, &c.	540 19 —	
			3,521 4 —
1812	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	2,986 2 —	
	Interest of stock, &c.	729 4 8	
			3,715 6 8
1813	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	3,238 11 —	
	Interest of stock, &c.	272 — —	
			3,510 11 —
1814	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	3,047 13 6	
	Interest of stock, &c.	320 — —	
			3,367 13 6
1815	Produce of estates at Brandsburton	3,040 14 6	
	Interest of stock, &c.	887 9 6	
			3,928 4 —
(Add the amount of the accounts before produced, viz.)		1816	3,429 2 3
		1817	3,472 16 3
		1818	3,593 7 9
		10)	35,132 13 11
Note.—The above is exclusive of the purchase and sale of stock, an account of which has been already furnished.		Average of 10 years	3,513 5 4½
			3,249 2 —
Average surplus of receipt for 10 years		£	264 3 4½

An Half Year's Rental and Account of the Brandisburton Estate, due 6th April 1818.

ST. MARGARET'S
Emanuel Hospital.

			£	s.	d.
Rents received (as detailed in the account before given)	-	-	1,550	5	6

Disbursements:—

Rev. J. Bradshaw, for tithe	-	-	-	-	-	400	—	—
Edmond, for tenant's dinners	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	6
Holdernefs drainage tax	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	7½
Quit rent	-	-	-	-	-	—	10	9
Crying fair	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	6
Court dinner	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	—
Hood, for bricks	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	—
Stamps, for settling with tenants	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	—
Commission, for receiving, paying, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	75	—	—
						<u>£504</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4½</u>

Half Year's Rental and Account of the Brandsburton Estate, ending 12th Oct. 1818.

				£	s.	d.
Rents received (detailed as before)	-	-	-	1,550	5	6

Disbursements :—

Rev. J. Bradshaw, for tithes, $\frac{1}{2}$ year	-	-	-	-	406	—	—
William Ushaw, for bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	49	2	9
Johnson, for bricks	-	-	-	-	36	5	4
Edmond, for tenant's dinners	-	-	-	-	4	9	6
Peacock, for timber	-	-	-	-	116	1	—
Holdernefs embankment	-	-	-	-	11	11	2
Holdernefs drainage tax	-	-	-	-	25	—	3
Stamps, for settling with tenants, &c.	-	-	-	-	2	16	—
Commission, for receiving, &c.	-	-	-	-	75	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£726	14	—

- - - EMANUEL HOSPITAL, Westminster, for Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1815.

	Cr	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1809	By tithes, expence of repairs, and other disbursements at Brandfburton, in the year 1809 - - - - -	985 19 10½	
	Expence of maintaining children in the hospital at Westminster, allowance to pensioners, master and matron, and repairs at the said hospital in the said year - - -	1,526 4 8½	
1810	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	757 8 5½	2,512 4 7
	Expenses of the hospital - - - - -	2,992 9 3	
1811	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	766 8 5	3,749 17 8½
	Expenses of the hospital - - - - -	2,427 15 5	
1812	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	1,171 9 5	3,194 3 10
	Expence of the hospital - - - - -	2,622 11 1¾	
1813	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	1,479 3 3	3,794 — 6¾
	Expenses of the hospital - - - - -	1,599 9 —	
1814	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	1,823 — 7½	3,078 12 3
	Expenses of the hospital - - - - -	1,619 17 9	
1815	Disbursements at Brandfburton - - - - -	1,710 4 3½	3,442 18 4½
	Expenses of the hospital - - - - -	1,567 18 —	
			3,278 2 3½
		1816	2,727 3 7¼
		1817	4,023 7 9
		1818	2,690 9 2¼
		10)	32,491 — 1¾
	Average of 10 years - - - - -	£	3,249 2 —

Chamberlain's Office, May 22, 1819.

B. W. Scott.

[The witness, Mr. Woodthorpe, afterwards transmitted a letter, of which the following is a copy, from Mr. Singleton, the steward of the Brandsburton estate, in explanation of what is meant by "gaits" in his account of the letting of the said estate:—]

"Dear Sir,

"Givendale, 16th March 1819.

"In reply to your favour received this morning, I beg to inform you, that the carrs in Brandsburton contain 806 acres or thereabouts, and are stinted pastures, never mown; the whole is stocked by the hospital and the other proprietors in gaits, of which there are 365 in the whole, and the quantity of acres in each carr being divided by the number of gaits in it, gives each proprietor's share in acres, roods, and perches. There may be 500 acres more in the commons, wastes, and roads, over which the freeholders claim an unlimited right of fray.

"I do not know by what rule each tenant first obtained the number of gaits now occupied with his farm; they were so attached when I first valued the estate, but on the falling in of a lease, I have taken some and let them to the lesser tenants who had none.

"I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, &c.

"To Mr. Woodthorpe."

"J. Singleton."

Monday, 7th June 1819.

The Reverend THOMAS WATERS, D.D.

Rev.
T. Waters, D.D.

DO you officiate as chaplain at Emanuel hospital?—I do; there are prayers on Wednesday and Friday morning, and prayers and a sermon on Sunday morning; there is no afternoon service; the children attend the service on these occasions. On the afternoon of Sundays I am engaged by a lecture which I preach in the city, with the knowledge of the court of Aldermen; the children are taken care of in the hospital by Mrs. Waters, on the afternoon of Sunday.

Are there a steward and matron appointed as directed by the statutes?—There are not; it was found impracticable, and the duties are discharged by myself or Mrs. Waters; there is a warden who keeps the gates, and pays the pensioners.

The matron was to dress the childrens victuals; how is this provided for?—My cook dresses the victuals; there is no servant allowed by the governors.

Do you receive any thing besides your salary, for disbursements?—£30 is allowed in addition for providing Bibles, Testaments, spelling books, writing books, and stationary, and all articles for cleansing the school, premises, and chapel, and £20 is allowed for the laundry. There is no express allowance for cooking, unless it is comprised in one of these sums; all the rest of the household work is expected to be done by the girls.

Can you account for the large increase of expenditure for clothing in the last year?—No; unless it was occasioned by the bills of former years, which has often been the case; we have always exactly the same articles of clothing, and the same allowances of food; there has been no excess with us, unless there has been any irregularity in the accounts.

Thursday, 10th June 1819.

HENRY WOODTHORPE, jun. Esquire, re-examined.

H. Woodthorpe, jun.
Esq.

HAVE you any old terrier or other document, which may show the quantity of land in the Brandsburton estate at the time of the grant?—I have not; I have searched for such evidence in vain; I have here an old rent roll, dated the 24th August 1700, which appears to contain the improved rents after the expiration of the lease for 100 years; but it does not specify the quantity of acres.

Do the tenants hold the lands free of tithe?—They do.

Have you any means of ascertaining when the school was first set on foot?—It appears from the old minute-book, that children were first admitted in 1736; we have an old copy of a body of statutes and ordinances, purporting to have been made by the executors of Lady Dacres, but which relate only to the poor men and women.

[Minute-book and copy of old statutes produced.]

Mr. BENJAMIN WHINNELL SCOTT.

Mr.
B. W. Scott.

WHAT is your office?—I am principal clerk to the chamberlain of London, and the accounts of Emanuel hospital are kept under my inspection.

We observe, that in 1810, 1811, and 1812, the expenses of the hospital were considerably larger than in other years, particularly that in 1810, they amounted to £2,992 9s. 3d.; how is this accounted for?—In that year, the first payment of the present large composition for tithes was made; previous to this time, the tithes had been paid at Brandsburton; in this year and the two following years they were paid by the chamberlain in London; this therefore increases the amount of what is there stated to be the expenditure in London. The sum paid in 1810 was £805; in 1811 and 1812 it was £911.

Deducting £805 from £2,992 9s. 3d. the expenditure in 1810 would still remain £2,187 9s. 3d. which considerably exceeds the usual expenditure; how is this accounted for?—By a considerable repair which took place in that year, amounting to £730 16s. 7d.

In the year 1812 the disbursements at Brandsburton appear to have been considerably larger than usual; can you state the reason of that?—I have not the Brandsburton accounts here,

here, but I conjecture that increase to have been occasioned by calls for the drainage, and by allowances to the tenants for repairs; the calls for drainage are very uncertain.

ST. MARGARET'S.
Emanuel Hospital.

It appears from the statement delivered in, that the average receipt of the last 10 years has been £3,513 5s. 4½d. and the average expenditure £3,249 2s. 0d. leaving an annual average surplus of £264 3s. 4½d.; what has been done with that surplus?—It has been laid out in the purchase of stock. In 1815, £2,500 three per cent. consols were purchased with £1,462 10s. part of the accruing balances; and in May last a further sum of £2,000 was purchased in the same stock for £1,447 10s. leaving a balance in hand of £637 11s. 8¼d. This remains to answer the Midsummer payments.

Mr.
B. W. Scott.

How do you account for the progressive increase in the charge for clothing in the three last years?—It is in some measure occasioned by all the bills not being paid in one year, and being brought in the next; and further, by several items in the account delivered in, including some articles of house linen, as well as clothing, and also some charges which have been usually kept with the account of clothing under the head of necessary disbursements, but which do not belong to clothing.

Be so good as to deduct those charges?

In 1816:					£	s.	d.
Prayer books	-	-	-	-	-	2	8 —
Nightman	-	-	-	-	-	11	5 —
House linen	-	-	-	-	-	8	18 6
In 1817:							
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	5	1 4
House linen	-	-	-	-	-	8	18 6
In 1818:							
Nightman	-	-	-	-	-	8	— —
Comptroller for conveyancing expenses	-	-	-	-	-	38	4 8
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	4	7 11
House linen	-	-	-	-	-	8	18 9
Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	3	18 —

These deductions being made, the charge for clothing only would be, in 1816, £81 11s. 4d.; in 1817, £112 17s. 6d.; and in 1818, £82 3s. 10d.

What were these conveyancing expenses?—They were occasioned by the Committee taking the garden grounds at the back of the hospital into their own possession, and letting them out to tenants upon agreements for short terms, for which agreements the tenants were to pay an agreed sum each, and the comptroller's charge is for the residue.

What were the stamps for?—They were for orders and warrants upon the chamberlain for payment of monies on account of the hospital expenses, which under the statute of the 55 Geo. 3. c. 78, have been considered to require a stamp. It may also be noticed, that in the article for "bread, meat, and other necessaries for the children," is included an allowance of £30 a year to the master for providing household implements, as brooms, mops, brushes, &c. and also books and stationery.

[Witness produced the books and vouchers.]

M I D D L E S E X.

See p. 74, &c. REPORT.

E N F I E L D.

FREE SCHOOL.

Tuesday, 4th May 1819.

HENRY SAWYER, Esquire.

ENFIELD
Free School.*H. Sawyer,
Esq.*

IN what relation do you appear before us?—I am vestry clerk of Enfield; I attend in the place of Mr. Porter, who is the vicar, and one of the trustees of the Benfleet estate, belonging to the school, but has been suddenly taken ill.

Have you any endowment for education, in Enfield?—There is an endowment for a school there.

By whom was it founded?—I am not fully prepared to answer that question at present, having only received a very short notice for my attendance here. I have several ancient deeds in my custody, which I will bring on any future day.

What is the present condition of the property belonging to the school?—The property consists of a farm, with a house and buildings, and 270 acres and 8 perches of arable, meadow, marsh, and wood land, lying in the parishes of South Benfleet and Hadley; and 3A. 1R. 5P. of arable land in Thundersley, in Essex. The premises in South Benfleet and Hadley, are let on lease to George Harrison Wilson, for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas 1817, at the yearly rent of £270; and the land in Thundersley, is let to James Knightbridge, for the same term, from the same period, at £3 per annum. The tenants to pay all taxes and quit-rents (the land-tax being redeemed,) and keep the premises in repair; and the tenant of the Benfleet and Hadley premises, to repair the marsh walls, which are at times a source of great expense.

[The witnesses produced the leases; the lease to Mr. Knightbridge is not yet executed.]

How were the premises let before the present leases were granted?—They were let altogether on lease to Richard Potter, for 17 years, from the year 1800, at the rent of £100, the tenant being allowed for the repairs of the marsh wall, quit-rents, land-tax, and fire bote and hedge bote, as also rough timber for repairs.

How was the rent fixed in letting to Mr. Wilson?—Some of the trustees, who were competent judges of land, went to the farm, and several advertisements were inserted in the public papers, to let, by tender, and Mr. Wilson, offering the most advantageous terms, he was accepted as tenant.

Is the farm, in your judgment, let at an advantageous rent?—It certainly is so considered.

Is it subject to be flooded at times?—It is at very high tides, but this does not often happen.

How did the letting to Mr. Knightbridge take place?—Mr. Knightbridge was the tenant of the same land before, under Mr. Potter, at 40s. rent; and this land lying undivided and surrounded by some other property, of which Mr. Knightbridge is tenant, and three or four miles from Mr. Wilson's farm, it was offered to Mr. Knightbridge at £5, which he refused to give, but ultimately took it at £3.

Is that, in your judgment, a fair rent?—It is.

Do these 273 acres comprise the whole of the land supposed to have belonged formerly to Bloffom's charity?—They do.

Are there any annuities payable to the school, out of any lands in the parishes of Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley?—None.

Upon what terms did the former letting to Mr. Potter take place?—He applied to the vestry, four years previous to the expiration of a former lease, which he had at £80 a year, to obtain a renewal of his lease. He met the trustees and parishioners in vestry, when it was offered to him at £100 a year, which he accepted.

Was this rent satisfactory to the parish?—It was, at that time, but very shortly afterwards some of the trustees discovered that the farm had been let too low; an attempt was then made, on the part of the trustees to obtain an increased rent, but the tenant resisting and insisting upon his agreement, a lease was executed for 17 years, at £100.

Is there any timber on this property?—Part is wood land; viz. 64A. 2R. 33P.; it is all let, but we reserve the timber; there have been several falls of timber within 20 years; I will furnish the particular account of these falls.

How has the produce of these sales been applied?—Previous to 1802, two several sums of money received for timber, were applied by the trustees, by the direction of vestries, in aid of the poor's rates. This appearing afterwards to be a misapplication, the clear produce of the money arising from subsequent falls of timber, from 1807 to 1815, both inclusive (after deducting the expenses of sale, and other expenses respecting the estate,) was invested in the three per cent. consols, which stock amounted ultimately to £2,700. This stock was sold out 2d December 1816, and produced £1,691 17s.; this money, and part of the produce of a fall of timber in 1816, was laid out as part of the purchase money of an estate at Eastwood, in Essex; this was purchased for the joint benefit of this charity, and King James's charity, at Enfield, the fruits of which last-mentioned charity, are for the parish and poor of Enfield, at the discretion of the vestry.

What was the amount of the purchase money of that estate?—The whole purchase money

money was £4,000, of which £2,300 was to be contributed by the Benfleet charity, and £1,700 by King James's charity; of the sum of £2,300, £1,800 was paid, and £500 remains due upon mortgage, which, with other expenses which have been incurred in the purchase of the estate, it is intended to pay off with the balance now in hand, and the produce of another fall in 1819, the gross amount of which is above £500.

Of what does this estate consist?—It consists, in the whole, of 184A. 1R. 23P., of which 89A. 2R. 29P. together with the farm-house and buildings, were purchased for the Benfleet charity.

How was the money raised for that part of the estate appropriated to King James's charity?—There was a sum of money in the hands of the Accountant General, which had arisen from the sale of an estate at North Mims, belonging to King James's charity, which had been sold under an act of Parliament, passed in the 48th year of the present King, which directed, that the purchase money should be laid out in the purchase of other lands; it was thought by the inhabitants of the parish, a good opportunity to join the monies arising from the Benfleet charity with the money so to be laid out by the other charity, and to purchase one estate with the whole. This was therefore done.

How were the proportions of the estate settled between the two charities?—From the year 1806 until 1818, the time of this purchase, the produce of the estate at North Mims, and the interest of the stock in the Accountant General's name, had been applied towards the payment of the salaries of the schoolmaster and ushers; and when the estate in Eastwood was purchased, it was thought a convenient mode of repaying the money so taken from King James's charity, which then amounted to £574 11s. 6d. by allotting to that charity a proportion of the land so purchased larger than what the proportion of money actually supplied by that charity, would have entitled it to claim. It happened that a road divided the estate so as to make the proportion nearly right, according to that arrangement, so that the part laying to the north of the road was allotted to the Benfleet charity, and that on the south side to King James's charity.

[The witness produced the account book, by which it appeared that £574 11s. 6d. was the sum advanced by King James's charity.]

Are the same trustees concerned in the management of both these charities?—They are; and it was after a full consideration of the case, and a view of the premises by some of the trustees, and by the approbation of a regular vestry, that the arrangement took place.

In your judgment, as an inhabitant of the parish, was the arrangement fair for both charities?—I think it was.

Has the conveyance of this estate been completed?—That portion of the estate which is appropriated to the Benfleet charity, has been conveyed to the trustees of that charity by a separate deed; and a deed is about to be prepared declaring the trusts, according to the deed of 1st September 1621.

In whose occupation is the proportion set apart for the Benfleet charity?—It is let to Samuel Daniel Rivers, on lease for 17 years from Michaelmas 1813, at the rent of £100. The land was bought subject to the lease.

Do you consider the property worth more than this rent?—I do; I think it worth 25s. an acre, at least.

Have you any funded property?—None, at present.

Have you any other property?—No other, except the school-house and room, which were built by the inhabitants, as is reported, near two centuries ago, on land belonging to another charity in the parish, called Prounce's; no rent is paid for it.

Do you know of any other property belonging to the school?—There is a rent-charge of 40s. a year, payable to the schoolmaster of Enfield free school, under the will of Roger Graves, the date of which I do not know; Mrs. Gough is the present possessor of the property charged with this annuity; it is situate at Patten's Ware in Enfield; the money is regularly paid to me, and paid over by me to the schoolmaster. There is no mention in the gift book of the time when this rent-charge was given.

Have the regulations respecting the attendance of vestries been regularly observed?—Yes, nothing of importance has ever been determined on since I have been in office, except by the sanction of ten vestrymen, besides the feoffees.

Are two feoffees regularly appointed to receive the money as prescribed by the rules?—No; as vestry clerk, I have received the rents of this and several other charities for the last 18 years; my predecessors did the same.

Are any of the feoffees lessees of any part of the property?—None; they are in no way connected with it.

Does the schoolmaster give bond according to the prescribed form?—He does.

[The witness produced the bond.]

The total of rents and rent-charge being £375 a year, how are these funds applied?

Master's salary	-	-	-	-	£98	—	—
Do. - Graves's gift	-	-	-	-	2	—	—
Usher	-	-	-	-	40	—	—
Annual gratuity to usher (added since the funds have increased, being £10 before)	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Taxes for school and school-house	-	-	-	-	22	14	6
Coals, &c. for school, about	-	-	-	-	7	17	—
Repairs on an average of the last five years, about	-	-	-	-	20	—	—

£210 11 6

ENFIELD.
Free School.

Henry Sawyer,
Esq.

This is the whole expenditure relating to the school, according the present income of the charity.

How is the remainder of the rent disposed of?—Before our rents were raised in 1817, we had not sufficient for the purposes of the school. Since 1817, the expense attending our new purchase has not left us any balance for other purposes; we propose hereafter to distribute the rest for the other purposes of the charity.

Was the same expenditure made on account of the charity before the income was increased?—It was from 1810, except that the gratuity to the usher was £10 instead of £20. In 1810 the master's salary was raised to £100 from £22; and there were also occasional allowances for books.

What was the amount of the income before this increase?—In 1807 the rent of the Benfleet estate was £100. Since that time stock has been purchased from the sale of timber, from time to time, which has increased the income. From Lady-day 1810 to Lady-day 1811, the whole income was £126 5s. from rent and dividends, and the stock was increasing ever since up to 1816. In that year the whole income was £181.

In what manner was the deficiency supplied before 1817?—For many years previous to 1807, all the charities in the parish were carried to one general fund. Between 1807 and 1814, the rents of the Market-place charity, amounting annually to £12 3s. 10d. Prounce's charity £24 7s. 7d. and King James's charity £52 4s. 4d. were applied to this object. From 1814 to 1817, the deficiency was made up out of the produce of King James's charity alone.

What was the object of the Market-place charity, and Prounce's charity?—The rents and profits of both were directed to be distributed to the use and benefit of the poor of Enfield inhabiting there, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners.

The whole of the income of these charities being applied to the purposes of the school, what became of the residue of the income of the Benfleet estate?—It was carried to the next year's account; it was always very trifling.

Rev. JOHN MILNE.

Rev.
John Milne.

IN what relation do you appear before us?—I am the schoolmaster of the free school, Enfield, and was appointed in 1791. I receive a salary of £100, and my usher has £40, with a gratuity of £20.

Was the usher appointed by you?—Yes, and approved of by the feoffees and vestry; he was educated at the school.

How many boys are there in the school?—There are now 120 on the list, at least 100 of whom attend regularly; the average number for the last 25 years has been between 100 and 120.

Who appoints the children?—All the sons of parishioners whose parents wish to send them, apply to the churchwardens or trustees, from whom they receive a certificate, if they are of the proper age, upon which I admit. They are not admitted before they are seven years of age, and seldom stay longer than 14 or 15.

Are they entirely the sons of poor persons?—No; many are the sons of tradesmen and farmers; some are of the lower order. None are refused who are properly qualified; the number is unlimited.

What are the children taught?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar. I have added geography, mathematical learning, and classics, for those who stay long enough to benefit by the instruction, and have capacity for it. I do not conceive myself bound to give this additional instruction.

Are all the boys taught perfectly free?—Yes, all; sometimes the parents may make small presents for the higher instruction, but there is no demand.

Who finds books and stationery?—The parents provide books. Two years ago new trustees were appointed, who made an order, that the master should not supply books and stationery to the boys; before that time they used to buy them of me.

When was your salary raised?—About eight years since; when I went first, I had £22 as schoolmaster, and £26 as lecturer, from the Benfleet estate, and £4 for Loft's gift. About eight years since, it was thought that the lecturer's salary was a misapplication, and it was discontinued, and my salary, as schoolmaster, increased to £100. The lecturer is now paid by private subscription. I have not taken private scholars for many years; I have occasionally young men who read with me out of school hours, to prepare for their examinations for degrees at the universities, but this does not in the least interfere with my attendance on the school.

Do the feoffees ever visit the school?—Three or four of the present feoffees have visited the school once.

Did the former feoffees visit the school?—Yes; some of them used to come at times to visit it.

Do you live in the school-house rent and tax free?—I do; it is a comfortable mansion, and in good repair; there is a small garden.

Do you wish to state any thing further?—I do not.

Monday, 17th May 1819.

HENRY SAWYER, Esquire, re-examined.

Henry Sawyer,
Esq.

[The witness produced an account of the sales of timber on the Benfleet estate, from the year 1773 to 1816 inclusive, of which a copy is annexed.]

From whence are these extracts taken?—From the vestry clerk's order and account book.

Have you examined the books previous to 1773?—There are no books of that date in my office; and I never saw any previous account.

In

In what manner was the money arising from sale of timber, between the years 1773 and 1795, applied?—I am unable to say, unless that it seems to have been carried, with the produce of the other charities, to the general account of the parish, and applied in payment of the poor's rates, with the exception of the sum of £359 10s., which was laid out in the year 1774, in the purchase of £400 three per cent. consols.

What became of this £400 stock?—It was afterwards sold out by the parish, for the purpose of paying off a mortgage upon part of their estates.

In what manner was the money arising from the sale of timber since 1795, applied?—That will appear from the statement I have given in.

Do the expenses therein mentioned appear to you to have been fairly charged?—They do.

In 1809 we see £50 is charged, as paid to Mr. Milne, the schoolmaster, for his salary; how came that to be paid out of the timber account?—In consequence of the expenses of repairing the sea-wall, which had been much injured by a high tide, and doing other repairs, the rents were insufficient for the payment of his salary in that year, and it was therefore paid out of this fund; it was afterwards returned to the school, by the purchase of £100 stock in 1813, out of the balance of the general Benfleet account.

What is the charge of £102 1s. 10d. in 1810, paid to Mr. Crawter?—That was for taking a plan of the estate, and marking every tree upon it, and valuing them. The charges include not merely the common expense attending the sale of timber, but for plans and a survey of the estate, and the attendance of the trustees, both for marking the timber and visiting the estate, and for some repairs before the present lease was granted.

Are you yet prepared to answer the question as to the original foundation of the school?

[The witness produced the will of Robert Blossom, dated 8th April, 6th Henry 5th, 1418, for founding a chantry at South Benfleet, for three years. Also a petition in the time of Edward 4th, for establishing a chantry at Enfield, and letters patent granted thereupon, for founding a chantry at Enfield, to be called Blossom's Charity, with licence to the chaplain thereof to purchase lands and tenements to the value of 10 marks yearly. Also deeds of feoffment dated in 1557, 1558, 1598, 1621, and 2d August 1816. Extracts from which are annexed.]

Also a book, containing an account of this charity, in which it is stated, that by deeds of lease and release, dated 23d October and 22d November 1471, Robert Ingleton conveyed to Edward Causton and others, to whom the letters patent had been given, the estate called Poynts.

Also an ancient copy of a decree of the Court of Augmentation, dated 8th July, 3d Edward 6, whereby reciting that by letters patent dated 18th August, 2 Edward 6, he had granted, in consideration of £200, the premises in Hadley, Thundersley and South Benfleet, then of the value of £10 yearly, to Walter Farr and another, it is decreed, because that the King's title thereto was doubtful, and that the grantees could not have and enjoy the same according to the grant, that the sum of £200 should be returned to them. In the book before-mentioned, it is further stated, that the parish purchased of Thomas Kennethorpe, so much of Poynts as belonged to the Crown, by stat. Edw. 6, which had been sold by King James 1st, January 14, 1615, to Duffield and Babington, and had by mesne conveyances come to Kennethorpe.

By a schedule annexed to the deed of feoffment, dated 27th January 1557, (which appeared not to have been executed, nor livery of seisin indorsed thereon,) in which John Goddard the elder, William Woodham and Robert Allford, are feoffees, the trusts are declared to be, that the feoffees shall apply the rents, issues and profits of the said estate, over and above so much thereof as shall necessarily repair the premises; and the school-house to a schoolmaster, to teach grammar in the parish of Enfield, to the children of parishioners; for the better instruction and education of the same children in the knowledge of good learning, towards the maintenance and finding of a good schoolmaster, by even half-yearly portions.

Feoffment, 25th May 1558.

John Goddard and another, to Simon Potter and others.

In the schedule annexed to this deed, the trusts are declared to be, that the feoffees from time to time for ever, of the rents, issues and profits of the lands mentioned in the feoffment shall employ give and pay yearly to a schoolmaster, to teach within the town of Enfield, the children of the poor inhabitants of Enfield to know and read their alphabet letters, and to read Latin and English, and to understand grammar, and to write their Lateines according to the trade and use of grammar schools; towards the finding of the said schoolmaster the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence; and shall also pay, employ and distribute unto the poor impotent people inhabiting in the parish of Enfield, or unto such other good and godly deeds, intents, and purposes, as the feoffees should from time to time think meet, all the residue of the said rents and profits, other and besides so much as shall necessarily repair the messuage and tenement.

Feoffment, 26th August 1598.—Simon Potter to Robert Wroth.

In the Schedule annexed, the trusts are declared to be, that the feoffees of the rents issues and profits of the said lands, &c. shall employ give and pay yearly to one schoolmaster, to teach within the said town of Enfield, the children of the poor inhabitants of the said parish, to know and read their alphabet letters, and read Latin and English and understand grammar, to write their Latyns according to the trade and use of grammar-schools, towards the finding and maintenance of the same schoolmaster the sum of £6 13s. 4d.; and shall also give, employ, and distribute unto the poor impotent people from time to time inhabiting

Henry Sawyer,
Esq.

ENFIELD.
Free School.

inhabiting in the said parish, and unto such other good and godly deeds, intents, and purposes as the said feoffees shall think meet, all the residue of the said rents and profits, deducting so much as shall necessarily repair the said messuages and lands and the school-house in Enfield, lately built there; and for as much as the said sum of £6 13s. 4d. appointed by the first giver and feoffer of the said lands and tenements, for the stipend and maintenance of the said schoolmaster, is not at this day a sufficient and competent stipend for the maintenance and relief of a sufficient and able schoolmaster; albeit, the same at the time of the first feoffment and appointment was a competent allowance and portion, therefore the intent and meaning of this present feoffment is, that at such time as such lease or leases of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid now in being shall be expired, ended, or determined, the said feoffees or the more part of them shall, as occasion shall serve, improve the said lands, and tenements to and for the most yearly rent and profit, they may to the intent and purpose the said feoffees may from time to time deal more liberally with the schoolmaster for the time being, in augmenting and increase of the said stipend and pension of £6 13s. 4d. as the said schoolmaster shall merit and deserve by his travail and pains taking; the said feoffees always having regard and consideration of performance of other the good and godly uses and purposes in these presents expressed.

By indenture, dated 1st September 1621, between Sir Nicholas Salter and others, of the first part; and Hugh Mascall and others, of the second part; in consideration of £100 1s. the said Sir Nicholas Salter and others, conveyed certain premises in South Benfleet, Hadley and Thundersley parishes, to the said Hugh Mascall and others, for and in consideration of a free school, for ever, to be held and continued for the instruction of the children of the inhabitants of Enfield aforesaid, in the cross row or alphabetical letters, and in the art of writing, and in the arts of grammar and arithmetic, within the town and parish aforesaid; and for other good considerations in and by the said indenture, and in and by a certain schedule indented to the said indenture annexed, expressed, and specified.

By the schedule alluded to, it is witnessed, that the true intent and consideration of the deed of feoffment of 1621, was as thereafter expressed, viz.

That the feoffees should, from time to time, from thenceforth for ever pay £20 of the rents, issues, and profits of the said messuages, lands, and tenements, in the said indenture mentioned, for and towards the maintenance of a learned, meet, and competent schoolmaster, to keep a free school, for the teaching and instructing of the children of all the inhabitants of the said parish of Enfield, in the new-built school there, in such arts and learning as are mentioned and declared in the said deed of feoffment, to be paid quarterly.

And shall dispose, give, pay, and employ all the rest and residue thereof, for and towards the relief of the poor orphans and other poor and impotent people of the said parish of Enfield, for the time being, and to any other good and charitable uses, to be done and performed within the said parish of Enfield, except so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay quit rents and other expenses incidental to the estate.

That the said feoffees for the time being, should not determine, agree upon, do or perfect any act or thing concerning the said premises, or the rents, issues, and profits thereof, but in a vestry, or meeting of the said feoffees, and ten at least of the inhabitants of the said parish, being vestrymen and not feoffees, to be held in the chamber above the school, upon public warning given the Sunday preceding in church.

The schoolmaster is then thereby appointed, and it proceeds; and forasmuch as there is no reason but that every schoolmaster should at any time depart from being schoolmaster of the said school, for his better preferment, upon reasonable warning, or that the said feoffees and the other parishioners of the said parish, should be compelled, urged or enforced to keep him any longer than they or the greater number of them shall like well of, it was declared to be the intent of these presents, that the schoolmaster, before he intermeddle to be schoolmaster, should enter into a bond unto three feoffees, in such sum of money as the feoffees and vestrymen, or the greater number of them should appoint, upon condition to depart and give over from and for being schoolmaster of the said school, and to yield up the habitation appointed for his use, upon half a year's warning given by and with the consent and agreement of the said feoffees and vestrymen, or the more part of them assembled in a vestry as aforesaid, so there be at least ten vestrymen, not feoffees, present at such vestry, where the putting away of the master should be determined upon.

Two of the said feoffees to be annually appointed by the vestry, as receivers of the rents and profits of the said premises, who shall the next Sunday after the receipt thereof, cause warning to be given of a vestry, at which they shall bring such money as they have received; and such part as they shall not disburse and pay away, with the consent of the vestry, they shall lay up in the storehouse of the parish, in a chest, under their locks and keys, and the locks and keys of such other inhabitants as shall be appointed to keep the same.

The feoffees not to grant any lease for the benefit of themselves, wives, or children, nor otherwise than by deed indented, and by and with the consent of the said feoffees and vestrymen for the time being, or the greater number of them, and the same not to exceed the number of 21 years in possession, nor be without impeachment of waste, or for a lesser or smaller yearly rent than the best or greatest that may conveniently be gotten for the same, without fraud, to be reserved and paid unto the said feoffees, and with reasonable and necessary covenants.

Feoffees departing from the parish, to release the premises to the other feoffees, and not to intermeddle.

Fourteen new feoffees to be appointed whenever the number be reduced to five, four, or three at the least.

By indenture dated 2d August 1816, the estate is conveyed to new trustees, and a schedule is annexed to the same effect as the last recited schedule.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Amount of the Sales of Timber fallen on the Poynits Estate, belonging to the Parish of Enfield, in the County of Middlefex, and the Application thereof.

	Gross Amount.	APPLICATION.		TOTAL.	STOCK Purchased.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1773. - - -	227 — —	} Carried to the parish account.			
1774. - - -	603 10 6				
1776. - - -	446 5 —				
1783. - - -	151 4 —				
1785. - - -	248 4 4				
1795. - - -	173 — —				
	£ 1,849 3 10				
1807. To amount of fall, this year - - }	265 13 —	1807. By paid Mr. Hill, marking and felling timber - - }	43 7 4		
		By allowed tenant for repairs done at Poynits wall - - }	58 13 3		
		By paid consideration for £250 three per cent. consols - - }	157 10 —	259 10 7	250 — —
1809. To amount of fall, this year - - }	446 — —	1809. By paid Mr. Beckett, marking timber - - }	18 4 8		
		By paid Do. and others attending sale - - }	3 17 —		
		By £550 three per cent. consols - - }	367 16 3	- - -	550 — —
		By paid Mr. Milne's salary - - }	50 — —		
		By paid Messrs. Beckett and Osborn - - }	9 10 —	449 7 11	
1810. To amount of fall, this year - - }	286 — —	1810. By paid Beckett and Co. expenses - - }	19 4 3		
		By paid Mr. Potter tenant, for underwood - - }	50 — —		
		By paid Crawter, felling same - - }	10 6 —		
		By paid Crawter, surveying same - - }	102 1 10		
		By £150 consols - - }	101 1 3	282 13 4	150 — —
1811. To amount of fall, this year - - }	636 10 —	1811. By paid Messrs. Beckett & Co. - - }	17 11 10		
		By paid Crawter, felling - - }	12 10 10		
		By paid cutting underwood - - }	30 — —		
		By paid repairing fences - - }	9 14 —		
		By paid Potter, for underwood - - }	100 — —		
		By discount on Crawter's bill - - }	4 19 9		
		By £725 consols - - }	472 3 3	646 19 8	725 — —
1812. To amount of fall of elm - - }	72 12 —	1812. By paid catalogues, &c. elm sale - - }	7 7 —		
To amount bavins, &c. - - }	147 10 4	Expenses of sale - - }	5 1 6		
		By paid making up bavins - - }	71 12 7		
		By paid freight and cartage - - }	41 11 5		
		By paid Crawter, marking and felling - - }	25 19 —		
		By paid Messrs. Beckett and Hardy's expenses - - }	11 9 —		
		By £75 consols - - }	42 9 6	- - -	75 — —
		By paid Messrs. Beckett and Hardy's expenses - - }	10 10 10		
		1813. - - -	58 12 6	216 — 10	
1815. Ap. 11. To amount of sale of timber in shipwrights wood - - }	584 — —	1815. Mar. 17. By paid expenses to and from Raleigh, twice, to mark and fell timber - - }	9 12 6		
		By paid post chaise and boy, twice - - }	8 17 —		
		By paid expenses to Raleigh - - }	31 19 7		
		By £500 consols, at 57½ - - }	285 12 6	- - -	500 — —
		By £350 Do. - 62¼ - - }	218 6 3	- - -	350 — —
		By paid Mr. Leifchild's expenses and charges - - }	33 5 6	587 13 4	
1816. To amount of sale of timber - - }	701 — —	1816. By paid expenses of going to view Eastwood Hall estate, and to purchase the same - - }	38 — 6		
		By paid expenses attending sale - - }	82 3 5		
		By Balance - - }	580 16 1	701 — —	
	£ 3,139 5 4			£ 3,143 5 8	2,700 — —

N.B. The above stock of £2,700 was sold out on the 2d day of December 1816, and the produce thereof being £1,691 17s. together with the balance of the sale of timber, 1816, being £580 16s. 1d., has been applied in the purchase of an estate at Eastwood, in the county of Essex, and in payment of the expenses attending the same.

FULHAM.

THE LATYMER OR BOYS CHARITY SCHOOL AT HAMMERSMITH.

Thursday, 1st April 1819.

THOMAS WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN PERFECT, Esquire.

FULHAM.
The Latymer Charity
School, Hammersmith.

T. W. C. Perfect,
Esq.

YOU are treasurer of the Latymer or boys charity school at Hammerfmith?—I am.
When was it founded?—The first establishment was under the will of Edward Latymer, which is dated 16th March 1624.

[The witness produced the minute book of the charity, containing abstracts of several wills, so far as relates to this charity, which being stated in the Report respecting this school, are here omitted.]

[Witness produced a particular of the lands devised by Edward Latymer.]

A PARTICULAR OF LANDS devised by Mr. EDWARD LATYMER, late of London, (Gent.) by his will, bearing date 16th March 1624.

A.	R.	P.	
1	0	0	In Fulham fields, between the lands of Henry Marsh (Gent.) on the south, and Jerome Thornton on the north, the churchway on the west, and near unto the crossway.
1	0	0	Lying in Shortlands, in the Short Shott, between the lands of Bevill Moulsworth on the south, the lands of Ireland on the north, the lands of Mr. Matlean on the east, and Parr-lane on the west.
0	2	0	In Shortlands, lying in the Brook Shott, between the lands of Beville Moulsworth on the west, the lands of Gervais Vincent on the east, the common sewer on the south, and the warple on the north.
0	2	0	In Shortlands in the highway Shott, the lands of Mr. Crisp on the east, the lands of Richard Whitehead on the west, the warple on the south, and the king's highway on the north.
1	0	0	Lying in the same highway Shott, between the lands of Mr. Isles on the east, the lands of Richard Burton on the west, the highway north, and the warple south.
0	2	0	In the same highway Shott, between the lands of Mr. Isles on the east, and the lands of Francis Levy on the west.
0	3	0	Lying in the same highway Shott, between the lands of Mr. Isles on the east, and the lands of Richard Whitehead on the west.
1	0	0	Lying in Brook Shott, upon the lands of Mr. Isles on the east, and the lands of Gervaise Vincent on the west.
1	0	0	Lying in north between the lands of Bevill Moulsworth on the west, and divers mens lands on the east, the common called Brook Green on the north, and the King's highway on the south.
0	2	0	Lying in Bradmore, between the lands of Mr. Gommerthall on the east, the lands of Mr. Greeham on the west, the warple on the north, and the king's highway on the south.
10	2	0	A field lying in the north highway upon Wormshott-lane on the west, the common sewer on the east, Mr. Paine's land on the south, and the lords demesne on the south.
0	2	0	Lying in the marsh field between the lands of Mr. Manley on the south, and the lands of Mr. Paine on the north.
2	2	0	One close upon the common called Shepherd's Bush on the south, the lands of Mr. Manley on the north, and the common sewer on the east.
4	0	0	One other close abutting upon the common sewer on the east and west, the highway on the south, and Mr. Manley's land on the north.
1	0	0	Lying on the marsh, between the lord's demesne lands on the north, of the common sewer on the east, Mr. Manly's lands on the south, and Mr. Hooker's land on the west.
1	0	0	Lying in the marsh, between the lands of Mr. Manly north, south and east, and the common sewer on the west.
1	0	0	Lying in Fulham fields, upon the lord's demesne on the west and south, the highway on the east, and Parr bridge on the north.
0	1	0	In Shortlands, converted into a garden in the tenure of London, lying upon the lands of Mr. Moyle on the west, and the lands of Mr. Moleworth on the east.

AN ABSTRACT of the Yearly Rents of Mr. Latymer's Charity; and leased to the following Tenants, 1816.

TENANTS.	Commencement of Term.	Number of Years.	Expiration.	PREMISES.	Yearly Rent.
Thomas Barber Beaumont, Esq.	29th Sept ^r 1810	99	1909	Land 14A. 3R. 8P.	£ 148 s. — d. —
Do. (late Ambrose Charles)	25th March 1811	99	1910	Land, 3A. 1R. 37P.	33 15 —
John Graham, Esq.	25th March 1811	99	1910	Land, 3A. 1R. 37P.	37 15 —
William Keene, Esq.	29th Sept ^r 1794	31	1825	House and Garden	35 — —
James Scott, Esq.	29th Sept ^r 1810	21	1832	Land, 3A. 1R. 28P.	20 11 —
John Crowder, Esq.	24th June 1775	61	1836	House and garden	7 5 —
Mrs. Orford	24th June 1802	21	1823	House and garden	31 10 —
Mrs. Jones	25th Dec ^r 1809	21	1830	House and garden	25 — —
Mr. John Lewis (executors of)	29th Sept ^r 1804	21	1825	Two cottages and land, 4A. 2R.	24 — —
Mr. Tho ^s Stuchbury	29th Sept ^r 1804	21	1825	Four cottages and land, 1A.	20 — —
Mr. Hartley	29th Sept ^r 1792	61	1853	Land, 1A. OR. 12P.	7 — —
Mr. W ^m Gomine (executors of)	29th Sept ^r 1804	21	1825	Land, 3R. 35P.	6 — —
George Dunnage, Esq.	-	-	-	{ House and garden (one moiety to the Latymer charity) }	40 — —
Churchwardens of Hammermith	-	-	-	Lord Mulgrave's vaults	2 10 —
Overseers of Hammermith	Sept ^r 29th 1794	61	1855	Land at workhouse	2 — —
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	-	-	-	Land at Chiswick	6 — —
					446 6 —
Dividend on £100, being Mr. George Lewis's legacy					4 — —
Dividends: { £700 three per cent. consols, in the names of Mr. John Clark, Rev. J. S. Atwood and Charles Hatchett, Esq.—£100 three per cent. South Sea, in the names of Richard Loveday, Charles Hatchett, Esq. and Mr. John Clark }					24 — —
					£ 474 6 —

It appears from the original minute book, that the quantity of land left by Mr. Latymer amounted altogether to about 28 acres and 2 roods, and it appears by the rental, that the land now belonging to the charity derived from him, amounts to 32A. 2R. 37P. exclusive of the houses, gardens, and cottages mentioned in the rental; how do you account for this difference?—I account for it by the more accurate admeasurement of the land, and also by an additional quantity at Shepherd's Bush, gained by grant from the Bishop of London, on an inclosure, at the period of the lease granted to Mr. Beaumont.

What is computed to be the quantity of land belonging to the houses, gardens, and cottages, the quantities of which are not specified in the rental?—About two acres; the land let to the overseers, on which part of the workhouse is built, is about half an acre.

What is your general mode of letting the property?—To the best bidders, under public advertisements in the papers, and boards by the road side. By our own bye-law, which is strictly adhered to, the trustees are excluded from holding any lease of the trust property.

What was the property let to Mr. Beaumont?—Two inclosed fields; they were let to him to build upon, under a covenant to expend £5,000, with liberty to take brick earth for the buildings, and after he should have laid out such sum, to make bricks for sale.

Have the buildings been erected?—Yes, villas, and other houses of greater value than he stipulated to lay out.

What was the nature of the lease to Ambrose Charles?—He was to lay out £500 in building, with the same privileges as to brickmaking; the covenant has been performed; the same applies to the letting to Graham, who was to lay out £500, which is expended. The property let to Keene was in consideration of money laid out in building under the ordinary covenants to repair and insure. This has been performed. Crowder's lease was a building lease; Hartley's lease for 61 years, was a building lease, and he has performed his covenant for building. The lease to the overseers was of a piece of land with an old house upon it, which was to be pulled down, and the workhouse has been erected upon it.

What are the particulars of the lease of the premises devised by the will of Mr. Le Gooch?—They were let by the trustees under the will, in conjunction with the churchwardens and overseers of the Dutch church, for 63 years, and we receive regularly the moiety of the rent reserved. The whole rental is £446 6s. which with the interest of £100 four per cents, left by the will of Mr. George Lewis, being £4, make £450 6s.

What funded property have you?—£700 three per cent. consols, and £100 new South Sea annuities; the dividend on both of which is £24 per annum. These sums arose from savings.

What is the expenditure of the school?

[The witness delivered in a paper, of which the following is a copy.]

FULHAM.
The Latymer Charity
School, Hammermith.

T. W. C. Perfect,
Esq.

Amount of Rents, &c. received previous to an Advancement.					Amount of Rents, &c. received at the Advancement.				
—	Yearly Rents and Dividends received.	Expenditures.	—	—	—	Yearly Rents and Dividends received.	Expenditures.	—	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1804	258 14 —	259 15 9½	1 1 9½	Excess.	1811*	350 7 6	325 3 11	25 3 7	Surplus.
1805	310 11 —	337 7 11	26 16 11	Excess.	1812†	463 13 1	341 8 7	122 4 6	Do.
1806	286 10 3	301 8 9¾	14 18 6¾	Excess.	1813	342 8 5	279 9 4½	62 19 —¾	Do. $\frac{210 7 1½}{£305 13 8}$
1807	229 — 3	279 5 3¾	50 5 —¾	Excess.	1814‡	414 2 8	470 19 5	56 16 9	Excess.
*1808	473 11 5	417 2 8¾	56 8 8¾	Surplus.	1815	463 11 —½	484 19 1½	21 8 1	Excess.
†1809	324 5 7	313 14 —½	10 11 6½	Surplus.	1816	457 19 5½	465 9 8	7 10 2½	Excess. $\frac{85 15 —½}{£219 18 7½}$
1810	365 5 5	336 19 1½	28 6 3½	Surplus.	1817	472 16 —	430 5 1½	42 10 10½	Surplus. $\frac{42 10 10½}{£262 9 6}$
* Sold £200, which produced — 129 16 6 Received property tax — 23 19 11 Received of Evans, 1½ year's rent — 109 10 — <u>£263 6 5</u>					* 1811. Including £50 received of Mr. Evans, for dilapidation. † 1812. Including £54 rents received from Mr. Barber, due Michaelmas 1811. ‡ 1814. Including £35 5s. 2d. property tax returned. 1815. Including £33 19s. 6d. rent due from Mr. Graham, 1814.				
† Received of Mr. Evans, for over-charge of property tax — } 8 4 7 Received arrears of rent, due at Michaelmas 1808 — } 36 10 — Received of G. Dunnage, Esq. — 40 — — <u>£84 14 7</u>									

HIGHGATE.

SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

17th September 1818.

WILLIAM BELCHER, Esquire.

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

William Belcher,
Esq.

ARE you treasurer of the free school at Highgate?—I am treasurer, and a governor of the free school and chapel of Highgate.

There are governors of the school?—There are six wardens and governors; Lord Mansfield is the senior governor, Benjamin Price, myself, Robert Itherwood, Richard Nixon, and Thomas Hurst, are the others. Three constitute a board.

Is the treasurer always one of the governors?—Yes; he is appointed by the governors.

Is there any fund appropriated exclusively to the school?—There is no fund exclusively appropriated to the use of the school, as distinguished from the chapel. Archbishop Grindall, in 1565, granted the chapel, and two acres of pasture, to Sir Roger Cholmeley, upon condition that he Sir Roger Cholmeley settled the chapel and premises, and other manors, messuages, &c. of the annual value of £10 13s. 4d. on certain persons, wardens, and governors, to the use and behoof of the free school. Sir Roger Cholmeley, by deed of 7th June 1565, granted to the said wardens and governors certain houses in Crooked-lane and Ludgate hill, of the yearly value of £10 13s. 4d.

What are now the possessions of this charity?—There are two freehold houses in Crooked-lane, let at this time for £115 10s. upon leases of twenty-one years, from Michaelmas 1815; one to William Matthews, at a rent of £63, and the other to George Gimber, at a rent of £52 10s.

Do you know what these were let for before that period?—They were let together at £26 rent.

Were they let in 1815 by public advertisement?—I do not know; I was not treasurer at that time; they were let by Mr. Bloxham, one of the governors. We consider them very well let; we act by the advice of our surveyor*. There is also a house upon Ludgate-hill, which

* Mr. Price, another of the trustees, stated on a subsequent day, that the houses were let under the advice of Mr. Poynder, an eminent builder in Bishopsgate-street.

which makes part of the London Coffee-house, let for £55 a year. The present tenants are Messrs. Leach and Dallimore.

Upon what lease is it let?—It was let in two lots, upon building leases for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1768; Messrs. Leach and Dallimore are assignees of both leases, and pay the joint rent. These houses all came by the grant of Sir Roger Cholmeley.

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

William Belcher,
Esq.

What other property is there?—The chapel at Highgate, and two acres adjoining.

Are the two acres let upon lease?—The greater part of them is built upon, and was let to Michaelmas 1817. The aggregate rent was £85. It was partly let on a building lease of sixty-one years, to Thomas Hartwell, which expired last Michaelmas, and he paid £70 a-year. The rest is let to a person named Mayell, for £15 a year, for a term of 31 years, expiring at Michaelmas next. Up to Michaelmas 1815, the whole income was £170 6s. 8d. Separate leases are now granted on Hartwell's property; thirty-four are executed; the others are not completed; the terms of the greater part are for twenty-one years. The Highgate bowling-green, part of the property, has been let on a building lease for sixty years. The whole rental of the property formerly let to Hartwell, is now £526 per annum. When Mayell's property falls in, a considerable addition will arise, unless it should be taken to enlarge the church-yard, which is at present very confined.

Is there any other property?—There is a small allotment on the common, under the late inclosure, (1A. 2R. 24P.) which is let by us on a lease, at seven pounds per annum, to the Miss Longman's, for 14 years from Midsummer 1815; and there are two small gifts to the use of the charity; one a rent charge of £2 6s. 8d. out of lands called Renter's Manor, at Hendon, given by the will of Jasper Cholmeley in 1587; the other, a rent charge of £2, issuing out of a house at Stoke Newington, left by the will of Mr. Peter Dudley, for the school and chapel. He died the 29th of December 1580.

What then is the whole present receipt?—£722 16s. 8d.

Is there any money in the funds?—None applicable to the free school.

What is the mode of letting your property?—By public notice, and on the opinion of the surveyor as to the value of the property at the time of letting.

Do you take fines?—Yes; on granting the new leases of Hartwell's property, we received about one thousand pounds for fines.

Is there any other property applying to the school?—I know of no other.

What is the annual expenditure of the school?—I have taken out the account of the year 1815.

Why do you select that year?—Because it was the last clear year before the new lettings commenced.

We observe in these papers a debt of £752 mentioned, as having been advanced by the treasurer in 1811, for the repairs of the school and chapel; is this a debt still remaining due upon the school and chapel?—I consider it so, or at least the greater part of it. Between £400 and £500 were expended that year in rebuilding the church-yard wall. The average expense of ordinary repairs is about £40.

Up to what period were the last accounts audited?—To May 1817. This was not the regular period; but the accounts were made up to that time, on account of the resignation of the late treasurer, Mr. Price, from ill health.

The master's salary is stated here to be £100; does it remain so now?—It was increased to £200 at Lady-day 1818. No other salaries were increased.

The accounts of the school appearing at present in a doubtful and unsettled state, on account of the new lettings and otherwise, as well as of the debts not yet liquidated, will you be better able, after the next audit in November, to present an account of a more perfect nature?—I have no doubt of it. The increased rental will then come accurately into the account, and the present incumbrances will be in a course of liquidation, and a more distinct account of the school can then be furnished.

Rev. SAMUEL MENCE.

ARE you master of the free grammar school at Highgate?—I am, and shall have been so two years next Michaelmas.

Rev.
Samuel Mence.

How many boys are there?—Forty.

Is that the regular number?—It is.

Have you any assistant?—Yes, one whom I pay. His name is Martin. I found him there, and continued him my assistant. He has nothing from the funds.

What are the boys taught?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Not Latin?—No.

Is there any admission fee or quarterage?—Yes, one shilling admission fee; no quarterage.

Are books found for the boys?—Yes, for all, as well as slates, and whatever they may use.

By whom are the boys nominated?—By one or other of the governors. Applications are frequently made to me, and I put the boys down in a list for the governors, according to priority of application. If they do not know any governors, I recommend them, if deserving.

Do you teach them yourself?—I do not.

Have you any private pupils?—Yes, four, who board with me.

Is this under express permission from the governors?—I have never obtained that permission. I observe from the governors book, that one of my predecessors was allowed to take 20, and one 14.

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Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

Rev.
Samuel Mence.

Is your number of four restrained by your own wishes, or by any other limit?—By my own choice. I have had five, but now four.

What salary have you?—£200. It was increased one hundred pounds at Lady-day last.

Was it increased on your application to the governors?—No, not upon any formal application of mine; but I have reason to think that my representations to several of the governors individually, might have been the grounds of the increase. I am appointed reader and afternoon preacher to the chapel, and my salary applies to this as well as my other office. The chapel has out-grown the school.

Have you any house?—Yes, free of taxes, but not furnished. The school is a room in the house.

Is there any allowance of coals or candles?—Only two chaldron of coals, I suppose for the use of the school.

Do these forty boys attend the chapel of the foundation on the Sunday?—Yes, first meeting at the school. They attend twice on the Sunday, and sit in the gallery, where they have seats provided.

Who attends them to church?—My assistant, Mr. Martin.

Who orders the books and other stationary, when wanted?—I do.

We observe an item of £24 in 1815, for school charges?—It was the account of a former master. It was then usual to present these bills. My charge for the year since I have been there, has not exceeded £5. The last half-year was £1 10s.

What restrains the number of boys to forty?—The statutes of 1571 restrain them to that number; it was an order of the governors and of Bishop Sandys.

What is the object of the foundation?—To teach grammar; but I never knew it taught, and have never been applied to teach it. The words are “libera schola grammaticalis.” I think one of the early statutes, passed six years after the foundation, provides that Latin should be taught when the scholar should arrive at a proper degree of proficiency.

What salary has your assistant?—Hitherto only £20 a year, but I mean to give him more, now that I receive more myself. I gave him the same salary as I found he had received. He is sexton also, and he receives the admission shilling. He has 10 boys, whom I have heard him call pay boys. I do not know what he receives with each. I suppose not much, as they are generally poor boys. They are taught in the school with the other forty.

What is the size of the school?—It is not large, it cannot well accommodate forty boys. The desks are crowded, the ceiling low; there is not air enough, it is unwholesomely close in the summer.

Have your private pupils any communication with this school?—None whatever; they are generally young men who have left public schools, and are preparing by me for the university.

Do you superintend the school, on any fixed days?—No, only as it is convenient to myself, I exercise authority when necessary; they are poor boys, and are frequently unmanageable. I see their parents when any quarrel arises, and interfere, in fact, whenever my assistant thinks it necessary I should do so.

Are the vacancies frequent?—Perhaps five would average the number of boys waiting for each vacancy. Whilst the school is full, I have not many candidates on my list; I have now about six or seven applications.

At what age do you admit the boys?—From seven to fourteen; I think there had been no formal rule before my time as to these periods, but this has been made within two years, on my suggestion of its propriety; my predecessors have left no memorandum of their practice.

Of what description are the boys?—They are the sons of labouring persons; in short of such as cannot afford to pay for any other school. There is no other boys free school at Highgate. If my school were sufficiently large, I think it probable that many boys would come to me instead of going to the dissenters school. I found this opinion upon observing that boys willingly come from their schools to mine when there is a vacancy; many of the boys who come to my school, have previously been to theirs.

9th December 1818.

WILLIAM BELCHER, Esquire, re-examined.

William Belcher,
Esq.

WHAT has been done with Mayell's lease, that fell in last Michaelmas?—This consists of a carpenter's yard and shed, and a small house. We have let the house to Mr. Thomas Martin, for one year from Christmas next, at the rent of £20, and the yard to Mr. William Margeffon, for one year from Lady-day next, at the rent of £27. We have not let the premises for a longer term, because there is a question whether they should not be added to the burial ground of the chapel. We took the opinion of a bricklayer, who is a man of property in Highgate, and whom I think a competent judge, and he thought this a fair value.

Was the advice of any surveyor taken on the re-letting of Hartwell's property?—Yes, Mr. Samuel Ware, of John-street, Adelphi, was the surveyor employed by us, and he settled the terms of all the lettings.

How do you mean to apply this increased revenue?—I think that for two or three years there will be no disposable surplus. The solicitor's bill for the leases is £215, and this with current payments due at Christmas, will exhaust the balance now in my hands. There is a debt of £755 6s. 8d. three per cent. stock, now owing from the chapel and school estate,
to

to the funds of another charity. Mr. Price, the former treasurer, had advanced, in the year 1811, the sum of £752 to the school and chapel account; this he repaid himself out of the funds of the other charity, by sale of stock belonging to that charity. A part has been repaid, and the above sum of £755 6s. 8d. is the amount of stock now to be replaced, in liquidation of that debt. There are also great repairs wanting to the chapel, which Mr. Ware estimates at £1,100. When these charges are liquidated, the governors will, under proper advice, determine how to apply their surplus revenue. I think the surplus beyond the present expenditure, will hardly amount to £400 per annum. The houses are small, and many of them necessarily let to poor persons, from some of whom we have already experienced a difficulty in collecting the rents.

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Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

William Belcher,
Esq.

ROBERT ISHERWOOD, Esquire.

YOU are one of the governors of the Highgate school and chapel?—I am.

R. Isherwood,
Esq.

Have you seen the account book, now produced by Mr. Belcher, the treasurer, in which the accounts appear to be brought down to the 20th of November 1818, and to be verified by the signatures of yourself and Mr. Nixon; are those your respective signatures?—They are.

Is that account correct?—It is.

Upon what ground did the governors increase the master's salary, from £100 to £200?—It had remained at £100 for 60 years. We increased the salary at the time the revenue increased (Lady-day 1818;) there is a great deal of church duty. The augmentation was not only in his character as schoolmaster, but as morning reader and afternoon preacher; he has much parochial duty, although not the morning sermon.

Do you, as having been present during the examination of Mr. Belcher, and his evidence having been read over to you, confirm the same?—Yes, I confirm it in every respect.

Benjamin Price, Esquire, a governor of Highgate school; and Richard Nixon, Esquire, a governor of Highgate school, having been sworn, and been present during the examination of Mr. Belcher and Mr. Isherwood, the preceding witnesses, and their evidence having been read over to them, severally confirmed the same.

Mr. Belcher produced the constitution book of the charity, containing, among other things, ancient copies (apparently cotemporary with the originals) of documents, of which the following are extracts:—

1. Letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 6th April, in the 7th year of her reign (1565,) whereby, reciting that Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, had besought her, that in the town or hamlet of Highgate, in the parish of Haringay, in the county of Middlesex, there should be created one grammar school, for the good education and instruction of boys and youths there, and about the neighbouring parts inhabiting; and also that in some convenient manner provision might be made for certain poor persons dwelling within the said hamlet; it is granted, that there should thereafter be one grammar school in Highgate aforesaid, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight," for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar; six governors of the said school are appointed, and incorporated by the name of "The Wardens and Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, in Highgate;" and it is directed, that in case of the death of either or any of the governors, the rest shall appoint a successor or successors so often as the case should happen, and that in case of default in appointing such successor or successors for six weeks after the death of either of them so dying, it shall be lawful for the Bishop of London to elect, nominate, and appoint, as to him shall seem more expedient, another fit person or other fit persons in the room of the Governor or Governors so dying. That Sir Roger Cholmeley during his life shall have power to appoint the master, and to make statutes and ordinances for the government and direction of the schoolmaster and scholars; and that after his death, the wardens and governors shall nominate the master as often as the school shall be void of a master; and whenever a vacancy shall take place by death, resignation, or in any other manner whatsoever, and the governors shall not appoint another master within one month after such vacancy, it shall be lawful for the Bishop of London to appoint a master. And that the governors, after the death of Sir Roger Cholmeley, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Bishop of the diocese, to make statutes and ordinances: and license is given to the wardens and governors to acquire for the support and maintenance of the school aforesaid, and the relief of the poor persons there, and to Sir Roger Cholmeley or any other persons, to grant to the said wardens and governors, lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value of £30.

[N. B. There were previous letters patent, dated the 29th January, 7th Elizabeth 1564, only differing from these in this, that they appointed but two trustees, without giving any power of supplying vacancies; and gave to the heirs of Sir Roger Cholmeley power, after his death, to appoint a master, and to join with the trustees in making statutes and ordinances.]

2. A deed poll, dated the 16th May 1565, by which Edmund Bishop of London, ordinary, and lord of the manor of Haringay, in the county of Middlesex, and for that reason lord and proprietor of the chapel of Highgate, within the parish of Haringay, parcel of the said manor, after reciting that Sir Roger Cholmeley had it in purpose to erect one free grammar school at Highgate, for the better instruction of boys, by the name of the "Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, in Highgate;" and the same school, with divers lands,

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lands, tenements, and hereditaments to enfeoff and endow, did for himself and his successors give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm to the said Sir Roger Cholmeley, all that the chapel or chapel of ease at Highgate aforesaid, commonly called Highgate chapel, and all the site and circuit thereof, and the soil and ground thereof, and all and singular the houses, edifices, barns, and structures upon the premises, with all and singular the gardens, yards, and orchards to the said chapel in anywise belonging or appertaining; and also two acres of land or pasture, more or less, in the common or waste land called Highgate common, there to the said chapel next adjoining, and abutting upon the King's highway on the west side, upon a certain lane leading from the town of Highgate aforesaid towards Muswell Hill on the east side, upon the way lying between the lands of the said Bishop, called the Great Park and the Little Park on the north side, and on the said lane on the south side; and further granted and confirmed to the said Sir Roger Cholmeley and his heirs, that he and they should yearly have and take eight cart loads of wood in the woods of the said Bishop at Haringay aforesaid, to the use and for the better support of the master of the said school, to the intent that the said Sir Roger Cholmeley, his heirs, executors, or assigns should, within one year next following after the date of the said deed, give and assure as well the said chapel, and all and singular other the premises, with the appurtenances, as other manors, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, to the clear yearly value of £10 13s. 4d. to the wardens or governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar school of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, in Highgate aforesaid, and their successors, to the use and behoof of the said free school for ever, for the better maintenance and support of the same, to have and to hold the said premises to the said Sir Roger Cholmeley, his heirs and assigns for ever, to the use, behoof and intent aforesaid, and not otherwise.

At the foot of the deed is a confirmation of the grant therein contained, by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, dated the 16th of May 1565.

3. A deed poll, bearing date the 7th June 1565, whereby reciting the letters patent of the 6th April 1565, and the grant of the Bishop of London, Sir Roger Cholmeley gave, granted, and confirmed to the wardens and governors of the said free grammar school, of him the said Sir Roger Cholmeley in Highgate aforesaid, the said chapel, with all and singular the premises named in the said grant of the Bishop of London, with their appurtenances; and also all those his two messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Martin's within Ludgate, in the city of London, then in the occupation of Christopher Hasbottle and Christopher Mentford, haberdashers; and also all that his messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being within the parishes of St. Mary Orgare, and St. Michael next Crooked-lane, in the city of London, then in the occupation of Richard Wye, stationer, and which three messuages were then of the clear yearly value of £10 13s. 4d.; to have and to hold the said chapel and premises, with the appurtenances, and the said three messuages, and all and singular the shops and other hereditaments to the said messuages belonging or appertaining to the said wardens and governors, of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar school, and their successors for ever, for the better maintenance and support of the same, and not otherwise, or to any other uses.

Mr. Belcher produced also two leases, of which the following are abstracts:—

April 18th, 1770.—Lease to Samuel Hooper, for the term of 99 years from Michaelmas 1768, at the yearly rent of £10, of all that piece or parcel of ground, situate on the north side of Ludgate-hill, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the city of London, (describing it by its dimensions and abuttals;) and also all that part and so much of a messuage or tenement as was then erected and built, or erecting and building, by the said Samuel Hooper, upon the said piece or parcel of ground, together with a building over a way or passage of 5 feet three inches wide, and 11 feet in height, leading out of Ludgate-hill aforesaid, into a court called Half Moon-court, and the vaulting under the same passage.

April 18th, 1770.—Lease to James Rowley, for the term of 99 years from Michaelmas 1768, at the yearly rent of £45, of all that piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being at the north side of Ludgate-hill, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the city of London, (describing it by its dimensions and abuttals;) and also all that part and so much of a messuage or tenement as was then erected and built, or erecting and building, by the said James Rowley, on the piece or parcel of ground thereby demised.

Both the above leases are stated to be granted in consideration, as well of the costs and charges which the respective lessees had been and would be at in new building upon the ground thereby demised, as of the rents and covenants therein reserved and contained, &c.

These leases were afterwards assigned by the lessees to Messrs. Leach and Dallimore, the present occupiers of the London Coffee House, of which these premises form a part, and from whom the combined rent of £55 is received.

[On examination of the account book produced by Mr. Belcher, it was found to contain a blended account of receipts and disbursements belonging to three distinct charities under the management of the same trustees, viz. the free Grammar School and Chapel, a charity school for girls, and an alms-house for poor women; and it appeared to the Commissioners, that the sum of £752 4s. 2d. stated to have been advanced by Mr. Price, the former treasurer, in 1811, and a further sum of £315 10s. 11d. the balance appearing due to him when the accounts were audited in May 1817, and supposed to be owing from the school and chapel fund,

fund, were in fact the balances due upon the blended account of all the charities, and not solely chargeable on the school and chapel fund. They therefore requested that the account might be dissected, and the receipts and disbursements of the school and chapel stated separately from those of the other charities, from May 1810, when Mr. Price's treasurership commenced, at which time the accounts were nearly balanced. They also observed, that in the year 1773, a sum of £518 three per cents., the produce of two legacies, one of £300, left to the almshouse, and one of £150, left by John Scheppin, to keep his monument in repair, had been sold for £449 17s. 11d. and apparently applied in paying for the repairs of the chapel and organ. That in 1788, £350 three per cent. consols were purchased for £261 3s. 9d., and in 1805, £510 more for £299 12s. 6d.; and they requested to know whether or not these repurchases had been made in whole or in part from the funds of the school and chapel.

In consequence of these requests, they afterwards received the dissected accounts from Mr. Nixon and Mr. Belcher, accompanied by letters, of which the following are extracts:—

“ Sir,

“ Highgate, 18th January 1819.

“ Mr. Belcher being absent from Highgate, has requested me to forward you the inclosed dissected account of the Highgate school and chapel, required by the memorandum inclosed in your letter of 19th December. I have now the pleasure of sending you this account. The balance of £261 11s. 10d. stated therein * to be due from the school and chapel account at the audit in 1817, is exclusive of £449 17s. 11d. the produce of £518 three per cent. stock, belonging to another fund, and which was sold out in September 1773, for the express purpose of defraying the expenses incurred at that time in repairing the chapel and mending the organ, which amounted to £552 13s. 6d. as you will have seen by the cash-book, page 3.

“ To your question, whether the £350 consols was bought on 7th November 1788, with any part of the school or chapel fund, the governors can only reply generally, that it was bought with money appearing to have accumulated during fifteen years from their general funds, but they have not thought it necessary, or indeed practicable, to go into blended accounts from 1773, of the different treasurers, all of whom have been long since dead, but whose accounts appear to have been audited and passed, by the payment of £49 8s. 4d. as the balance of the last survivor to Mr. Price; but they infer from the past revenue of the school and chapel, that this stock was not bought with any funds belonging thereto, the revenue to that period, and indeed till very lately, not being more than equal to the expenditure, and never having afforded (as they believe) the means of accumulating any surplus fund.

“ With respect to your second question, whether the £510 three per cent. consols bought the 2d January 1805, was purchased with any part of the school and chapel funds, they are enabled to give a decided answer in the negative.

“ The governors of this trust being conscious that they have faithfully applied its revenues to their destined end, would be gratified if the Report of the Commissioners might state, that the discharge of this thus thankless duty does not appear to have been attended with the expense of a single shilling to the foundation, of which they have the honour of being trustees.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

“ To Nicholas Carlisle, Esq.”

(Signed) “ Rich^d Nixon.”

“ Sir,

“ Mr. Nixon has sent to me your letter of the 22d of last month. With regard to the balance due to the late treasurer of £315 10s. 11d. and the advance made by him of £752 4s. 2d. in 1811, I beg to observe, that these two sums should be considered as belonging to the general account of charity funds vested in the governors. My statement of the latter sum being a debt due from the school and chapel fund, arose from the circumstance of the funds of the several charities having been blended in one account, and usually passing under the denomination of school and chapel account. This error, unconsciously made, I must entreat to have so corrected.

“ By the accounts herewith transmitted it appears, I think, that at the last audit the balance in favour of the joint fund of school and chapel is £493 7s. 6d. On the other hand, is the debt admitted to be due for money advanced from the other funds in the year 1773, of £449 17s. 11d. with interest thereon.

“ The governors having the concurrence of the Bishop of London are about to erect a new school-room on an enlarged scale, capable of holding a hundred boys, to be instructed on the plan used in the National schools. This appropriation of a part of their surplus revenue, they flatter themselves the commissioners will agree with them in thinking, is perfectly consistent with the design of the founder.

“ I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

“ Highgate, 19th March 1819.”

(Signed) “ W^m Belcher.”

* Note.—This balance does not appear. The account sent by Mr. Nixon is brought down to May 1817; and it is carried on by the account sent by Mr. Belcher, who became treasurer at that time, to November 1818. They consist of the items of receipt and expenditure, as they occurred, during the whole time, without any periodical rest. The two accounts have since been combined into one, and rests made at the end of each year.

HIGHGATE.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

RECEIPTS on account of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Sir ROGER CHOLMELEY, in Highgate.

The average Income, as appears from this account, from 1810 to 1815 inclusive, when the inclosure took place, and the London leases fell in, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Houses at Highgate-Wickings (formerly Hartwell's)	-	-	70	-	-	-
Do. - - - Do. - - - Mayell's	-	-	15	-	-	-
House at London, Leach and Dallimore, (Ludgate-hill)	-	-	55	-	-	-
Do. - - - Foffick, (Crooked-lane)	-	-	26	-	-	-
				166	-	-
Pauncefort's gift	-	-	-	10	-	-
Rent charges	-	-	-	4	6	8
				180	6	8
Chapel :						
Gould's gift	-	-	2	14	-	-
Pew money ; average of five years, deducting the rent-charges, which are included therein in the account, being received by the chapel clerk	-	-	172	3	-	-
Sacrament money ; average of five years	-	-	16	17	8	-
				191	14	8
				372	1	4
Deduct property-tax on houses, and stamps	-	-	-	16	16	4
Net income	-	-	-	355	5	-
1816 :						
Rents, Highgate :						
Wickings to Michaelmas, 12 months, £31 9s. 4d. and £35	-	-	-	66	9	4
Margeffon, late Mayell, to Michaelmas 18 months	-	-	-	22	10	-
Mifs Longman (allotment on the common, to Midsummer, 12 months)	-	-	-	7	-	-
Rents, London :						
Leach & Dallimore, to Christmas 1815, six months	-	-	24	15	-	-
- - - Midsummer 1816, six months	-	-	26	1	6	-
- - - Christmas, do. six months	-	-	27	10	-	-
			18 months	78	6	6
Matthews, } late Foffick, { to Lady-day, six months	-	-	28	6	-	-
Gimber, } to Michaelmas, six months	-	-	31	10	-	-
				59	16	-
			to Do. - - do.	23	11	6
			to Do. - - do.	26	5	-
				49	16	6
Pauncefort's gift	-	-	-	10	-	-
				293	18	4
Sacrament money	-	-	19	10	-	-
Pew-money (including the rent-charges)	-	-	185	17	11	-
Gould's Gift, Christmas 1815 and 1816	-	-	5	8	-	-
				210	15	11
				504	14	3
1817 :						
Rents, Highgate :						
Wickings, to Lady-day, six months	-	-	-	35	-	-
Margeffon, to Lady-day, six months, £5 19s. 9d. to Michaelmas (new lease) £7 10s.	-	-	-	13	9	9
Mifs Longman, to Midsummer, 12 months, (deducting land-tax, 5s. 3d.)	-	-	-	6	14	9
Rents received by Sadlier	-	-	-	177	11	10
Fines for leases granted on Hartwell's premises	-	-	-	997	-	-
Rents, London :						
Leach and Dallimore, to Midsummer, six months	-	-	-	27	10	-
Matthews, to Michaelmas, 12 months	-	-	-	63	-	-
Gimber - - do. - - do.	-	-	-	52	10	-
Property-tax returned	-	-	-	96	14	6
Pauncefort's gift	-	-	-	10	-	-
Rent charge at Hendon, £2 6s. 8d. ; do. at Stoke Newington, £2	-	-	-	4	6	8
				1483	17	6
Sacrament money	-	-	16	1	1	-
Pew-money	-	-	168	8	2	-
Gould's gift, Christmas	-	-	2	14	-	-
				187	3	3
				£	1,671	- 9

HIGHGATE.

Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

Receipts on account of the Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley, &c.—continued.

1818, to 16th November:							
Rents, Highgate:				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Rents received by Sadlier, in June and July, six months				-	-	-	218 15 4
Miss Longman, 12 months				-	-	-	6 14 9
Margeffon, 12 months				-	-	-	15 — —
Fine for new lease				-	-	-	8 — —
Rents, London:							
Leach and Dallimore, to Midsummer, 12 months				-	-	-	54 18 —
Matthews, to Michaelmas, 12 months				-	-	-	63 — —
Gimber, - - do. - - do.				-	-	-	52 10 —
Rent-charge at Hendon and Newington				-	-	-	4 6 8
Pauncefort's gift				-	-	-	10 — —
Sacrament money				-	14	19 1	
Pew-money				-	173	— 11	
							188 — —
							621 4 9
N.B.—To be received, six months rent by Sadlier				-	-	-	218 15 4
Gould's gift				-	-	-	2 14 —
							£ 842 14 1
PRESENT INCOME.							
Rental of premises at Highgate, formerly Hartwell's				-	526	— —	
Martin, house				-	*20	— —	
Margeffon, carpenter's yard				-	27	— —	
Miss Longman (for inclosure on the common)				-	6	14 9	
							579 14 9
London:							
Leach and Dallimore				-	55	— —	
Matthews, } formerly Foslick, {				-	63	— —	
Gimber, }				-	52	10 —	
							170 10 —
Rent charges				-			4 6 8
Pauncefort's gift				-			10 — —
							764 11 5
Chapel:							
Gould's gift				-	2	14 —	
Pew-money, average of eight years, from 1811 to 1818, (excluding the rent charges)				-	173	— 8	
Sacrament money; average of eight years				-	15	11 2	
							191 5 10
							£ 955 17 3

In the first half of the year 1818, only £218 15s. 4d. was received from the newly-let premises at Highgate, which doubled, would make the actual rental this year only £437 10s. 8d. instead of £526.

DISBURSEMENTS on account of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Sir ROGER CHOLMELEY, in Highgate.

1810, from May:							
Dr. Bennett (master's salary,) $\frac{3}{4}$ year				-			£ s. d.
Do. Pauncefort's gift, $\frac{1}{2}$ year				-			75 — —
Do. bills for books, and other expenses attending the school				-			5 — —
Do. taxes, &c.				-			9 3 —
Martin (sexton) attending the boys to church				-			11 3 8
Porterage				-			4 — —
							— 2 6
							104 9 2
Organist, $\frac{3}{4}$ year				-	15	— —	
Repairs (bricklayer on account)				-	50	— —	
Printing bills				-	—	12 —	
							65 12 —
							£ 170 1 2

* The property formerly Mayell's, is only let for a year; the house from Michaelmas 1818, and the carpenter's yard from Lady-day 1819.

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

Disbursements on account of the Free Grammar School—*continued.*

				£	s.	d.
1811:						
Dr. Bennet (master), salary, one year and a quarter	-	-	-	125	-	-
Do. Pauncefort's gift, one year and an half	-	-	-	15	-	-
Do. for bills	-	-	-	43	16	8
Do. taxes, one year and a half, 9 rates	-	-	-	31	16	-
Coals	-	-	-	7	7	-
Martin (attending boys)	-	-	-	4	-	-
				226	19	8
Organist, one year and a quarter				-	25	-
Dr. Saunders (preacher) to Christmas 1810	-	£157	10	-	-	-
Gould's gift, two years	-	-	5	8	-	-
				162	18	-
Mr. Mayo, preacher, to Christmas 1811	-	-	-	90	-	-
Do. Gould's gift	-	-	-	2	14	-
Repairs of chapel and churchyard-wall	-	-	-	470	9	3
Insurance	-	-	-	4	10	-
Book	-	-	-	-	2	6
				755	13	9
				£	982	13 5

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE of the four following Years from 1812 to 1816, appears from the
Account to have been as follows:

				£	s.	d.
Master's salary, with Pauncefort's gift				110	-	-
Do. - bills for household implements, stationary, books, &c. and Testaments	-	-	-	24	9	6
Taxes	-	-	-	24	15	9
Repairs	-	-	-	31	16	9
Sexton attending the boys to church	-	-	-	4	3	-
Coals and sundries	-	-	-	4	2	10
				£	199	7 10
Chapel account:				£	s.	d.
Preacher, with Gould's gift	-	-	-	92	14	-
Organist	-	-	-	20	8	-
Repairs	-	-	-	22	3	7
Insurance	-	-	-	4	12	-
Books, &c.	-	-	-	2	2	7
				142	-	2
				£	341	8 -
1817:						
Mr. Mence, salary, and Pauncefort's gift	-	-	-	110	-	-
— bills for books	-	-	-	6	12	9
— house rent during repair of school	-	-	-	50	-	-
— taxes, assessed £9, 13s. 9d. poor rate seven quarters, £8 2s. } lighting and watching to Christmas 1816	-	-	-	19	9	1
Dr. Bennett, property-tax	-	-	-	2	-	-
Repairs of master's house	-	-	-	491	16	4
Coals	-	-	-	9	14	-
Prayer and other books	-	-	-	3	1	-
Insurance on houses	-	-	-	33	-	-
Sadler, collecting rents and expenses	-	-	-	6	6	2
Law expenses, &c.	-	-	-	26	14	-
Martin, attending boys	-	-	-	4	-	-
Sundries	-	-	-	-	12	-
				£	763	5 4
Mr. Mayo, salary, and Gould's gift	-	-	-	92	14	-
Organist, salary £20, gift £2	-	-	-	22	-	-
Repairs of chapel	-	-	-	8	3	2
Repair of clock 1816	-	-	-	4	4	-
Do. of organ	-	-	-	2	2	-
Insurance	-	-	-	5	8	6
Translating records	-	-	-	9	12	-
Sundries	-	-	-	-	8	-
				144	11	8
				£	907	17 -

Average Expenditure, &c.—*continued*.

1818, to 16th November :						£	s.	d.
Mr. Mence, salary to Lady-day	£25,	to Michaelmas	£100	-	-	125	—	—
Pauncefort's gift	-	-	-	-	-	5	—	—
Bills	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9
Taxes, poor rate, lighting and watching, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	32	3	2
Repairs of school-house	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	6
Ware's account for surveying, letting estates, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	182	3	6
Sadlier collecting rents, stamps, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	8
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	—
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	—	19	8
						£	399	8 3
Mr. Mayo, salary, three quarters	-	-	-	£67	10	—		
Organist, three quarters	-	-	-	-	15	—		
Repairs of chapel	-	-	-	-	25	5 2		
Insurance	-	-	-	-	7	10		
Repairing clock	-	-	-	-	4	4		
Distribution of sacrament money in coals and cash	-	-	-	-	14	19		
Sundries	-	-	-	-	—	5		
							134	13 2
						£	534	1 5

SCHOOL.	CHAPEL.	TOTAL.	SCHOOL.	CHAPEL.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1810. Receipt - 116 — 4	58 11 5	174 11 9	Expenditure 104 9 2	65 12 —	170 1 2
1811. - Do. - 176 11 6	164 5 8	340 17 2	- Do. - 226 19 8	755 13 9	982 13 5
1812. - Do. - 221 12 8	189 13 1	411 5 9	- Do. - 164 19 —	168 1 7	333 — 7
1813. - Do. - 129 11 —	215 16 1	345 7 1	- Do. - 211 14 —	121 8 —	333 2 —
1814. - Do. - 122 16 4	205 3 3	327 19 7	- Do. - 190 8 8	171 8 —	361 16 8
1815. - Do. - 194 14 4	203 5 11	398 — 3	- Do. - 243 10 5	127 — —	370 10 5
1816. - Do. - 293 18 4	210 15 11	504 14 3	- Do. - 186 7 8	122 3 6	308 11 2
1817. - Do. - 1,483 17 6	187 3 3	1,671 — 9	- Do. - 763 5 4	144 11 8	907 17 —
1818, to Nov ^r do. 433 4 9	188 — —	621 4 9	- Do. - 399 8 3	134 13 2	534 1 5
3,172 6 9	1,622 14 7	4,795 1 4	£2,491 2 2	1,810 11 8	4,301 13 10
2,491 2 2		4,301 13 10		1,622 14 7	
Overplus school } 681 4 7		493 7 6		1,187 17 1	
Deficiency chapel do. - } 187 17 1					
General surplus - 493 7 6					

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

11th December 1818.

SAMUEL WARE, Esquire.

Samuel Ware,
Esq.

WE understand you were the surveyor employed by the trustees of the Highgate school, on the letting of their property?—I was.

In what manner was that property let?—The whole property had been let in one lease, which was granted to William Hartwell for 61 years from Michaelmas 1756, and expired at Michaelmas 1817. I surveyed the property previously to its expiration, and made out a list of dilapidations which had taken place under the old lease; in satisfaction of which, possession of the property in lease was given up to the trustees six months before the expiration of the term.

Do you think this was a sufficient compensation?—It was done by way of compromise; and I think that under the circumstances, it was the best arrangement. I then surveyed the property which had been let to Hartwell, with a view to its being let in different lettings. The whole is apportioned to be let in 38 lots; two of which, however, remain unlet. The other 36 were let to different tenants, and produce a rent of £526 per annum. I made the agreement with the different tenants, and let the property at what I conceived to be the full value, with the fines taken at the time. I produce a list of the tenants, and of the terms on which I agreed to let the property.

[The witness produced a paper, of which the following is a copy:]

Lots ; fee Plan in Red Ink.	In the Occupation of,	Years to be granted from the Expiration of a Leafe granted to Wm. Hartwell for 61 Years from Michaelmas 1756; viz. from Michaelmas 1817.	Sum which the Governors will expend in rebuilding in case of Fire ; No. No hazardous Trade being carried on.	Rent to commence from the expiration of the Leafe mentioned in the third column ; the Tenants paying all Taxes and performing all Repairs.	Fine in present Money ; including the Leafe and Counterpart ; a Draft of which may be seen at my office.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Mr. John Goodman -	60	100 — —	6 — —	18 — —
2	Mrs. Mary Ann Grubb -	21	200 — —	9 — —	21 — —
3	Mr. Tho. Rodd -	21	200 — —	10 — —	22 — —
4	Mr. Edward Kimpton -	21	200 — —	12 — —	21 — —
5	Mr. Andrew Johnson -	21	500 — —	22 — —	39 — —
6	Mr. Robert Langford -	60	100 — —	11 — —	21 — —
7	Mr. Thomas Atkins -	60	100 — —	8 — —	17 — —
8	Mr. Thomas Atkins -	60	- - -	8 — —	21 — —
9	Mr. Richard Endersby -	60	- - -	8 — —	21 — —
10	Mr. Townshend -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 ^a	Mr. Wm. Wilfon -	60	100 — —	11 — —	26 — —
11	Mr. Samuel Horner -	60	800 — —	31 — —	100 — —
12	Mr. Wm. Margeffon -	60	200 — —	16 — —	25 — —
13	Mr. Robert Robfon -	21	300 — —	14 — —	26 — —
14	Mrs. Elizabeth Bird -	21	350 — —	16 — —	28 — —
15	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—
17	Mr. James Townshend -	21	300 — —	14 — —	24 — —
18	Mr. T. Fitch -	21	300 — —	14 — —	24 — —
19	Mr. Melton -	21	300 — —	14 — —	20 — —
20	Mr. Richard Sadlier -	21	350 — —	16 — —	29 — —
21	Mrs. Mary Horrell -	21	250 — —	12 — —	21 — —
22	Mr. Thomas Bent -	21	250 — —	9 — —	18 — —
23	Mr. Wm. Taylor, jun. -	21	150 — —	8 — —	16 — —
24	Mr. Ben Oni Davey -	21	150 — —	8 — —	16 — —
25	Mr. Thomas Taylor -	21	300 — —	14 — —	25 — —
26	Mr. Richard Dermott -	21	300 — —	14 — —	25 — —
27	Mr. Thomas Fleming -	21	300 — —	16 — —	25 — —
28	Mrs. Kitty Williams -	21	350 — —	15 — —	29 — —
29	Mr. John Hale -	21	500 — —	21 — —	41 — —
30	Mr. William Kemp -	21	250 — —	14 — —	22 — —
31	Mr. Andrew Johnson -	21	300 — —	16 — —	25 — —
32 }	Mr. William Fitch -	21	500 — —	33 — —	61 — —
33 }	Mr. Covington -	21	150 — —	9 — —	17 — —
34 }	Mr. John Upton -	21	150 — —	40 — —	65 — —
35 }	Mr. John Upton -	21	750 — —	40 — —	65 — —
36 }	Mr. F. W. Harman -	21	250 — —	14 — —	22 — —
37	Mr. F. W. Harman -	21	250 — —	14 — —	22 — —
38	Mr. R. Birchnall -	21	700 — —	43 — —	66 — —
			£	526 — —	997 — —

Some of the lettings appear to be for 60 years, and others for 21; what was the reason of the difference?—Those for 60 years term, were of vacant ground (with the exception of some inconsiderable buildings) and were granted on long leases, to give the tenants an opportunity of erecting such buildings as they chose; but they were not under covenant to build. There was a house and stables on one of them, but the premises were in so bad a condition, that the tenant was obliged to pull down part, and has since built two houses. The lettings for 21 years, were of houses already built. The completion of the leases was left to the solicitor, Mr. Charles Ware; and I put the plans of the premises in the margins of the leases.

Why were the lettings for 60 years made without any covenant on the part of the tenant to build?—I considered it was advantageous to the charity, because it would have been necessary to define the sort of houses which were to be built, which might have thrown difficulties in the way of the letting. We obtained a larger present rent, by leaving the building at the option of the tenants; and we secured the payment of the rents on all the lettings, both for 60 and 21 years, by requiring a fine to be paid at the time of the letting. In point of fact, houses have been built upon all the lots, except one. The houses are not perhaps all so good as we might have stipulated for; but we considered this upon the whole the most eligible mode.

Why were the two lots remaining open not let with the others?—The persons in possession claim the property as their own. These lots are comprised in the plan of the trust estate, which bears date in the year 1752; but I do not know whether any rent was paid for them to Hartwell. They were not included in the list of tenants given in by Hartwell's executors before the termination of the lease, when the premises were given up.

Have any measures been taken by the trustees to ascertain their right to this property?—I believe the subject has been under the consideration of the trustees; but I am not aware that any thing has been done. I believe that a case has been submitted to counsel upon the subject.

Have you surveyed any other property for the trustees, except Hartwell's?—I examined a house in Crooked-lane, in the course of 1817, in order to see if some repairs were performed there under an agreement, so as to justify the trustees in granting the lease which had been agreed for. I examined the state of the repairs in reference to the agreement, and found that they had been done. I was not their surveyor at the time of the agreement. Mr. Prickett acted as their surveyor before me. I also surveyed the chapel at Highgate, in March last, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of repairs wanted, which I estimate at £1,100, but without including any improvements which may be thought necessary.

26th April 1819.

WILLIAM BELCHER, Esquire, Treasurer.

IT appears from the account delivered in, that a sum has, every year, been received for sacrament money; and in the account of the last year, this is stated to have been given away in coals and in money to the poor by the hands of the minister; what was done with this in the preceding years?—It was carried to the general blended account during the time Mr. Price was treasurer, and was in fact applied to the use of the poor women in the almshouse; the almshouse fund being the only one at that time sufficient for its expenditure. I believe no objects more deserving of the charity could have been found in the hamlet.

What is Pouncefort's gift mentioned in the account?—It arose out of a legacy of £60 per annum, left by the will of Mr. Edward Pouncefort, a former treasurer, in 1723. It seems to have been charged on the real estate, for it appears by an entry in what is called the constitution book, that in the year 1751 the heir of Mr. Pouncefort applied to the Court of Chancery to be relieved from payment of the annuity of £60, on payment of a sum of £1,500, and obtained his suit. This sum was invested in three per cent. stock, the price of which being 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduced the £60 to £45 per annum. The legacy was divisible as follows; £30 to the almswomen; £20 to the schoolmistress of the girls school; and £10 to the reader of the chapel. The £10 a year still continues to be paid to the reader, who must be the master of the school, under the statutes.

What is Gould's gift?—This was a legacy left by Sir Edward Gould, of the interest of £90 South Sea annuities. I believe this was for the benefit of the morning preacher at the chapel. I do not know the date of his will, but he died the 26th September 1728.

Does this stock now exist?—It was sold in February 1812, with other stock, to discharge a debt due upon the general account of the different charities, and has not yet been replaced.

CHARLES HODGES WARE, Esquire.

ARE you solicitor to the governors of the grammar school at Highgate?—I am.

Can you give us any information respecting two pieces of ground belonging to them, of which the title appears to be disputed?—The pieces of disputed ground, are a garden at the back of a house in the occupation of Pickle, fronting on Southwood-lane, and the site of the chapel, called Salem chapel, with a yard behind it, extending to a pathway on the west. The whole extent in question may be about 60 feet by 50. The Bishop of London's grant comprises all the ground bounded on the one side by the Barnet road, and on the other by Southwood-lane; but the enjoyment has not always corresponded exactly with such grant. There were two parish houses, one adjoining to Pickle's house, and the other to the chapel, which are within the boundary, and yet have been treated as belonging to the parish.

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

Samuel Ware,
Esq.

William Belcher,
Esq.

C. H. Ware,
Esq.

HIGHGATE.
Sir R. Cholmeley's
Free Grammar School.

C. H. Ware,
Esq.

parish. In a map, made by the surveyor of the governors in 1752, these houses are stated to be parish property. The disputed garden behind Pickle's house and the site of Salem chapel, as far east as the back of Pickle's house, and of the two parish houses, are included in this old map as belonging to the governors. The whole was garden, part stated in the map to be in the occupation of Hall, and a small part to be in the occupation of another tenant.

What information have you as to the occupation?—In 1757 a great part of the estate belonging to the governors, and comprising a considerable portion of the chapel-field, was demised for 61 years from Michaelmas 1756 to William Hartwell, out of which lease is expressly excepted "a small piece of garden ground lying between a messuage in the possession of Jonathan Hall, containing from north to south 29 feet eight inches, and from east to west 33 feet, or thereabouts, with liberty of ingress, egress, and regress."

As this garden is excepted, have the governors received rent for it from Hall, or any other person, since that period?—It does not appear that they have.

Have you any other information to give on this point?—About 36 years ago Salem chapel was built by a Mr. Oakley, who is now living, and he says that the ground on which the chapel stands was then part of the garden occupied with the house, of which Pickle is now the tenant, and that he took a lease from a Mr. Wetherall of that house, with the garden adjoining, at £8 8s. per annum, in order that he might build the chapel now called Salem chapel upon part of the garden. The lease was for 21 years, with a covenant to renew for a further term of 21 years, and it appears sufficiently clear that the tenure of the house was copyhold of the bishop of London's manor. This appears from the rolls of the manor. It appears from the proceedings in a chancery suit, Walker v. Wetherall, that from the year 1787 to 1794, a trustee of the property comprised in the lease to Oakley, charged himself with a receipt of the rent of £8 8s. reserved in the said lease, and did not discharge himself by any payment to the governors.

What steps have been taken with respect to this property?—Upon a survey of the estate on the expiration of Hartwell's lease, it appeared that this ground was comprehended in the original grant, and also in the map of 1752, as a part of the chapel field, upon which a circular letter was sent to the proprietor of Salem chapel, and another to the proprietor of Pickle's house, inviting an offer for a renewal as in the case of the other tenants; but they never took any notice of the application. I have proposed to Mr. Drake, the present copyhold proprietor of the house occupied by Pickle (which he purchased in 1807 of Mr. Wetherall,) to lay the maps and documents in possession of both parties before some eminent counsel, for his decision on a reference; but this was refused. I would mention that Salem chapel was not noticed in the surrenders or admissions on the court rolls, till 1807, upon the admission of Mr. Drake.

ISLINGTON.

LADY TEMPLE'S CHARITY.

Tuesday 27th April 1819.

ISLINGTON.
Lady Temple's Charity.

Rev.
G. Strahan D. D.

Rev. GEORGE STRAHAN, D. D. Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington.

CAN you give us any information with respect to Lady Temple's charity?

[The witness produced an extract from the will of Dame Sarah Temple, dated the 8th of January 1696, entered in the book of accounts of the said charity, which has been already stated in the report of this case.]

Do you know what was done in pursuance of the above bequest?—I do not.

What estate have you belonging to this charity?—There is an estate situate at Potter's Bar, in the parishes of South Mims and North Mims, in the counties of Middlesex and Herts, consisting of about 22 acres of arable and pasture land. The premises are now in the possession of General Hammond, who, as appears from the minute book, was accepted as tenant thereof in 1802, instead of John Hunter, Esq. who had assigned the lease thereof to him. By the same minute book it appears that this lease was granted to William Chadband for 21 years from Christmas 1796, at the yearly rent of £45.

This lease expired at Christmas 1817; what has been done since the expiration of that?—General Hammond has continued in possession.

Monday, 14th June 1819.

ROBERT OLDERSHAW, Esq. Vestry Clerk of St. Mary's, Islington.

R. Oldershaw,
Esq.

HAVE you procured the purchase deed of 1702, by which the property at Potter's Bar was conveyed to this charity?

[The witness produced bargain and sale, enrolled, dated 24th December 1702, between Thomas Goldsmith and John Andrews of the one part, and William Draper of Edgecombe-place, Surrey, and Richard Brown of Islington of the other part, which has been already abstracted in the report of this case.]

What lands are now in possession of the charity?—It appears from a survey lately made, that they consist of 22 A. 1 R. 20 P.

Have you the counterpart of the lease granted to Mr. Chadband?—I have not the counterpart, but a copy.

[The witness produced such copy.]

Is

Is there a messuage and a cottage now on this property, as originally granted?—There are no buildings whatever. It adjoins property belonging to General Hammond; our property comes within a short distance of the house. On the south side of our property, towards General Hammond's house, there is, to the best of my belief, no fence, but the boundaries of our land are marked by stones which appear to be old.

Has any arrangement been made with General Hammond since the expiration of this lease at Christmas 1817?—None; no rent has been received since that time. We are now in treaty with him for an advance; we have offered it to him at £90, and shall advertise the property if we do not treat with General Hammond.

Does the 22A. 1R. 20P. include the allotment taken under the inclosure Act?—Yes, it does.

[The witness produced an extract from the award on the inclosure of South Mims Common, dated 8th January 1781, by which an allotment was granted to the churchwardens of Islington and their successors, containing 1A. 2R. 29P.]

Was there not another allotment under the same inclosure?—There was another allotment under the North Mims Inclosure Act of 3R. 39P. near the 16 mile stone, which has been sold to John Hunter, Esq. in the year 1800, for £105.

[The witness produced copy of release from Rev. George Strahan, vicar, and the churchwardens of Islington, and the trustees of Lady Temple's gift, being of 3 roods and 39 perches, near the 16 mile stone, which was allotted under an Act for inclosing North Mims Common, in the 18th year of King George the Third.]

Why was this allotment sold?—It was sold for the redemption of land-tax on the whole estate.

[The witness produced certificates, by which it appeared that the land-tax in the parish of North Mims (Herts,) amounting to £1 4s.; and that the land-tax in the parish of South Mims (Middlesex,) amounting to £2 1s. 9½d. were redeemed; the consideration for the former being £44 three per cents., and for the latter £76 12s. 4¾d. three per cents.—The total amount of the redemption cost £69 19s. 9½d. and the expenses of the sale of the allotment £10 19s.; together £80 18s. 9½d.]

The amount of the land-tax is now added to the rent, and General Hammond has, since the redemption, paid £48 5s. 9d. The purchase money of £105 was carried to the account of the charity.]

There appears, from the plan in your minute book, to have been a barn on this property; what has become of this barn?—It appears from an entry on 2d May 1804, that upon an application by General Hammond, stating it to be in so dilapidated a state as to require rebuilding, and requesting permission to pull it down, on payment for it at a fair valuation; the treasurer and vestry clerk had viewed the barn, and considering the proposal beneficial to the estate, they had employed a surveyor to value it, which he did at £55, and which was paid accordingly, and carried to the account.

Is there any other property belonging to the charity?—None.

What appears to be the quantity of General Hammond's land lying on the north-east side of the old road, and between the road and the charity property?—Between one and two acres.

Is there any trace of a house in any part of the charity land?—None whatever.

Do you know how long the fences have been taken away between your land and General Hammond's?—I do not.

To whom was the estate let before General Hammond?—To William Lowe, from the year 1776, for 20 years.

[The witness produced the lease; the description is, all that farm called Smallgains, containing about 22 acres of land, with the barns, stables, outhouses, &c. thereto belonging; rent £25.]

Have you any former lease?

[The witness produced a lease for 21 years, dated 18th August 1730, to Samuel Maton. The description is, all that farm-house, called Smallgains, and 22 acres of arable and pasture, together with the barns, stables, outhouses, &c.; rent £20.]

Who are the trustees?—The vicar and the churchwardens, and three other trustees, Edward Flower, Richard Laycock, and John Nicholls.

How did these three gentlemen become trustees?—By a vote of the vestry. It appears from the minute book, that at a meeting of the vestry, on 26th March 1799, it was resolved, that in future the gift of Lady Temple should be conducted by trustees; and three gentlemen appear then to have been appointed, together with the vicar and churchwardens for the time being.

Have they been since renewed by vote of vestry in the same way?—They have.

Have there been any trust deeds vesting the property in them?—None.

By whom is the expenditure of the charity conducted?—By the minister, churchwardens, and trustees.

Have you any book of the charity prior to the year 1799, when the one produced begins?—There is no separate account. The account of the charity was then kept with the general account of the senior churchwarden for the time being; and it appears, that in 1799 a balance of £149 3s. 11d. was received from the churchwardens by John Jackson then

ISLINGTON.
Lady Temple's Charity.

R. Oldershaw,
Esq.

appointed for the first time treasurer, and that £137 16s. 3d. was at the same time laid out in the purchase of £250 three per cent. consols, by order of the trustees.

Is the charity now possessed of this stock?—Yes; it was vested in the names of the vicar and the trustees at the time of the purchase, and it produces a dividend of £7 10s.

Do you know why trustees were thus appointed in addition to the minister and churchwardens?—I apprehend it to have been with a view to keep the account separate from the general account of the churchwarden.

When did Mr. Jackson cease to be treasurer?—In 1807 he became insolvent, and soon afterwards died. By the accounts, as audited 5th July 1808, a balance is stated to be in his hands of £156 12s. 4d.; and there appears to have been paid by his widow and administratrix, in 1808, £5 16s. 5½d. and in 1811 £50 14s.

Has any thing more been received from her?—No, nor is there any hope of more. I believe that a fair dividend was made by her among all the persons who had any claims, including the charity.

Who was appointed treasurer after Mr. Jackson?—Mr. Edward Flower; but I have since that time received the rents, and made the payments. I was vestry clerk from 1806; and there is an order in 1808, that I should receive and pay till a treasurer should be appointed. It is at Mr. Flower's request that I have kept this account.

How has the income of the charity been expended?—Two children have been boarded and educated, who are sent to a school at Chertsey, kept by Mr. Ives, at the expense of about £48 or £49 a year. This includes travelling expenses and books, mending clothes, shoes, &c. The expense of boarding and education is 20 guineas a year for each boy.

What description of children have been sent?—Children of poor parents of the parish.

How are they chosen?—By the vicar and churchwardens.

What are they taught?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Do they receive any clothing from the charity?—None, at present; we hope to increase the number, and to be able to give them clothing. From 1808 to 1815, there were three children on the charity, and £3 was allowed to each annually for clothes.

What are the other expenses of the charity?—The 40s. a year are paid to the vicar. The churchwardens have never received the 20s. since my time. For the trustees having lately gone to view the estate, there was lately paid for coach-hire, and to the servant who showed the property, £3 2s.

Are the accounts audited?—Yes, by the vicar and churchwardens; they were audited 12th June last, for two years. There was then a balance of £101 17s. 1d. stated to be in the hands of the treasurer. Half a year's tuition will be due at Midsummer, and 12 guineas for the survey and plan.

At what age are the children taken?—At seven, and are continued till fourteen.

Is there any timber on this property?—Yes; but I apprehend none of any value.

Edward Flower, Esquire, trustee and treasurer of this charity, confirmed (as far as his knowledge of it extended) Mr. Oldershaw's account.

Reverend GEORGE STRAHAN, D.D.

HOW was the money of this charity expended previous to 1799?—I know that there were always children educated; but I am unable to speak to the particulars of the number or expenditure. I presume the regular account to be kept in the parish books.

ST. LEONARD'S SHOREDITCH.

ASKE'S CHARITY SCHOOL AT HOXTON.

Wednesday, 14th October 1818.

THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP, Esquire.

ST. LEONARD'S,
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

IN what relation do you stand to the school in question?—I am the clerk of the Haberdashers company, who are the governors of Aske's charity school at Hoxton, it was founded by Robert Aske, by will, dated 18th January 1688, and a codicil of 20th January 1688.

[The witness produces the copies.]

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

The testator bequeathed to the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers company, the sum of £20,000, to be laid out as after mentioned; viz. to buy a piece of ground within one mile of London, or thereabouts, and out of the same to build an almshouse, for twenty poor single men, free of the said company; and also to buy so much land, in the names of the trustees that were free of the said company, as that thereout might be paid to each poor man £20 per annum for their lives; and as to the remainder of the money, that should not be disbursed at the finishing of the building of the said almshouses, [and] purchase of the said lands, the testator devised and bequeathed the same to be laid out in lands, for the maintenance of so many poor boys as the remainder of the said monies would produce, at £20 each, for meat, drink, clothing, and schooling. Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Sharp, then deans of Canterbury and Norwich, were appointed executors, and the testator bequeathed to each of them the sum of £200, if they should act, but if not, then he bequeathed the same to the company; and all the rest and residue of his estate, he gave to the said master and wardens of the said company, for the maintenance and purpose of the intended charity aforesaid.

By

By the codicil of 20th January 1688, the testator appointed the master and four wardens and assistants of the said company to be governors of the said hospital for the twenty poor men and twenty poor boys, and directed, that the said twenty poor boys should be freemen's sons of the said company of Haberdashers; and that the said master and wardens and assistants for the time being should from time to time make orders and bye-laws for the better government of the same, and displace and remove such of the men and boys as should be irregular and scandalous in their lives; and that this trust might be no charge or burthen to the said master and four wardens and assistants, the testator willed, that all the charge and expense that might attend the same should be paid out of his estate; and that if it should happen thereafter, that any of the revenues should fall short, the same should be deducted out of the revenue for the poor boys.

On 20th December 1690, a private Act of Parliament was obtained, for settling Aske's charity to the company.

[The witness produces it];

Which enacted, that for ever thereafter there should be in the town of Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, one hospital of twenty poor single decayed freemen of the said company of Haberdashers, and for the maintenance of twenty poor decayed freemen's sons, with meat, drink, clothing, and schooling, which should be called the Hospital at Hoxton, of the foundation of Robert Aske, Esquire. The master and wardens of the company for the time being were made a corporate body, by the style of Governors of the Possessions and Revenues of the Hospital at Hoxton, of the foundation of Robert Aske. A common seal was granted to them. Powers were given them to purchase lands for the maintenance of the hospital, and the purchases of estates at Hoxton, and in Kent, which had then been made, were confirmed. Power was also given them to appoint and displace a schoolmaster, and all officers, ministers, and servants; for the better ordering and managing the said revenues and possessions, and of the affairs of the said hospital; and also to make written statutes and ordinances, concerning the election, nomination, deprivation, removal, order, government, and direction of the said schoolmaster, officers, poor men, and poor boys there being; and also concerning the possessions, stipends, and salaries of the said schoolmaster and other officers belonging to the same.

The witness proceeds:—It appears that the foundation of the hospital was laid in 1690. The statutes were made in 1695 for governing the boys and old men; and in the same year the officers and 20 old men were first elected. In 1697, the first 20 boys and schoolmaster were elected; there are now 20 boys; there was then, and is now a nurse for the boys, besides the schoolmaster; she looks after the 20 boys; the boys are, and have always been taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The will does not require it to be a free grammar school, nor have the learned languages ever been taught.

[The witness produces a plan of the almshouse and school.]

The boys are, and always have been fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. The money actually received in March 1690, by the company under Aske's devise, and from the collection of part of his debts by them acting as his executors (as appears from an old account of that year,) was £31,905 1s. I may here state that the executors renounced, and that the two legacies of £200 each left to them went to the company, and are included in this receipt. The company became acting executors of Aske, by agreement dated 13th March 1688, which was produced and read, made with the two executors who relinquished.

The company paid in legacies and debts the sum of £3,662 9s. 10d.; for the purchase of land at Hoxton, £2,000; for the purchase of estates in Kent, £13,211 6s.; passing the Act of Parliament, £122 19s. 6d.; the solicitor's bill for the various purchases of land, £187 16s. 2d.; the expense of erecting and furnishing the hospital was £11,787 6s. 7d.; these payments together account for £30,971 18s. 1d. leaving unaccounted for £933 2s. 11d. —This is as near the state of the account at that time as I can collect.

The particulars of the estates are as under:—

The purchase at Hoxton was conveyed by lease and release, dated 13th and 14th June 1690.

[The witness produced the same, which was a conveyance from Isaac Honeywood to Sir Peter Daniel and others, in fee, as trustees of the Haberdashers company, for the purposes of the will. The property consisted of three tenements, and about 21 acres of land; the consideration money was £2,000. The parcels were, "All that messuage or tenement heretofore in the occupation of one William Daff, or his assigns, and now of John Waxham, situate, &c. in Hoxton *alias* Hogsfen, as it is now made or contrived into three messuages or dwelling-houses; and all barns, &c. and all that piece or parcel of land or pasture ground, adjoining near unto the said messuages or tenements commonly called Pale Field; and also all that close or parcel of land and pasture ground, called Long Field, lying in Hoxton afore-said, which said pieces or parcels of land contain together 21 acres more or less, abutting east, on land and houses of Mr. Blewitt; west, on land in the occupation of John Hedge; north, on footway leading to Pimlico; and south, on new buildings in Pitfield-street."

In Kent, the money expended was £13,211 6s. The first purchase deed of the Kentish property is of the manor of King's North, and considerable other property from Richard Wynne and others, to Sir Peter Daniel and others, trustees of the Haberdashers company; and the consideration money is £6,476.

The next conveyance is dated the 3d and 4th September 1690; the consideration is £2,621 4s. It is of the manor of Buxford and lands in Beveden, from Lady Ingram and others, to the same trustees.

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

F. G. Knapp,
Esq.

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

F. G. Knapp,
Esq.

The next conveyance is dated the 15th and 16th October 1690; and is from Robert Baker and another, to the same trustees, of the manor of Shingleton and Wardacre, and other lands; the consideration being £2,490.

The next deed is dated 1st November 1690; and is an assignment of a long term of years in a messuage, garden, orchard, and seven pieces of land in Great Chart, from Alexander Andrews and another, to John Turvin, trustee of Sir Peter Daniel and others; the consideration is £258 18s.

On 4th and 5th November 1690, the last-mentioned property in Great Chart is conveyed by Alexander Andrews to the same trustees in fee. This is the same property and the same consideration as in the last deed.

On 26th May 1691, there is an assignment of a lease of two woods called Rowpith Wood and Hele Wood, held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, from Alexander Andrews to the governors; the consideration is £68 8s.

The last deed is dated 26th February 1693, being an assignment of a lease also held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, of Court Lodge Farm, and other property in Great Chart, from Lord Salisbury and others, to the governors; the consideration is £2,200.

[All these instruments were severally produced.]

The gross purchases amount to £16,114 10s. viz. Hoxton, £2,000; and Kent, £14,114 10s.

All the premises in Kent originally contracted for, were supposed to be freehold, but part afterwards appearing to be leasehold, a reduction was made in the purchase money, making the Kent purchase £13,211 6s. instead of £14,114 10s. as at first agreed.]

What became of the £933 2s. 11d. not accounted for above, as expended in the purchase of land?—I can only answer this by stating, that I have taken an account of the receipts and payments of the company from 1690 to the present time, and the result appears to be, that the charity is indebted to the company in the sum of £7,007 15s. 6d. so much having been paid by the company as trustees, beyond their receipts. It appears as early as 1690, that there was a balance in the hands of the company, as governors, which appears on further investigation to have been reduced, until the balance finally appears in favour of the governors, as I have already stated.

[The witness produced an account, of which the following is a copy:]

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from 1690.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1690	-	31,905	1 —	29,744	19	6	1727	-	1,176	5	6	922	1	8	
1691	-	4,316	3 —	1,903	16	—	1728	-	1,886	2	8	1,000	13	10	
1692	-	4,646	8 11	4,354	1	7	1729	-	2,058	11	10	736	1	9	
1693	-	3,665	— —	800	18	3	1730	-	2,107	7	5	681	12	4	
1694	-	4,787	1 10	4,787	6	2	1731	-	2,254	16	4	495	17	—	
1695	-	2,876	4 11	3,519	19	3	1732	-	2,580	7	10	907	6	3	
1696	-	2,669	8 8	2,705	6	5	1733	-	2,500	4	1	456	7	—	
1697	-	765	12 9	302	11	6	1734	-	2,870	10	7	2,056	7	5	
Do.	-	921	6 3	519	9	4	1735	-	1,321	6	8	1,222	6	7	
1698	-	1,677	15 3	1,315	2	—	1736	-	1,147	1	8	504	6	—	
1699	-	1,325	19 7	1,565	15	—	1737	-	1,823	4	6	623	18	8	
1700	-	1,012	11 9	1,193	4	10	1738	-	1,946	—	—	547	14	7	
1701	-	939	8 4	1,371	11	3	1739	-	2,265	8	9	792	5	7	
1702	-	1,562	3 2	1,314	9	10	Do. part	-	323	—	4	154	11	2	
1703	-	1,288	16 4	862	4	11	1740	-	1,177	13	11	903	—	10	
1704	-	1,483	7 7	1,301	6	10	1741	-	1,023	17	3	788	11	10	
1705	-	1,261	8 3	1,137	19	11	Do. part	-	424	3	1	313	2	8	
1706	-	1,564	6 2	1,463	3	8	1742	-	657	1	8	866	7	3	
1707	-	892	15 1	1,044	18	11	1743	-	682	5	8	1,067	17	7	
1708	-	431	5 —	896	4	7	1744	-	873	13	5	1,225	18	6	
1709	-	701	11 10	1,204	—	7	1745	-	872	17	2	1,055	10	9	
1710	-	694	15 —	1,398	15	7	1746	-	973	18	4	1,003	8	1	
1711	-	703	12 —	1,472	8	9	1747	-	871	3	11	947	12	3	
1712	-	442	4 —	1,567	3	1	1748	-	978	6	7	926	19	1	
1713	-	637	— —	1,801	1	3	1749	-	663	13	1	954	4	—	
1714	-	597	18 —	1,786	16	3	1750	-	901	15	2	1,085	18	1	
1715	-	571	13 —	1,679	8	4	1751	-	722	6	1	855	5	10	
1716	-	1,056	13 8	1,671	6	11	1752	-	1,064	7	2	963	5	4	
1717	-	1,178	3 3	1,483	7	—	1753	-	930	8	—	834	10	10	
1718	-	1,024	13 9	1,063	12	11	1754	-	1,085	1	3	717	8	10	
1719	-	859	17 3	839	5	1	1755	-	1,209	15	11	1,159	4	10	
1720	-	1,006	14 4	770	2	11	1756	-	990	8	2	1,047	2	6	
1721	-	1,148	19 11	717	10	—	1757	-	861	10	—	1,068	6	9	
1722	-	1,083	9 8	722	2	10	1758	-	944	5	4	1,285	2	6	
1723	-	1,122	4 7	723	16	7	1759	-	908	5	—	1,350	13	3	
1724	-	1,311	17 9	853	11	8	1760	-	1,769	14	—	1,927	3	5	
1725	-	1,256	14 10	857	18	9	1761	-	907	17	—	984	8	6	
1726	-	1,202	18 7	763	12	10	1762	-	808	7	—	1,047	13	10	

Receipts and Payments from 1690—continued.

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.Atke's Charity School,
Hoxton.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.			£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1763	-	1,100	16 4	1,144	8 3	1793	-	1,439	— 4	1,108	10 8				
1764	-	998	19 8	1,202	15 5	1794	-	1,614	7 9	2,030	11 11				
1765	-	959	5 11	1,396	10 10	1795	-	1,222	16 3	1,751	12 4				
1766	-	1,177	— —	1,499	1 6	1796	-	1,492	16 6	1,798	10 —				
1767	-	760	— —	1,231	15 11	1797	-	1,329	11 4	1,577	8 9				
1768	-	1,124	15 6	1,508	1 4	1798	-	591	— —	1,469	13 9				
1769	-	682	— —	1,335	7 1	1799	-	2,775	13 4	2,637	17 1				
1770	-	523	— —	1,607	2 7	1800	-	3,911	9 10	4,286	19 11				
1771	-	1,276	7 10	2,284	9 8	1801	-	1,574	8 —	1,997	16 6				
1772	-	925	12 8	2,193	19 9	1802	-	1,425	13 5	2,001	9 10				
1773	-	944	2 7	2,565	12 10	1803	-	1,636	12 8	2,090	16 1				
1774	-	961	18 6	2,696	1 6	1804	-	1,735	16 6	2,008	12 1				
1775	-	1,154	17 9	3,140	5 3	1805	-	1,872	3 8	1,755	18 5				
1776	-	1,155	19 8	2,878	3 7	1806	-	3,190	9 —	2,541	14 3				
1777	-	965	— 9	2,645	3 11	1807	-	3,285	17 9	3,451	15 6				
1778	-	1,410	10 6	2,654	4 —	1808	-	2,329	4 4	2,082	2 4				
1779	-	986	7 —	2,077	16 4	1809	-	2,440	1 11	1,773	14 6				
1780	-	1,267	19 8	2,098	13 11	1810	-	2,773	— 9	2,100	5 2				
1781	-	1,383	15 —	1,951	3 6	1811	-	2,526	6 2	2,193	18 3				
1782	-	1,055	4 —	1,555	18 9	1812	-	2,983	2 8	2,753	18 5				
1783	-	958	2 3	1,449	8 8	1813	-	1,825	6 —	2,141	— 6				
1784	-	963	14 4	1,848	1 8	1814	-	3,134	10 9	2,789	14 —				
1785	-	1,067	19 —	1,849	— 5	1815	-	1,775	— 4	2,092	— 5				
1786	-	1,106	3 10	1,752	11 —	1816	-	2,682	— 1	2,227	— 9				
1787	-	1,343	8 5	1,833	6 1	1817	-	3,256	— —	2,334	8 9				
1788	-	1,181	7 6	1,571	9 10										
1789	-	1,278	1 2	1,455	6 9										
1790	-	683	15 2	1,015	11 4										
Do.	-	423	15 4	319	14 10										
1791	-	1,119	17 —	1,361	16 5										
1792	-	1,510	15 2	1,355	13 7										

Can you produce the particulars of the quantities of acres in the whole Kentish property, as first purchased by the company?—I may be enabled to produce this on reference to old plans or abstracts remaining with the company.

I would explain the reason why the funds of the charity are not equal to the amount which might have been expected. The building was from the first too large:—in truth, the funds even then were not sufficient for the size of the edifice, and in proof of it, a part of the interior never has been finished; as another reason, there never was a fund reserved for repairs, which is necessary in institutions of this nature to prevent debt; a third cause is the fines paid every seven years for that part of the estate held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, which have considerably increased of late years. They amounted last time to more than two years rent received by us.

The company have of late years let, and are now letting the estate at Hoxton on building leases, by public notification. Most part of the Kent estates have been recently let on leases for 21 years, at improved rents, which are now beginning to be received.

The hospital requires great repairs, if not rebuilding. The object of the committee at present is, to provide a fund for the fines on renewal, and also for rebuilding the hospital when necessary; such a fund is commenced, but some years must elapse before these objects can be attained.

A committee of the company meet quarterly at the hospital, as directed to do under the statutes; they audit and pay all the bills, and inspect every part of the establishment, particularly examining the boys and their improvement, and they out of their own funds provide small apprentice fees when they go out; there is also a special committee, who meet on the shortest notice at the hospital, when necessary.

What is the income of the establishment?—The Kentish estate is leased as under:—

John Cramp, Park farm in King's North, for 21 years, expires Michaelmas 1836, 470 A. O R. 29 P. at the rent of	£	s. d.
James Hart, for Buttesland farm, for 21 years, expires Michaelmas 1836, containing 448 A. 2 R. 34 P. at the rent of	599	5 —
James Hart Singleton, farm in Great Chart, for 21 years, expires Michaelmas 1836, containing 249 A. 1 R. 16 P. at the rent of	512	4 —
Robert Bean, Bevenden farm, for 14 years, expires Michaelmas 1830, containing 140 A. 3 R. 27 P. at the rent of	400	— —
	130	— —
All the above property has been recently let by public advertisements and tenders.		
Carried forward	£1,641	9 —

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Afke's Charity School,
Hoxton.

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

Brought forward	-	-	-	£1,641	9	—
Nicholas Roundle Toke, Worting mill (part of the Dean and Chapter's land) for 4 years, expires Michaelmas 1820, containing 38 A. 0 R. 5 P. at the rent of	-	-	-	-	85	— —
Thomas Bishop, Street lands, for 7 years, expires Michaelmas 1819, containing 10 A. 3 R. 23 P. at the rent of	-	-	-	-	22	— —
Thomas Bishop, the Court Recd lands, for 4 years, expires Michaelmas 1819, containing 144 A. 2 R. 24 P. at the rent of	-	-	-	-	136	— —
Thomas Bishop, Chart-court Lodge farm, for 14 years, expires Michaelmas 1819, containing 218 A. 0 R. 7 P. at the rent of	-	-	-	-	220	— —
Reverend Mr. Sutton, Prior's Mead, for 2 years, expires 1820, containing 1 A. 3 R. 1 P. at the rent of	-	-	-	-	4	10 —
					2,108	19 —
Produce of underwood last year	-	-	-	-	277	3 3
					£2,386	2 3

The above is the whole rental of the Kentish estate, and the quantity of land is 1,722 A. 2 R. 16 P. independent of wood land.

The Hoxton Estate is let as under :

William Marfon, a house and farm buildings, and about 7 acres of land, expires Christmas 1819, at the rent of	£	s.	d.
Let temporarily to the tenant, intended to be let on building leases.	250	—	—
William Marfon, an Orchard behind the hospital, on agreement expiring Christmas 1819, at the rent of	16	—	—
John James Catherwood, a garden at Hoxton (tenant at will) about half an acre of land, at the rent of	12	19	11
The north wing at Hoxton hospital is let to Mr. Dunn, whose assignees now hold it for the residue of a long term, with a fore court and garden, at the rent of	72	—	—
He and his predecessor have laid out a very large sum of money, I suppose about £2,000.			
Building leases have been granted of sixty-seven houses; the land was originally let to Messrs. Wakefield and Reeve. These houses are, in Haberdasher's-place, Afke-terrace, and Haberdasher's-street, let for the term of 61 years, at ground rents of	125	—	—
About six acres of land, lately let to Mr. Vincent, now resumed by the company, and letting on building leases for 61 years; some of the buildings are already erected, others are building, and leases are actually granted to the value of per annum	472	5	—
This makes a sum of	£948	4	11

The company have now a fund of £4,500 three per cent. consols, the interest of which is £135 per annum. This will make the gross income of the charity to be £3,469 7s. 2d.

How did this fund of £4,500 arise?—From the savings made by the company from time to time.

What is the amount of the expenditure?—The payments on account of the Kent estate are as follow:—

The annual payments, consisting of rates, taxes, repairs, and rebuildings, the leasehold rents, quit rents, expenses of the woods, and allowances to wood reeve and receiver, amounted last year to	£	s.	d.
Arising as under,—			
Rates and taxes	52	19	1
Repairs	221	12	11
Wood expenses	69	9	9
Jail rates	16	10	6
Sundries	104	11	1
Receiver at 2½ per cent.	58	16	8
	£524	—	—

One-seventh of the last fine paid the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, is £138 19s. 8d.

The above is the whole outgoing of the Kentish estate.

As to the Hoxton expenditure.—The household expenses at £1,156 5s. 1d. This head of expenditure includes the maintenance of twenty men and twenty boys. The school-master, matron, nurse, and three maid servants, making a family of forty-six persons; also the salaries paid to the officers of the establishment; such as the chaplain £50; the school-master £15; and he has of late had a gratuity of five guineas. Old men, one guinea a quarter; matron, £16; the nurse, £12; three servants, £33; butler and porter (together) £6 6s; clerk of the chapel, £1; about £12 per annum for writing and cyphering books. We may reckon next the quit rents and taxes, at £23 16s. 5d. The clothing for the boys,

boys consisting of one suit, and a pair of leather breeches, four shirts, three pair of stockings, four pair of shoes, and a hat, all of which is provided annually. The whole sum paid for clothing is £140 15s. 6d. (including a gown every two years to the old men, which costs about 40s. each.) The workmen's bills last year, amounted to £169 15s. 4d. This was lower than the average annual calculation, which is by the surveyor set at £250 a year; last year there was an outgoing of £402 10s. which was paid for the purchase of £500, three per cent. consols bought by the company. The apothecary receives 20 guineas a year. The surveyor, £20 a year; the clerk of the company, £32 a year.

These items of yearly salaries, allowances, and occasional gratuities to the schoolmaster, matron, and nurse, and legal business together, amounted to the sum of £207 18s. The ordinary payments, including coals for the establishment and the chaplain, and various incidental expenses, amounted to the sum of £233 8s. 5d. This makes a total of £2,334 8s. 9d. as the Hoxton establishment, to which however must be added the proportion of the seven years insurance of the hospital; the sum insured was £9,000, and the proportion is £25. This will make a gross expenditure for the Hoxton and Kent estates, of £3,022 8s. 5d. which being deducted from the before-mentioned income of £3,469 7s. 2d. leaves the surplus of the year 1817, £446 18s. 9d.

Can you produce a copy of the statutes?—I can send a copy to the commissioners.

What is the present state of the building of the hospital?—The surveyor has reported, that it will take at least £5,000 to put the hospital in complete repair.

Who nominates the boys?—The court of assistants.

Is there any regulation as to the age of the boys?—They are taken in from nine years of age to fourteen.

Are they always appointed from freemen's sons of the company?—Invariably; we prefer liverymen's sons, but then they are freemen also.

What is allowed for apprentice fees, as stated to have been paid by the company on their own account?—It never exceeds £20.

Have you any communication to make as to Monmouth and Newport schools?—The concerns of both these schools are under the Court of Chancery. We pass our accounts there, and receivers are appointed by that Court to both. The visitors of Newport school themselves, threw the affairs of that school into the Court of Chancery.

Mr. WILLIAM WEBB.

ARE you the master of Aske's school?—I am.

Have you any thing to state to the commissioners on the subject of that school?—I have not.

How many boys are there?—There are twenty.

What are they taught?—They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Have they any religious instruction?—I catechize them, and they are catechized quarterly in the chapel publicly. They read the Bible and Testament, and learn Watt's divine songs. They have prayers morning and evening in the school-room. The prayers are from Lewis's catechism for the use of schools.

Do they attend the chapel?—Yes; twice on Sundays, and on Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Friday, 16th October 1818.

THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP, Esquire; Re-examined.

[The witness delivered in a paper, stated by him to be a more correct account of the income and expenditure of Aske's charity than he had been able to give in, on his last examination; which account he stated to have been taken in the year 1818. This paper is copied on the two following pages.]

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

Mr.
William Webb.

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME and - - -

RENTAL of the ASHFORD ESTATE.

Tenants Names, Farms, and where situate.	Term of Years.	When Leafes expire.	Quantities.			Present Rents.			£ s. d.
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
John Cramp, Park Farm, Kingsnorth	21	Michaelmas 1836	470	-	29	599	5	-	2,386 2 3
James Hart, Buttesland Farm, do. -	21	Do. -	448	2	34	512	4	-	
Do. - Singleton Farm, Great Chart	21	Do. -	249	1	16	400	-	-	
Robert Bean, Beviden Farm, do. -	14	Michaelmas 1830	140	3	27	130	-	-	
N. R. Toke, Esq. Worthing Mill, &c. do.	4	Michaelmas 1820	38	-	5	85	-	-	
Thomas Bishopp, Street Lands, do. -	7	Michaelmas 1819	10	3	23	22	-	-	
Do. - Court Reed Lands, and Rusheyfield - do. - }	4	Do. -	144	2	24	136	-	-	
Do. - Chart Court Lodge Farm, do.	14	Do. -	214	2	38	220	-	-	
The Rev. M. Sutton, Prior's Mead -	2	1820	1	3	1	4	10	-	
Woods - - - - -			1,719	-	37	2,108	19	-	
			210	-	8				
			1,929	1	5				
The produce of underwood on Mr. Aske's estate, was in the last year £						277	3	3	

RENTAL of the HOXTON ESTATE.

William Marfon, cow-keeper, house and farm buildings, and about seven acres of land at Hoxton	- - - }	250 — —
Leafs expires at Christmas 1819.		
Do. - - for the orchard at the back of the hospital	- -	16 — —
Leafs expires at Christmas 1819.		
John James Catherwood, for a garden adjoining, and land tax	-	12 19 11
Tenant at will.		
Mr. Dunn's assignees, for the north wing of Mr. Aske's hospital	-	72 — —
Leafs expires at Midsummer 1863.		
Ground rent of 67 houses built on two acres of land, let on a building lease to Messrs. Wakefield and Reeve	- - - }	125 — —
Leafs expire at Midsummer 1863.		
About six acres of land (late Vincent's) let on building leafs to various persons, the ground rent of which amounts to per annum	- }	472 5 —
Leafs expire at Michaelmas 1872.		

984 4 11

INTEREST OF MONEY.

Interest of £4,500 three per cent. consols	-	-	-	-	135	-	-
Total Income	-	-	£	3,469	7	2	
Total Expenditure	-	£	3,022	8	5		
Surplus	-	£	446	18	9		

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Hoxton.

- - - EXPENDITURE of Mr. ASKE's CHARITY.

PAYMENTS on ACCOUNT of the KENT ESTATE.

The annual expenditure on account of the Kent estate, consisting of rates and taxes for the woodlands, repairs, the leasehold rents, quit rents, workmen's bills, expenses relating to the woods, and allowances to the woodreeve and receiver, amounted in the last year to	£ s. d.
Exclusive of these expenses, there is a heavy fine paid to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, for the leasehold part of the estate, every seven years.	524 — —
The amount of the three last fines were as under :	
In 1798 - - - £410 14 6	
1805 - - - - 588 7 7	
1812 - - - - 972 17 8	
One seventh of the last fine to the dean and chapter, is per annum	- - 138 19 8

HOXTON ESTABLISHMENT.

	£ s. d.
Household expenses.—This head of expenditure includes the maintenance of twenty men, twenty boys, the schoolmaster, matron, nurse, and three servants, together forty-six persons; also the salaries paid to the officers on the establishment, viz.—Chaplain, £50; the old men, £4 4s. per annum each; the matron, £16; nurse, £12; the three servants, £33; butler, £2 2s.; porter, £4 4s.; clerk of the chapel, £1; and the schoolmaster, £15; and about £12 per annum for the books for the boys	1,156 5 1
Quit rent and taxes, includes a quit rent of 10s. 10d. paid to the lord of the manor of Wenlock Barnes, and the taxes assessed on the chaplain's house	23 16 5
Clothing for the boys, consisting of a suit each, and a pair of leather breeches, four shirts, three pair of stockings, four pair of shoes, and a hat annually. The old men are allowed a gown every two years, which is included in this sum The gowns are only given once in two years, which would reduce this sum by £19.	140 15 6
Workmen's bills, for repairs to the hospital This expense is calculated by the surveyor at £250 per annum.	169 15 4
Stock purchased, £500 three per cent. consols, cost	402 10 —
Yearly salaries, allowances, and gratuities, including salary to the apothecary, £21; surveyor, £20; clerk of the company, £32; bill, £73 2s.; beadle and porter, £5; and occasional gratuities to schoolmaster, matron, and nurse	207 18 —
Ordinary payments, including coals for the use of the family and chaplain, and various other incidental expenses	233 8 5
	2,334 8 9
To which must be added the proportion of a seven years insurance on the hospital on £9,000 at 5s. per cent.	25 — —
Total Expenditure	- £ 3,022 8 5

ST. LEONARD'S
SHOREDITCH.
Aske's Charity School,
Horton.

T. G. Knapp,
Esq.

Have you been able to discover any ancient description of the land originally purchased?— I have a plan of King's North manor, and lands in King's North, Ruckinge, Willisborough, and Ashford in Kent, taken in 1723, which is the oldest I can discover. It was taken by Thomas Hogben.

[The witness produced the plan.]

The commissioners examined the same, and the contents are stated to be (with half lanes) 1,069A. 2R. 30P.

[The witness proceeds.]

This appears to be the property bought for £6,476. The land called Barton's, 40 acres, is not in this plan; but there is a separate plan of that portion taken in 1755, which describes such property as in the tenure of John Barton, in the parish of King's North and Ashford. The whole quantity is really 53A. OR. 35P.

The next plan is of Beveden Farm, and is dated in 1691.

[The witness produced it, and proceeded.]

The land is described as situate in Great Chart and Beveden; and I suppose is the same as was purchased by the company for £2,621 4s. This plan was also taken by Thomas Hogben, and contains 146A. OR. 31P. There is another plan which includes Hele Wood, (being Dean and Chapter land, and not freehold,) which makes the whole quantity 152A. 2R. 6P.

There is a plan of Buxford farm, which was included in the purchase of Singleton farm.

[The witness produces it, and proceeds.]

The plan is dated in 1690, and is by Thomas Hogben. The land is in Great Chart parish, containing 87A. 3R. 5P. This land has been since sold for the redemption of the land-tax.

There is another plan (produced by the witness) dated in 1616, signed by Henry Allen, of Singleton farm. Jowler's Cuckoo, and Shatterden woods, all which we have now. This contains the quantity of 258A. 1R. 4P.

These are all the plans which I can find of the freehold, making (without the 87A. 3R. 5P. afterwards sold) 1,527A. 1R. 20P.

Buxford farm was sold by auction on 26th March 1800, for redeeming the land tax on the Kent and Hoxton estate. It was sold for £2,500, and was bought by Mr. Toke.

[The witness produced the printed particulars of sale.]

As to the Dean and Chapter's land, I now produce the assignment of 26th May 1691, which states the quantity to be:—

	A.	R.	P.
Rowfrith wood	-	20	0 0
Hele wood	-	4	0 0
		<u>24</u>	<u>0 0</u>

As to the leasehold of Court Lodge farm, I can find no plan taken at the time of the purchase; but I have an ancient lease from the company, dated 2d August 1724, to Edmund Stead, which describes it as Court Lodge farm, with the messuages and lands, containing 214 acres, then late in the occupation of Mexted and others.

All these lands are in Great Chart.

This quantity varies very little from the modern quantity of 214A. 2R. 38P.

There is an old lease of 7A. 1R. 7P. dated 12th August 1696, for seven years, which I suppose to have been part of Court Lodge farm, but I cannot certainly ascertain it; all this being the Dean and Chapter land, the probability is, that care has been taken on their part for the preservation of their own property.

There is another old lease of 3d May 1720, from the governors to Mary Brett, of five pieces of land, called the Street Lands, with a hemp shot thereto belonging; the quantity is nine acres. It is in Great Chart. This is also the Dean and Chapter land.

I find no old lease of the Court Reed lands, prior to 1759. I suppose it was let before that time from year to year.

There is a lease of 9th of June 1759, to William Stone; and the quantity there described, is 141A. 2R. 21P. which is less than the quantity at present let. It is called, all that barn, stable, &c. and lands, called Court Reed and Rusby Field.

With regard to the other property of the Dean and Chapter, called Worting Mill and Lands, I find no lease prior to 1756. There is one dated 21st July 1756, to Aaron Fryer. I also suppose this to have been let to tenants at will, before that time. The quantity is 38A. 2R. 28P. This is a little less than the present quantity.

I can find no plan whatever of Prior's Mead. I suppose it has always been let for the convenience of the clergyman of the place, and is now about to be converted into a garden by him. It contains only 1A. 3R. 1P.

This makes a total of 1,956A. 1R. 30P.

The quantity according to the rental, is 1,929A. 1R. 5P. which is 27A. OR. 25P. less than the total quantity, according to the plans and old leases above produced.

Can you give a reason for this?—The original deeds do not show the quantities; nor does there appear any general plan of the whole of Mr. Aske's estate when purchased. The evidence given, is from various plans now in the company's possession, made at different periods;

periods; and may possibly, in some instances, contain parts of the same property; at all events, all the plans in the company's possession have been shown; but from the defect of the original description in the purchase deeds, it is not possible at this distance of time, exactly to state the original quantities; though from a recent survey and admeasurement of the whole charity estate in Kent, there is every reason to presume that the quantity of land has increased rather than diminished. Another circumstance will make an addition of four acres. In the existing lease of Chart Court Lodge farm, the quantity appears to be, 214A. 2R. 38P. That lease was granted in 1804; by a recent survey this farm has been measured, and appears to be 218A. OR. 7P. as stated at the last examination. I apprehend the reason of this difference to be, that on the actual survey, all fences were included, and in the lease, it is probable that only the productive land was described, or it might be that the leases followed each other for many years without actual admeasurement; so that no opportunity arose of obtaining the correct quantity, till the modern survey was taken.

Have there been any inclosures of this property?—Not in my time.

[The witness produced the several agreements and leases of the Kentish and Hoxton estates; and the commissioners inspected the Kentish agreements and leases.]

[The witness produced the rules and orders of the school, on reference to which the commissioners found that among other things, it was provided that no children should be admitted, but the sons of freemen of the company.]

That as the children of rich parents might become objects of charity as well as the children of poor parents, regard was directed to be had, and preference given, to the children of such as had borne office, and been at charge in the company of haberdashers, if they be under the qualifications after-mentioned.

That no children should be admitted under the age of nine years, or above the age of twelve, and be removed from the hospital at their age of fourteen years.

That if any child should have any estate or legacy come to them, while in the hospital, to the value of £100, such child should be forthwith dismissed.

That the master should teach and instruct every child by the best ways, means, and method he could, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

That he should see the children go to prayers at the time appointed by the governors, and attend the prayers himself.

Monday, 26th April 1819.

THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP, Esquire.

IN the examination of the account of receipts and expenditure which you have delivered in from 1690 to 1817, it appears that taking the nine years from 1698 to 1706 (both inclusive,) the total receipt is £12,115 16s. 5d., giving an annual average of £1,346 4s. 0½d.; and that during the next nine years, viz. from 1707 to 1715 inclusive, it is only £5,672 13s. 11d., giving an annual average only of £630 5s. 11½d., which is not half the amount of the nine years immediately preceding. Again, taking the ten years from 1732 to 1741 inclusive, that the total receipt is £19,402 18s. 8d., giving an annual average of £1,940 5s. 10½d., but that the total amount of the ten years next following, from 1742 to 1751 inclusive, is only £8,197 1s. 1d., giving an average of only £819 14s. 1¼d. Again, from 1761 to 1770 inclusive, that the total receipt is £9,042 1s. 5d., and the average £904 4s. 1½d. that is £1,036 1s. 9d. less than the annual average was about 30 years before, and £441 19s. 11d. less than the annual average was 64 years before, and that notwithstanding this, it appears that in the year 1739, there was a balance due to the charity amounting to about £18,313, and in 1760, about £16,500; can you explain the reason of these variations upon the account, and whether these large balances were ever rendered productive to the charity?—With regard to the first period, viz. from 1698 to 1706, the receipts were larger on account of the Haberdashers company receiving all the debts due to Mr. Aske's estate, exclusive of the rents of the charity. On a reference to the accounts, it appears that debts were collected and received, more or less, in all the years from 1698 to 1708, and I do not find any debt received after 1708. But in answer to the queries applicable to the whole period of time included in the account, I would observe, that the account from 1690 to 1817, already delivered in by me, contains the gross receipts and payments during the whole time, and that in that account the balances from time to time for and against the charity, are included either as receipts or payments, therefore that such account contains more than the actual receipts or payments for each year to the amount of such balances. This will account for the great apparent variation in the balances at different periods. The balances are regularly brought forward yearly in the accounts of the charity, whether they are for or against it. In no year (except 1734) can I find so large a balance as £2,043 17s. 1d., and in that year £1,560 was laid out in the purchase of stock, and the dividends carried to the credit of the charity.

[The witness produced the books to verify the above statement.]

It appears by the accounts as they have been kept, that the sum of £7,007 15s. 6d. has been expended beyond the receipts; does the company mean to charge the trust with that sum?—Certainly not; that apparent balance has been produced by the balances from time to time being included in that account; if those balances were deducted, it would appear there is a balance in favour of the charity. I now produce the last account which was audited

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audited in May 1818; this account is from the 24th day of February 1817, to the 24th day of February 1818, from which it appears, that on the last-named day there was a balance in favour of the charity of £922 1s. 5d.; and in the course of 1818, £1,000 three per cent. consols have been purchased out of such balance.

ST. MARY, STRATFORD BOW.

COBURNE'S CHARITY.

Tuesday, 20th April 1819.

ROBERT JONES, Esquire.

ST. MARY,
STRATFORD BOW.
Coburne's Charity.

IN what capacity do you attend?—I am copyhold tenant of an estate situate in St. Mary, Stratford Bow, which was left by the will of Mrs. Prisca Coburne to trustees, for the education of 50 children of the parish.

Robert Jones,
Esq.

[The witnesses produced a copy of the will of Prisca Coburne, dated 6th May 1701, the contents of which are stated in the Report of this case.]

Have you any account of the state and extent of this property at the period of the bequest?—The will contains no specification of the property, and there are no writings relating to it in the possession of the trustees; but in the year 1816, an act of Parliament was passed relating to the property, in the schedule to which such property was described.

From whence was the description of the property in that schedule derived?—It was derived from the receipt of the rents, which indicated the tenants, and of course the property in their occupation. We have plans of all the several estates devised by Mrs. Coburne. The plans of the Bow estates bear the date of 1771 and 1772.

FRANCIS JOWERS, Esquire.

Francis Jowers,
Esq.

WHAT is your connexion with this charity?—I am churchwarden of Bow parish, and one of the trustees incorporated by the act of Parliament.

Of what does the property of this charity consist?—A freehold farm, called Beckwith farm, with a dwelling house and outbuildings, situate at Bocking, in Essex, containing 81A. 1R. 33P., as appears by a plan taken on the 29th June 1771, and kept in the vestry of the church. This farm is let on lease dated 5th December 1804, to Thomas Daking for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1804, at the yearly rent of £72 18s.

How was this property let?—By public auction at Garraway's; the previous rent was (I think) £40. We have about six acres of copyhold land situate on the north side of the Bow road; about four acres of this are occupied by Archibald Thompson, whose lease has expired. He holds under a written agreement, subject to quit at a month's notice, which was agreed on, as the trustees expected to want the land for building purposes; he holds at the low rent of £16 in consequence; it was nursery-ground, but is now ploughed. The remaining two acres are partly built upon, and the other part is to be let for building; there are three plots let and covered, for the whole of which a ground rent of £40 a year is paid; the houses are building upon them; the rent of two of them commenced last Lady-day; that of the third, which is £15, will not commence till next Christmas. The whole of this ground was formerly let for £50, so that upon that part which is now occupied we get an improved rent of £6, and this is but a small portion; the whole land, including the land already covered, will hold 28 houses; only three are yet built. We have another plot of ground on the north side of Bearbinder-lane, which lane adjoins to the last-mentioned ground; I think this contains about four acres, and is in the occupation of Mr. George Watmough, on a lease for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £26; his former rent was £22 19s.; he was then tenant at will; he converted the land from ploughed land to a nursery; we thought this a fair rent; there is a path through it, which I apprehend we cannot get rid of. Our remaining land is that upon which the school-house is built; it is nearly two acres, is all freehold, subject to a small quit rent, and stands on the west side of Old Ford-road; the west end of the land is occupied by the school, school-house, and master's garden; all this comprises about one acre and a quarter; the east end is to be let on building leases; this is freehold. The two preceding parcels are copyhold, held of the manor of Stepney. We have a copyhold dwelling house, outbuildings, and garden in the parish of Bow, in the tenure of Elizabeth Cox, under lease, dated 29th June 1818, for 21 years, from 21st March 1818, at a rent of £40 per annum; the rent upon the previous lease was £34.

How was this property let?—The same tenant was continued, upon the trustees having previously inspected the premises, and put this as a fair rent upon them. We have another copyhold house in the parish of Bow, let on lease to Thomas Greenly, for the term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £30 per annum; this is the same amount of rent as under the former lease.

How comes this not to have been an improved rent?—It had been raised seven years before from £25 to £30, and I think it a full rent; it is an old house wanting much repair. I consider houses to be generally worth less now than seven years ago; we have an undivided

undivided moiety of a copyhold messuage at Bow, let to Ann Tough, and now in the possession of John Pryke, under lease for 21 years (nearly expired) at the rent to us of £10 10s.

Do you think this will let for more?—I think very little increase can be expected; we have also an undivided moiety of a messuage adjoining the last house, on lease to John Cherry, for 21 years, now nearly expired; we receive a rent of £17. There are also two other copyhold messuages in the possession of John Cherry, which adjoin the last mentioned, on a lease for 21 years, which I believe will expire at the same time, at a rent of £21; these two rents of £21 and £17 are always received together, and considered as one taking. We have another copyhold estate at Bow, being a storehouse, occupied by Frederick Hodgson, a brewer, under a lease for 21 years, of which about six years are unexpired, at a rent of £30; these premises originally consisted of two old houses, which were let to the grandfather of the present tenant for £9 a year; he pulled down the houses, and built the present storehouses; a second lease was granted him also at £9, but clear of land-tax; a third lease, which is the present, was let to Mark Hodgson, the father of the present tenant, for £30 a year, the tenant paying land-tax.

Is this now let at its proper value?—I cannot say; I hardly ever saw the premises, but I should think them now at a rent rather under their present value; the amount of the future rent will depend upon the continued occupation of a brewer; we have a piece of copyhold ground situate on the south-east side of Old Ford road; there was a small old house on this ground, which was let to a bricklayer at the rent of £3, on condition that he should pull it down and erect a new one (making use of the old materials); he did this on the short term of 21 years, which commenced about two years since. There is another piece of copyhold land on the side of Stratford Grove, consisting of a plot of ground on a lease to the Rev. J. W. Burford, for 21 years from Lady-day 1798, at the yearly rent of £7 7s.; there was formerly a house on this ground, and it now forms part of Mr. Burford's play ground; this is a very small piece of ground, not a quarter of an acre; this is all the present property in land and houses. There was other property in the parish of Westham, part of the premises in the occupation of Lord Henniker, and let to him for £52 10s. a year. It consisted partly of land and partly of a public-house, a barn, part of a coach-house and two small messuages; this was all copyhold of the manor of Westham, except a barn and farm-yard, which was freehold. This has been sold pursuant to an agreement ratified by the Act of Parliament before mentioned, for £1,900; it was valued by surveyors on both sides; they fixed £1,800 as the price, but Lord Henniker gave £1,900, which I think was £300 more than its value; it was of great consequence to him, as it intermixed with his own property.

What was the occasion of selling this property?—This will appear from the Act of Parliament which I have before adverted to.

[The witnesses produced an Act of Parliament passed in the 56th year of the present King.]

CHARLES LANE, Esquire.

Charles Lane,
Esq.

YOU are solicitor to the trustees?—I am, jointly with my father, and procured the Act of Parliament referred to by the last witness.

Can you inform us what were the objects of the Act?—In the year 1809, in consequence of the increase of our funds, and the accumulation of savings, the trustees considered that they had it in their power to erect a school-house, (there having been no school-house before,) and to give further advantages to the children; but not having authority to do so under the will of the testatrix, they applied to Chancery to enlarge their powers. It was referred to the Master, to consider of proposals for building school premises, and of a scheme for settling the future management of the school. A statement of the savings and produce of the estate was laid before the Master to whom the cause was referred, with estimates of the probable expense of erecting a school and school-house; the Master, by his report of the 2d July 1813, certified, among other things, that it had been made to appear to him, that the savings of the rents already made, and the rents of the then ensuing year, and the other funds of the charity, would amount to a sufficient sum for erecting school-rooms, and a house for the purposes of the charity, according to the estimate and proposals laid before him. This report was confirmed 7th August 1813, and the trustees proceeded to build the school and school-house; but in the erection thereof, it was found necessary to depart from, and add to the original plan, by which an expense was incurred beyond the original estimate of £496 2s. 8d. to make provision for which, the trustees borrowed £500 from their bankers; and in order to authorize such additional expense, and enable them to discharge such debt, they made a second application to Chancery, and the master on reference to him reported, that it would be for the benefit of the charity that the trustees should be enabled to complete a contract which had been provisionally entered into by them with Lord Henniker, for the sale of a small part of their property, intermingled with his Lordship's property, at the sum of £1,900, and to apply to Parliament for that purpose, and other purposes mentioned in the Act. This report was confirmed by an order, dated 28th July 1815, which approved the said contract, and directed that out of the said purchase money the trustees should pay the said debt of £500, and all interest thereon, and also the several sums of £76 17s. and £33 13s. 2d. costs; and further, that the trustees should be at liberty to apply for an Act of Parliament, to invest them with the necessary powers for completing the said contract, and to enable them to grant building leases of such parts of the said charity estates as were mentioned in the Master's report; and that

ST. MARY,
STRATFORD BOW,
Coburne's Charity.

they should be at liberty to retain out of the remainder of the said sum, the expenses of obtaining the Act, and the costs of that application, and that the surplus of the said £1,900 should be laid out by the trustees in the purchase of other real estates, or in government securities. In pursuance of this order the trustees obtained the Act now produced.

ROBERT JONES, Esquire, re-examined.

Robert Jones,
Esq.

DO you know of any other property?—I have heard that there was once belonging to this charity a small piece of waste ground in Bow, on which one Edmund Smith built a house, which is now The Dog and Partridge public house. The trustees afterwards claimed this property in the year 1769, and gave Mr. Smith's tenant notice not to pay the rent to him. This occasioned a reference to the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, under whose advice the claim was abandoned.

Reverend CHARLES CHAMPNES.

Rev.
Charles Champnes.

IN what capacity do you attend?—I am curate of St. Mary, Stratford Bow, and master of the school, and have been so since 1814, when the school was established on its present footing.

How many children are there in it at present?—About 100 children, 70 of whom are boys.

Is there any distinction between the 50 who are there under Mr. Coburne's will and the rest?—Till last year there was a distinction; the 50 received shoes and stockings twice a year, which was then discontinued, I believe on account of the low state of the funds; there never was any other distinction. None are now clothed.

Is this school now on the national plan?—It is, and in union with the National Society.

Are any apprenticed?—I am not able to answer this question.

What salary do you receive?—I receive £160 per annum for myself and my wife, who is the mistress. This is what I have hitherto received, but I believe it is intended to deduct £30 from the salary in future, it being considered that the funds cannot bear the present payment.

Do you reside in the school-house?—I do, rent and tax free. I have coals. The allowance used to be 10 chaldron, but is now five chaldron a year. I have £5 per annum in lieu of mops, brooms, &c.

Do you take boarders?—Not at present. I had three, but found the two duties incompatible, and have discontinued them: I have no day scholars either.

Is the parish large?—It is large in extent, but not populous. At the last census it was 2,200, but I think must be now 2,400.

Are all the children admitted who apply?—All are. We have two distinct rooms for both sexes, each capable of holding 150. There is another school in the parish, under the Drapers Company, founded by Sir John Jolles.

At what age do the children come?—At six, and they may stay till they are fourteen years of age; but they seldom remain so long.

Are the children all from the parish?—No, they are not; we do not refuse non-parishioners who apply, as we have sufficient room. I think that more than three-fourths are parishioners; certainly more than 50.

How are the children instructed?—The boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls in needle work, in addition.

[Charles Brett, Esq. a trustee, and Walter Hunter, Esq. churchwarden elect, and (as such) a trustee elect, having been present during the examination of Robert Jones, Esq. Francis Jowers, Esq. Charles Lane, Esq. and the Rev. Charles Champnes, and their evidence having been read over to them, severally confirmed the same.]

Wednesday, 28th April 1819.

CHARLES LANE, Esquire, re-examined.

Charles Lane,
Esq.

[THE witness produced the Act of Parliament referred to in his former evidence, whereby it is enacted, that the trustees shall be a body corporate; that all the freehold lands, except those which were contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, should be vested in the said trustees and their successors, upon the trusts of the will; that the copyhold lands held of the manor of West Ham, not contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, and those held of the manor of Stepney, should remain vested in the respective trustees thereof, in whom the same were then vested, for the benefit of the said charity, as the trustees thereof and their successors should direct; that the freehold and copyhold lands and hereditaments contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker, should, upon payment of the purchase money, be conveyed and surrendered to him in manner therein directed, discharged of the trusts of the will; that the purchase money should be paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant General, and applied in payment of the said debt of £500, and interest, and also in payment of the costs mentioned in the order of the 28th July 1815, and the expenses of the Act, and that the surplus of the said purchase money should be invested in the purchase of freehold or copyhold hereditaments in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, (so that not more than one-sixth part should be copyhold,) upon the trusts and for the purposes of the charity; and that until such purchase the said surplus should be laid out under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in the purchase of navy, victualling, or exchequer bills, in the name of the Accountant General, and the interest as it should arise to be laid out in the purchase of fresh bills;

bills; that trustees should have power to demise and lease on building or repairing leases, for any term not exceeding 99 years in possession and not in reversion, at the best yearly rents, and without taking any fine, the freehold and copyhold hereditaments comprised in the schedule of the said Act, viz. a piece of ground on the west side of the road leading from Bow to Old Ford, and a piece of copyhold ground held of the manor of Stepney, situate on the north side of the road leading from London to Bow, and on the east side of Bearbinder-lane.

The Act also provides for the appointment of trustees to be admitted to the copyhold property by the corporation in succession.]

What has been done in consequence of this Act?—In pursuance of the Act, the land contracted to be sold to Lord Henniker was duly conveyed and surrendered to him, and the purchase money of £1,900 was paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant General; of which the sum of £558 6s. 5d. being the amount of a debt owing by the trustees, with interest, was discharged in pursuance of an order of the court of Chancery subsequent to the Act, and £1,056 10s. 10d. was paid for the costs of the Act and the suit, leaving a residue in the name of the Accountant General of £285 2s. 9d.; this sum was laid out in the purchase of two exchequer bills of £100 each, leaving £83 11s. 5d. The sum of £239 8s. 1d. arising from the sale of the said exchequer bills, with the interest thereon, and the cash in hand, was laid out in the redemption of land-tax charged upon part of the charity estates, under the direction of the court of Chancery. The further sum of £28 4s. 4d. the costs of the application, was also paid out of the said cash, and the remainder of such cash, to the amount of £24 0s. 9d. was paid over under the direction of the court to the trustees for the use of the charity, and was carried to the general account. The exchequer bills cost £201 11s. 4d., and were sold for £208 1s. 9d., leaving a profit of £6 10s. 5d., which added to £285 2s. 9d., produces £291 13s. 2d., which is the amount of the payments just stated.

ST. MARY,
STRATFORD BOW.
Coburne's Charity.

Charles Lane,
Esq.

FRANCIS JOWERS, Esquire.

IN what way has it been your custom to let your property?—Our mode for the last eight years, has been, upon the expiration of the former terms, for the trustees to make a survey, and to fix such value on the premises as appeared to them equitable: I have known the charity about 14 years, and do not recollect any letting in any other way. I am persuaded that the leases which have been let for the last eight years, have been let at their full value.

Francis Jowers,
Esq.

ROBERT JONES, Esquire.

WHAT has been the mode of letting the property while you have known it?—For about eight years past we have let as stated by Mr. Jowers. It was the general practice to let by public tender to the best bidder, from the year 1778, when I first became acquainted with the property. I do not say it was so in all instances.

Robert Jones,
Esq.

Are you satisfied with the present mode of letting?—I am not.

For what reason?—Because I think a fair competition is the best mode of letting.

Do you think that any of the leases that have been let in the mode stated by Mr. Jowers, have been less advantageously let than they might have been?—I am not able to say.

Have you any reason to suppose that they have been worse let?—I cannot say; but I know that many years ago, a parish officer, who was a trustee, took a lease of part of the property, now in the occupation of Watmough, which he immediately let at an advanced rent. I think upon an open letting, this could not have taken place; and about 30 years since a resolution was made, that lettings should be by public tender. I do not recollect any other such instance.

FRANCIS JOWERS, Esquire, re-examined.

WHAT do you make the whole amount of the rental?—It is now £297 15s. and from Christmas next it will be £312 15s.

Francis Jowers,
Esq.

How is this property applied?—The annual expenditure down to Lady-day 1819 has been nearly as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Schoolmaster's salary	-	-	100 —
Schoolmistress ditto	-	-	60 —
Coals, 7½ chaldron, about	-	-	22 —
Culinary articles	-	-	5 —
Allowance to a person to attend the children to church	-	-	5 —
Gratuities to monitors	-	-	4 —
Stationary and school articles	-	-	10 —
Taxes	-	-	5 18 9
Insurance on houses let, and on the school	-	-	13 17 —
Payments under the will, to the clergyman, £20; clerk, £4; and to the poor, £20	-	-	44 —
Poundage on collecting rents, about	-	-	15 —
Shoes and stockings, about	-	-	26 —
Occasional repairs	-	-	3 —
Solicitor's expenses, summoning meetings, attending them, &c. about	-	-	27 —

£340 15 9

This

ST. MARY,
STRATFORD BOW.
Coburne's Charity.

Francis Jowers,
Esq.

This expense exceeds your income?—We have determined upon reducing the expense of our establishment from Lady-day 1819, by reducing the master's salary to £80, and the mistress's to £50; by reducing the quantity of coals to five chaldron, and by giving no more shoes and stockings. We had also determined to collect our own rents; but Mr. Lane, our solicitor, has offered to collect them gratis, till our funds are improved. The whole saving we contemplate will be about £78 per annum.

When was the school-house built?—About four years ago, so that the repairs at present are very small.

Where were the children taught before this?—With the children of Sir John Jolle's school in Bow, under the government of the Draper's Company, according to the recommendation contained in Mrs. Coburne's will.

Are the accounts regularly audited?—I cannot say they are so regularly audited as I think they ought to be. At the last audit, which was on Monday last, that being one of our quarterly meetings, and the usual day of auditing the accounts, two years accounts were audited.

Why were they not audited before?—We have a difficulty in some of the trustees not attending as they ought to do. After the new school was built, orders were made for the management of the charity, by which it was directed that the accounts should be regularly audited on the last Monday in April. This was in 1816. Previous to that time, the accounts had been regularly kept and settled, but not regularly audited on any fixed day. The number of 50 children was always kept up previous to the enlargement of the school.

How many children are in the school?—I should think there are now 60 boys and 20 girls in the school; but it is difficult to say, as the number in attendance varies every day.

Can you account for there being no more children, in so large a parish?—I account for it by the poverty of the parents, who are apt to take away their children, as soon as they can get employment for them.

How does it happen that the number of children has been increased beyond the limitation of 50 mentioned in the will?—In the year 1813, the Master's report, already mentioned, approved a scheme submitted to him for the construction of a school, with room for future lodgers and boarders, and accommodated to the plan of the National Society, so that the same should be applied for the education of so many of the poor children of the parish of Bow as could advantageously be received and educated therein; provided that notwithstanding such extension of numbers to be educated in the school, 50 male and female children of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Bow should always be distinguished from the rest of the poor scholars educated therein, by the name of Mrs. Coburne's scholars, and should alone have the benefit of being put out apprentices at the expense of the charity, and of being lodged and boarded in the school, if the funds should suffice for those purposes.

Have any children been ever apprenticed?—There have. I cannot state the average number: till the funds became so low, we used to apprentice. I think the apprentice fee was £5. The last appears to have been in January 1814: when our funds improve, we hope to apprentice.

Is any distinction now made between Mrs. Coburne's children and the others?—None; the allowance of shoes and stockings, which used to be given to 50 of them, being now discontinued.

CHARLES LANE, Esquire, re-examined.

Charles Lane,
Esq.

CAN you assign any reason why there was no audit last year?—When I produced the accounts regularly entered on the audit day in 1818, the trustees said they would look over them. They were left with them for that purpose. Their other business occupied them through the meeting, and the audit was therefore postponed.

Are the accounts so made up at the audit, as to give a clear account of the expenses for any one year?—They are not, on account of the expenses of one year not being regularly paid within that year, but forming items in following years, and also from the trustees incurring debt beyond their income.

FRANCIS JOWERS, Esquire, re-examined.

Francis Jowers,
Esq.

TO whom are the three houses let which are built upon the land which was Thompson's?—The first lot of ground was let to me, the second to a Mr. Boulnoies, and the third to a Mr. Kinder. The two first leases have been granted. The last will be granted as soon as the house is sufficiently advanced for the purpose.

What was the state of the property before it was let, and how was it let?—It was nursery ground, let to a gardener, whose lease expired at Lady-day 1818. There was a house on it, which I occupied as tenant to the gardener. This being a part of the land mentioned in the Master's report, and in the Act of Parliament, as fit to be let on building leases, the trustees, of whom I was one, prepared a plan for allotting the same as building ground, and fixing the ground rents to be paid.

Was this approved by any surveyor?—It was not. After the ground was allotted, the old house I now dwell in, interfering with the plan, and being of little value, having been built on a 21 years lease, was condemned to come down. I then proposed to take the first lot of ground, in order to set the concern going, and to build on it a house of not less than £1000 value, which I have done: I built a house of greater value. After which, Mr. Boulnoies, approving our plan of building, and considering the neighbourhood would be respectable, took the second lot of ground, and built himself a dwelling-house of greater value than mine, being one story higher. This induced Mr. Kinder to take a third lot, and build

build a house of nearly the dimensions of mine. The trustees considered my offer as very advantageous, as it encouraged others to take ground.

Was the ground allotted in lots of the same dimensions?—The front lots were.

Was the same rent reserved for each lot?—No; I paid £10 for mine, and each of the others paid £15. I think the eight front lots are of equal value. They were advertised for letting, but no person took any, till my house was built. I have my lot at £10 a year ground-rent, because it was the first lot. It is very usual for the first lot of building property, to be lower than the subsequent lots.

What are the back lots let at?—At different rents, according to their situation and depth of ground. They vary from £15 to £10.

Were the rents fixed at the time when the plan was made?—They were, and entered in the minute book of the trust.

What were the rents set upon the front lots at that time?—They were £15.

Why did the trustees let you your's at £10?—Because they had no applications, and thought it would be an inducement for others to build.

Had the lots been advertised at the rent of £15 before you took your lot?—A board for letting, referring to me for particulars, had been previously put up, and the rents were stated on the plan, which was at my house, and was exhibited to all inquirers.

Did any person offer to take the ground?—Many called and had the particulars; but no offer was made till after my house was partly built.

Have any tenders been made for the unoccupied lots?—There have been applications; but the parties have always objected to the ground-rents being so high.

At what time was your offer accepted?—I think it was between Lady-day and Midsummer 1818; certainly not before.

When were the lots advertised in the public newspapers?—I think it was about the same time.

CHARLES LANE, Esquire, Re-examined.

DO you know any thing about the letting of the land spoken to by Mr. Jowers, part of which was taken by him?—Several advertisements were put in the papers for letting it on building leases, with reference to Mr. Jowers and ourselves. I cannot recollect that any application was made to us in consequence of such advertisement. I mentioned the term on which the land was to be let to two builders, both of whom declined to take any of the lots at the rents fixed, considering them as too high. I was present at a meeting of the trustees of the charity when Mr. Jowers's offer was taken into consideration; Mr. Barnaby and Mr. Matthias were present, who, as well as the other trustees then present, expressed themselves satisfied with his offer, and a minute of the contract was made in the book.

Charles Lane,
Esq.

ROBERT JONES, Esquire, Re-examined.

HAVING heard the evidence respecting Mr. Jowers's taking, have you any thing to add, or do you wish any further inquiries to be made by us?—I certainly supposed Mr. Jowers's offer had been accepted before the board was put up, but I have no certain knowledge of that fact, and I have nothing more to add at present.

Robert Jones,
Esq.

[The following letter was afterwards transmitted to the commissioners by Mr. Jowers.]

Sir,

Your being desirous yesterday of ascertaining whether any of the ground on the north side of the Bow road, was let prior to a notice board being fixed up for that purpose, I answered there was not any; but not being then able to give the dates, I have this morning ascertained them. The board for letting the ground was made and written in the beginning of March 1818, and fixed up by Mr. Payze, carpenter, of Bow, on the ground as it now stands, on the 19th day of March 1818. The first lot, which was taken by me, was on the 6th day of April 1818. There is one thing which ought to be mentioned in the lot of ground which I now hold. In addition to its being the first lot taken, that it is bounded by a different person's property, which has compelled me to be at the expense of the whole of the wall that incloses that side of the premises, without any advantage or side entrance; they compelling the same to be built entirely on the Coburne ground, and not as a party wall, while the other two houses have each of them the advantage of being at the expense only of two half walls, while mine has been three. In respect to the price of the ground-rents, I am of the same opinion now as I have ever been, that they are more than the ground is worth; and although we have let some, and I hope shall continue to let more, I think many years will elapse before it is all let at the prices now fixed at it.

I remain, Sir, with all due respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
F. Jowers.

Bow,
April 28th, 1819.

To the Hon. the Commissioners on Education,
12, Great George-street, Westminster.

S U R R E Y.

See p. 143, &c. REPORT.

K E W.

LADY CAPEL'S CHARITY.

KEW.
Lady Capel's Charity.

Dorothy Lady Capel, being seised of an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in the farm or lands called Parry *alias* Perry Court, with the closes and lands thereunto belonging, situate and being in Preston, Feverham, Ospringe, and Luddenham *alias* Leddenham, in the county of Kent, by will, dated 18th August 1719, gave her said farm and lands, and all other her lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the said county of Kent, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and of every part thereof, to trustees and their heirs; to have and to hold unto them the said trustees, and their heirs and assigns for ever upon trust, that they the said trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs and assigns, should immediately upon and after her decease, enter upon the said premises in the said county of Kent, and receive and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof, from the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, which should first happen next before her decease; and that they the said trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs and assigns, should yearly and every year make up, state, and adjust in a book to be kept for that purpose, a just and true account of the rents and profits of the said farm and premises called Parry *alias* Perry Court, so devised to them and their heirs as aforesaid, and subscribe their names thereunto, and should afterwards divide the clear money annually arising out of the said estate into twelve equal parts or proportions. And the inhabitants of Kew Green having ever since the consecration of the said chapel, in a very commendable manner annually solemnized the 12th day of May, being the day on which it was consecrated, by resorting thither to hear divine service and a charity sermon preached before them, which good custom it was to be hoped would for ever be observed by the said inhabitants: It was her will that the said trustees should yearly and every year, upon the said 12th day of May, immediately after divine service is ended, distribute and pay in the said chapel the said twelve parts or proportions of such clear money so arising out of the said estate, in manner following, that is to say; one clear twelfth part thereof unto the minister and chapel-wardens of Kew aforesaid for the time being, to be applied towards the support of a charity school at Kew Green, when such school should be there set up and supported, for teaching poor children to read, write and cast accounts, and for instructing and educating them in the church catechism, and in the faith and principles of the same church; and until such a school should be there set up and supported, she directed that such twelfth part of the said clear profits should be laid up and preserved by the said minister and chapel-wardens, as a stock or fund for binding and placing out apprentices to handicraft or other trades, or to husbandry, such child or children of the poor inhabitants of Kew aforesaid, as were or should be at any time thereafter educated or instructed as aforesaid, in any or either of the charity schools thereafter mentioned, as her said trustees shall think fit. But if it should happen that there should be no such charity school kept up and supported, then she declared it to be her will, that such twelfth part of the said clear profits as was thereby intended for the benefit of the poor children of Kew aforesaid, should be applied by the minister and chapel-wardens of the said chapel for the time being, for the relief and benefit of such other poor inhabitants of Kew Green aforesaid, as the said minister and chapel-wardens, and the majority of the inhabitants at a vestry to be called for that purpose, in their discretion should think fit; and as to the eleven other parts or proportions of the said clear profits so arising out of the said estate, she directed that the same should be at the time and place aforesaid annually distributed and paid over by her said trustees or the survivor of them, his and their heirs and assigns, unto the treasurer or treasurers, or unto three or more of the trustees for the time being, of the eleven charity schools thereafter mentioned, or unto such three persons as such treasurer and trustees of each of the said schools should respectively nominate and appoint, in writing under their hands, to be applied for the support, use, and benefit of the said charity schools respectively for ever, that is to say; the charity school for boys and girls at Richmond, in the county of Surrey; the charity school at Mortlake for boys, in the same county; the charity school for boys, at Brentford Butts, in the county of Middlesex; the charity school for boys at Ealing, in the same county; the charity school for boys at Cheltenham and Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; the charity school at Feverham, in the county of Kent; the charity school of Haltwisle *alias* Haltwhistle, in the county of Northumberland; the charity schools for girls in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, where she was born; the charity school at Chiswick, in the said county of Middlesex; and the charity school at Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham, in the said county. But if it should happen that no such charity school should be kept up or supported, or that the same or any other of them should be so corrupted, that the faith and principles of the church of England under an episcopal government should not be taught, nor the children educated in such schools instructed

instructed therein, or if any or either of the said eleven schools should not accept of this her charitable intention towards them, or if the treasurers or trustees of the said schools, or any or either of them should not attend at the time and place aforesaid, nor send such three persons thither, authorized as aforesaid, to receive such her charity, and to give her said trustees a discharge for the same in any or either of the said cases, she declared it to be her will, that the disposition of such of the said eleven parts or proportions of the said clear profits unto the said eleven charity schools thereinbefore mentioned, or the part or proportion thereby intended for any one or more of the said schools which should not be so kept up and supported, or which should happen to be corrupted as aforesaid, or whose treasurer or trustees should neglect or omit to attend at the time and place aforesaid, or to appoint such persons to attend to receive the proportion of the said charity intended for them as aforesaid, should cease and not be paid unto such school or schools, but should be applied by the said trustees for the benefit and in augmentation of her said intended charity, to such other of the said schools as should be kept up and supported, and not happen to be so corrupted as aforesaid, or for the benefit of such of the said schools in whose behalf such trustees or treasurers should attend, or appoint such persons as aforesaid to attend, and receive the charity intended for them by her will. But if all the said charity schools should be put down, or should not be kept up and supported, then she directed that such eleven parts or proportions of the said clear profits of the said estates, should for ever be applied for the relief and support of six widows of such clergymen of the church of England, as had been ordained, or might thereafter be ordained by a Bishop of the church of England, and in such parts and proportions as they the said trustees should think fit; and in order to perpetuate her charity so long as it should please God to continue the same, she directed that a copy of the part of her will relating to the said charity schools, should be delivered or sent forthwith after her decease unto each of the treasurers for the time being of the said charity schools; and when her said trustees should be by death reduced unto two or one surviving trustees or trustee, it was her will, that such surviving trustees or trustee, and his heirs, should by good and sufficient conveyance in the law, convey and assign the said farm, lands, and premises unto eight or ten such other new trustees and their heirs, as he or they should think fit, upon the same trusts, and to and for the same uses, intents, and purposes as were thereinbefore mentioned concerning the same farm and premises, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. But she directed that such new trustees, or as many of them as could, should from time to time be nominated out of the most substantial and wealthiest inhabitants of Kew aforesaid; and that the person or persons respectively who should thereafter enjoy her mansion house and estate at Kew by virtue of her will, not being a minor when such new trustees were to be from time to time appointed as aforesaid, should, together with the person who should then happen to be minister of the said chapel at Kew, be nominated and appointed as two of the said new trustees; and she directed, that the same method of appointing and making new trustees for her intended charity, should be for ever afterwards kept and observed.

S U S S E X.

See p. 147, &c. REPORT.

C H I C H E S T E R.

WHITBY'S SCHOOL.

27th May 1819.

CHICHESTER.
Whitby's School.1. JOHN PEACHY, Esq. one of the Trustees (since the year 1784)
of Whitby's Charity School.John Peachy,
Esq.

2. William Brereton, 3. John Wood, 4. William Johnson, the other trustees. Sir George Murray, the other trustee, is lately dead.

[Witness produced ancient copy of a decree of the Court of Chancery, containing the will of Oliver Whitby, the founder, and the proceedings in the suit thereon.]—See paper A.

What does the trust property now consist of?—Of a house, outbuildings and lands, now under lease to John Randall.

[Witness produces lease of 1st March 1809, to John Randall, of a messuage and three barns, with the garden and orchard thereto adjoining, called Coat's Farm; and all those several closes of land, containing by admeasurement $210\frac{1}{2}$ acres, statute measure, in the parish of West Wittering, and also the great tythes thereof; and also all that barn and five closes of common land, late part of the common of West Wittering, containing 48A. 2R. 14P. customary measure (except three coppices, about $19\frac{3}{4}$ acres (more or less,) called Gawne's Park, and the home coppices, and except all timber trees,) from Michaelmas then last, for 20 years, at the yearly rent of £260, payable half-yearly; tenant doing all repairs, being found rough timber and other materials, and paying all taxes (except land-tax,) and covenanting during the term to chalk every acre of 100 acres with seven waggon loads or 20 tons of good chalk.]

A small bit of coppice, which has been since cleared, is now let to the same tenant, for £1 1s. a year additional rent. There are also four small tenements belonging to the estate.

What other property does the charity consist of?—The great tithes of the parish of West Wittering, held by lease, dated 9th February 1805, between Thomas Francis Davison, clerk, prebendary of the prebend of West Wittering, in the cathedral church of Chichester, of the one part; and the trustees of this charity, of the other part; by which the prebend or parsonage of West Wittering, in the said county of Suffex, and all messuages, barns, glebe lands, tithes, &c. thereto belonging; and also three plots or parcels, containing 22A. 2R. 0P. (parcel of the common, and part of what was demised to Randall, of the 48A. 2R. 14P.) were granted for three lives, under the yearly rent of £30, and with a covenant to deliver at the canon gate of the cathedral, yearly, five quarters of wheat, by equal quarterly portions. (This lease was produced.) The lessees covenant to repair all buildings, and the chancel of the church.

Do you hold under this lease the great tithes of the whole parish of West Wittering?—We do.

How are those tithes let?—They are leased to the occupiers of the respective farms, as tenants from year to year, under the valuation of a surveyor; the rent of these tithes (not including the tithes of Randall's farm) now amount to £662 8s. 6d.—[See particulars of the rental, marked B.]—There is also a piece of land (held under the same lease,) let to John Aylmore, called Gate Room (on which formerly stood a large barn,) at the rent of £1 5s.

How are the coppices managed which are reserved?—They are cut as the wood becomes fit by the tenant, by our direction, and sold; upon an average these coppices produce about 15s. per acre per annum. We have occasional falls of timber, upon which we can form no average; in 1813, it produced £117; in 1815, £208 10s.; and in 1817, £35 9s. 6d. exclusive of the price of the bark, which was received by us, and accounted for; the lands are now very bare of timber. These monies were carried to the general account of the charity.

What other property does the charity estate consist of?—There is a meadow (formerly several closes) in the parish of New Fishbourne, which was purchased by the trustees in the year 1739.

[The deeds of conveyance of this property were produced, by which it appeared that the same was purchased in fee, for the use of the charity school of William Fletcher, for the sum of £336, described as three closes, called The Butts Closes, adjoining together, and containing by estimation six acres (more or less;) and one dole of meadow, containing one rood, lying in Church Mead, in New Fishbourne aforesaid.]

What

What is the quantity of this land?—It is computed to be seven acres.

Who is in the occupation of this land?—The tenant of the Butts Closes, is Kempster Knight, who holds from year to year, at the rent of £28 10s.

What has become of the dole of meadow?—I have made inquiries, but can learn nothing about it. I was not aware of our being entitled to it till lately, and will make further inquiries.

What other property belongs to this charity?—There is a school-house in West-street, Chichester, which was purchased soon after the Chancery suit, which consists of a school, a house and garden, and a stable. The stable is let to Richard Heath, from year to year, at the rent of £6; the rest is occupied by the master. (On production of the deeds, it appears that these premises were purchased in fee by the trustees, in the year 1720, in consideration of £300.) This is the whole of the landed property.

What other property have you belonging to this charity?—There is the sum of £6,900 stock in the three per cent. consols, of which £963 2s. 3d. were purchased in March last; the dividends of the whole of which are £207. And there is also £1,550 stock in the three per cent. reduced, producing a dividend of £46 10s.

The whole Rental of the Charity is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Randall's rent	261	1	—
Tithes	662	8	6
Gate room	1	5	—
Coppices, about	15	—	—
Meadow	28	10	—
Stable	6	—	—
Dividends	253	10	—
	<hr/> £1,227 14 6 <hr/>		

Do you consider the rent reserved on Randall's lease to be a fair rent?—We made the most of it that we could at the time; there were several offers made for it, and we let it for the highest rent that could be made of it.

Are the other rents fair rents?—We think they are; we made the most that we could get for the whole from good tenants; we might possibly have procured more rent, but not from responsible tenants; the principal tenant (Mr. Randall) manages the farm in the best possible manner, and it is in a very high state of cultivation; we are most of us judges of the value of land; but in the valuation of the tithes where the property was so extensive, we thought it necessary to employ a surveyor.

Can you state the number of titheable acres in West Wittering, the great tithes of which you hold?—We were charged by Mr. Florence, our surveyor, for measuring and valuing 2,595 acres; but these are customary acres, I believe, and included the tithes of our own farm.

How came you possessed of your funded property?—It arose out of the savings from our income from time to time; we generally settle the balances once a year, but sometimes at longer intervals, and we order the balances to be invested, if we find that we have no occasion for the money; our clerk has directions to lay out from time to time such sums as are not wanted for the quarterly payments in the purchase of stock, and he has generally so done; and when we have occasion for a large sum, which was the case when the land-tax was redeemed, we sell out stock; we keep the lives fully stated on the leasehold property, the fines are expensive; the last (in 1805) was £800.

What sum was laid out in the purchase of your land tax?—The land tax on the parsonage and tithes only was redeemed; and it appears by our books, that £844 16s. 9d. three per cent. consols, was transferred for that purpose on 15th October 1803.

Can you state how this income is expended?—The master receives £300 a year, which includes his stipend of £20, and his own maintenance and the servants, and also the board and education of the 12 boys; and we pay all the taxes, as well land tax as assessed, and parochial taxes of the school-house

And some incidental expenses, amounting to about	£300	0	0
Boys clothing, shoes and hair-cutting, about	44	0	0
Besides sheets, bedding, &c. upon an average, about	41	0	0
Repairs of the school-house	3	0	0
Insurance from fire of the school-house	—	—	—
Seat-room in the cathedral	0	15	0
Medicine and surgery	0	4	0
Poor taxes for the coppices, about	3	0	0
Highways, about, for the coppices	4	0	0
Bishop's visitation; expenses attending	0	12	0
Reserved rent of the parsonage	0	2	4
For a load of wheat, five quarters, about on an average, according to the market price	30	0	0
Land-tax for the Farm	20	0	0
Quit-rent payable to the Bishop of Chichester, as lord of the manor of Cackham	17	2	6
Repairs for the farm, buildings, and fences	0	13	4
Repairs of the chancel	—	—	—

(175.)

4 H

Schooling

CHICHESTER.
Whitby's School.

John Peachy,
Esq.

CHICHESTER.
Whitby's School.

Schooling for six poor girls, at West Wittering	-	-	-	£3	0	0
Annual payment to branch of the National School at Birdham, in which West Wittering is included	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tithe dinner	-	-	-	5	5	0
Accountant (receiving tithes, &c.)	-	-	-	6	0	0
	-	-	-	3	0	0

There are also sums occasionally paid for repairing the school-house, farm, buildings and chancel, the expense of which it is difficult to state the average of; the school-house is a very old building, and requires frequent repairs; the buildings on the farm being in a state of great dilapidation, were all rebuilt in the year 1806, immediately before the granting the lease to Randall, at an expense of £3,741 17s. 5½d.

How was this sum raised?—The buildings were proceeding for two or three years, and the money was paid out of the savings of the income, and the deficiency amounting to £1,200, was supplied by two of the trustees. I advanced £700, and Mr. Brereton advanced £500, without interest, for that purpose; and we have both been since repaid the same.

What balance is now in the hands of the accountant?—The balance on closing the last year's account was £426 os. 11½d. which has been since laid out towards the purchase of £963 2s. 3d. three per cent. consols, part of the stock above mentioned in March last.

What do you propose to do with your future increasing surplus?—We intend to continue investing the same in stock, as we do not feel ourselves authorized to make any other application of it than that directed by the will; we should be glad to apply it in furthering and extending the objects of the charity, if we were justified in so doing.

By whom are the boys appointed?—By the trustees; four from West Wittering, four from Harting, and four from the city of Chichester.

At what age are the boys received into the school?—Generally about ten, eleven, or twelve years of age; the school is always kept full; they are continued generally three or four years.

What are the boys taught?—They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and mathematics, and the rudiments of navigation.

Do you allow the boys any benefits after they leave the school?—We do not consider them entitled to any; but we have sometimes afforded them some assistance in fitting them out for the sea service.

Do you visit the school?—Not regularly; but we have monthly returns from the master of the behaviour of the boys, and we occasionally go to the school individually, and see the management and conduct of the master, and are perfectly satisfied both with the tuition and board of the children.

Do you select the children from any particular class?—We have difficulty in finding any persons who are not rated to the poor, and do not receive any parochial relief, which is the description of those whom we consider entitled to the charity; but we take those whose parents are a little above the class of paupers.

By whom are the six poor children at West Wittering appointed?—They are appointed by the tenant of the farm on our behalf; they are girls, and are taught reading and needle-work.

It appears by the accounts, that £100 was paid to the trustees of Manhood Charity School, towards the building their school-house; is that the national school to which you subscribe £5 5s. a-year?—It is.

How came that sum to be so applied?—As West Wittering was one of the parishes intended to be benefited by the testator, we thought this subscription towards the building the school, not an improper application of the trust money.

Is any thing paid for books for the six girls at West Wittering?—I believe the expense of books is included in the £3 per annum.

Are the children at the charity school in Chichester dressed according to the directions of the will?—They are; and they are completely clothed.

Thomas Gawne.

THOMAS GAWNE, Accountant to the said Trustees, states that the Common Land was allotted as follows:—

A. R. P.
22 2 0 in lieu of the tithes of the common, and
15 0 20 in lieu of the right of common in respect of the farm.

37 2 20 statute measure, being about equal to the 48 A. 2 R. 14 P. customary measure, mentioned in the lease to Randall.

Do you know whether there were any common rights exercised by the tenant previous to the inclosure?—He certainly had been always accustomed to stock the common.

John Wood,
Esq.

JOHN WOOD, Esquire,

One of the trustees, concurs in the examination of Mr. Peachey.

William Johnson,
Esq.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esquire,

Another of the trustees, who has been but a short time a trustee, concurs also in the above statement, as far as the particulars have come to his knowledge.

29th May 1819.

JOHN PEACHY, Esquire.

CHICHESTER.
Whitby's School.John Peachy,
Esq.

THE sum laid out in the new buildings on the farm was very large; were those buildings all necessary?—The sum was certainly large; but we did no more than we thought quite necessary. We consulted a person conversant in matters of that kind, and acted upon his advice, as well as from our own judgment; and I think the builder imposed upon us most grossly. We had the buildings surveyed before we consented to pay the amount; and I think the surveyor also imposed upon us. I think there was no reduction made in the builder's charge by the surveyor. We had no estimate made of the expense previously; but we had no conception that the expense would have been so great.

Why were the cottages built; were there any belonging to the farm before?—These were necessary for the farm; I do not know whether any were there before. The house is a good house, but not too good for a respectable tenant.

What is about the expense of chalking this land by the acre?—I should estimate this expense at about seven pounds per acre; and as the tenant covenanted to chalk 100 acres, it must have cost £700; a permanent improvement is thereby made in the land.

What was the consideration for which the tenant agreed to incur this great expense?—It was in consideration of the trustees granting him a longer term than they would otherwise have granted. I think there was a former lease granted upon his first entering upon the farm, and that term was extended to him in consideration of his making these improvements. The trustees had covenanted to put the buildings into repair, and on enquiry it was found that the buildings could not be effectually repaired, but that it was necessary to rebuild the same. I do not recollect for what term the lands were let before the present extended term was granted. It appears from old leases in the hands of the trustees, that in the year 1708, the tithes were let for £105, and 40 bushels of wheat; and in 1723, for the same rent; and that in 1717, the farm was let for £70 a year to a person of the name of Guy; and in 1723, at the same rent; and in 1738, at the rent of £67 10s. to a tenant of the same name; and the family of Guy continued tenants, until the letting to the present tenant.

What do you suppose would be the value of the farm, with all the improvements now made upon it, if it were now in hand?—I imagine it is much increased in value, and would bear an advance, it being in an excellent state of cultivation at this time. I wish to add, that we select the Chichester and West Wittering boys from the most deserving of those at the national schools for Chichester and Manhood, provided they are in other respects fit objects of the charity.

There appears a credit in your book of accounts of £300 received for breaking up land; what was the nature of that transaction?—There was some old pasture land which the tenant was not entitled to break up; he thought he could turn it to more advantage, and applied to us for leave to break it up, which we were induced to grant on receipt of that sum; he has since found it does not answer, and has laid it down again.

[From subsequent enquiries made by the commissioners, it appears, that the rent paid by Guy, who preceded Randall in the occupation of the farm at West Wittering, was £137, exclusive of the common land; for the common land which he took to at Michaelmas 1792, and held to Michaelmas 1797, he paid in addition £47 15s. a year; Guy then left the common land, and it was let to Aylmore at the same rent; and he quitted it at Michaelmas 1800.

Guy ceased to be tenant of the farm at Michaelmas 1800, his rent having continued the same, viz. £137; Randall first became occupier of both the farm and common land at Michaelmas 1800, at the rent of £260, under an agreement for a lease; it is thought that the lease was not executed till some time afterwards, and that the subsisting lease is the only one that was made to him.]

(A.)

Sixteenth February 1702.—Oliver Whitby, of Chichester, in the county of Suffex, gentleman, by his last will and testament of this date, devised unto trustees all his lands in the parishes of Harting and Rogate, upon trust; in the first place to raise sufficient money for payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and then to the use of certain of his relations for their respective natural lives, with remainder to the use of his niece Anne Holt, in tail general, with remainder to the use of the corporation for the charity of poor clergymen's widows and orphans, and to their successors for ever; and the testator gave and devised as follows: "Item, It is my will and intention to found a school and provision for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and 12 poor boys; and to that end and purpose I do give and devise my messuage, lands, and tenements, in the parish of West Wittering, in the county of Suffex aforesaid; and also the rectory or parsonage of West Wittering, and my lease of the prebendary of West Wittering, and all my estate, term, and interest therein, unto George Gounter of Racton, in the county of Suffex, Esq.; Thomas Carr of the city of Chichester aforesaid, Esq.; the aforesaid Thomas Holt and Francis Goater, and John Wakeford, of the city of Chichester aforesaid, the younger, gentleman, their heirs and assigns, upon special trust and confidence, and to the intent and purpose that they the said George Gounter, Thomas Carr, Thomas Holt, Francis Goater, and John Wakeford, their heirs and assigns, shall by and out of the said estate so to them devised as aforesaid, (so soon as conveniently it may be done,) purchase a convenient messuage or dwelling-house in some convenient place within the said city of Chichester, as conveniently may be for the school-house, and to be settled for

CHICHESTER.
Whitby's School.

for ever for the school-house, and place of habitation for the master, and the said 12 poor boys or scholars; which said 12 poor boys shall from time to time be chosen out of the poor boys whose parents are not dissenters, and are exempt from the poor tax, to be chosen within the city of Chichester, and the parishes of Harting and West Wittering aforesaid, four from each place if boys fitting be offered. And I do will, that the said master and scholars shall have all their diet in the said school-house, as also a convenient servant for them; and that the said master shall have for his teaching and instructing the said twelve boys, over and besides his lodging and diet in the said school-house, the clear yearly sum of £20 per annum, paid him by quarterly payments, without any deduction, for which he shall teach and instruct the said twelve boys in writing, arithmetic and the mathematics. And I will, that all the said boys shall be allowed blue gowns, with the crest of my coat of arms in some sort of metal, affixed thereto for a badge, and quilt caps, which they shall constantly wear. And I will, that there shall be yearly allowed 20s. to or for every boy to buy the said gowns and caps, and such other apparel, as shoes and stockings, &c. as the said 20s. per annum for each boy will extend to." And testator gives power to his trustees, their heirs and assigns, from time to time to make such orders and rules for the government of the said master and boys, as they should think fitting, and to displace the master and choose a new one, "who shall be always one of the communion of the Church of England;" and also to displace any of the boys; and on the death of any or either of his trustees, the survivors were to choose others. And testator willed, that no parliament man or dissenter should be chosen trustee. And that the number five should be always kept up. And for preserving the said parsonage, and the lease of the prebendary of West Wittering, the testator willed, that the trustees should yearly out of the rents, lay by £8 per annum, to be put out at interest, so as to have a sufficient sum of money ready to pay for a fine for renewing the said lease, from time to time, as often as any of the lives should happen to die, so as to continue the lease for three lives for ever. And the testator further willed, that the said five trustees should from time to time, out of the said trust estate, pay for the teaching of six poor children of the parish of West Wittering aforesaid to read, and to buy them necessary books.

18th December, 4 Ann.—By a decree made by the Court of Chancery, in a cause in which Robert Love and others, creditors of the said Oliver Whitby, and said George Gounter and John Wakeford, two of the said trustees, were complainants, and Thomas Holt, Anne Holt, Francis Goater and others, together with the governors of the charity for Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, were defendants; it appears by the Master's report therein recited, that the land and premises in West Wittering, being the land devised by the said testator for the charity school in Chichester, was worth £140 per annum, and that the same were mortgaged to defendant, Thomas Holt, for £500; And that the testator by his will had declared his intention to have a school founded, and provision made for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and twelve poor boys, and to that end devised the said premises at West Wittering, and settled the same on five trustees; It was ordered, that the lands and premises at West Wittering should go and be applied to the use of the said charity, according to the said testator's will; and that the estate at Harting and Rogate should stand charged with the said testator's debts; and that the Master should compute interest on the debt of the said Thomas Holt, and see that the same was paid off, by the monies arising by sale of the said lands at Harting and Rogate.

(B.)

	WEST WITTERING TITHES.					£	s.	d.
Aylmore, William	-	-	-	-	-	46	5	—
Aylmore, Josiah	-	-	-	-	-	—	15	6
Aylmore, Willis	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	—
Aylmore, John	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	—
Aylmore, George	-	-	-	-	-	—	4	6
Aaker, Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	—
Fearne, George	-	-	-	-	-	42	7	6
Francis, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	-	36	2	6
Guy, John	-	-	-	-	-	45	2	6
Gibbs, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	—	15	—
Harris, William	-	-	-	-	-	62	1	6
Holden, Edmund	-	-	-	-	-	—	10	—
Harris, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	—
Hoar, George	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	—
Ide, John	-	-	-	-	-	60	5	—
Light, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	4	—	—
Merricks, Richard	-	-	-	-	-	19	—	—
Newman, John	-	-	-	-	-	136	14	—
Perrin, William	-	-	-	-	-	—	12	—
Symonds, Robert	-	-	-	-	-	83	12	6
Symonds, Richard	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	—
Terry, John	-	-	-	-	-	—	6	—
Woodman, Robert, sen.	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	6
Woodman, Robert, jun.	-	-	-	-	-	16	—	—
Woodman, William	-	-	-	-	-	—	12	—
Wilson, John	-	-	-	-	-	—	10	6

£662 8 6

C O C K I N G.

COCKING.

ABSTRACT of the Lease under which the Premises devised by the Will of Stephen Challen are now held, and of the subsequent Assignments thereof.

Twenty-fourth February 1766.—By indenture of lease made between John Staker, of Lagnerth, in the parish of Pagham, in the county of Suffex, yeoman, and Elizabeth, his wife, late called Elizabeth Ewen, spinster, daughter and only child of Richard Ewen the younger, late of Lagnerth aforesaid, yeoman, deceased, who was the nephew and only heir at law of Richard Ewen, late of Lagnerth aforesaid, yeoman, deceased, of the first part; Robert Robson, clerk, minister of the parish church of Cocking, in the county aforesaid, and Stephen Challen, William White, John Newman, and Thomas Andrew, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, and Daniel Walton, clerk, minister of the parish church of Oving, in the same county, and John Long and John Leggatt, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Oving, of the second part; and John Dearling, of Chichester, grocer and tobacconist, of the third part; reciting the will of said Stephen Challen (mentioned to be dated 1st February 1730,) and reciting the said testator's death; and that his said nephews after his decease entered upon the said tenements, and received or permitted the said ministers and churchwardens of Cocking and Oving to receive the rents thereof, upon the trusts in the said will mentioned; and that the said Stephen Challen the nephew, Richard Challen and Richard Glover afterwards died, leaving the said Richard Ewen the elder, the only surviving trustee, who was since dead; and reciting that the said Elizabeth Staker was the heir at law of the said Richard Ewen the elder; and reciting that the said tenements or dwelling-houses and premises from their situation and condition were fit only for the poorer sort of tenants to dwell in, and for that reason had often been untenanted, and at other times let to tenants, who from their poverty had afterwards appeared unable to pay their rent in arrear; that for 10 years past the rents had been insufficient to pay the land-taxes and keep up the buildings in necessary repair, so that the poor of the said parishes of Cocking and Oving, for whom the said charity was intended had received no benefit therefrom; and reciting, that the said John Staker, and Elizabeth his wife, and the said minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parishes of Cocking and Oving aforesaid, having taken into due consideration the present state and condition of the said tenements, buildings, and premises, and the money that must be advanced to put the same into tenantable repair, and the unwillingness of the said parishes of Cocking and Oving to contribute thereto, had thereupon, in order to prevent the said testator, Stephen Challen's charitable intention from being entirely frustrated, and to make the best advantage they could of the premises by him devised as aforesaid, as far as the present condition of the said buildings and premises would admit of, agreed to demise and let the same to the said John Dearling for the term of 99 years, at and under a clear annual rent of £4, the same being estimated and adjudged to be the full yearly value thereof, upon the terms and conditions therein after mentioned; it was witnessed, that the said John Staker and wife, at the special instance and request, and by the direction of the said ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the said respective parishes of Cocking and Oving, testified by their being made parties to and executing the said indenture, demised to the said John Dearling, all the said two tenements or dwelling-houses and premises, in and by the last will and testament of the said Stephen Challen, deceased, given and devised as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances, the same being then in the tenure, possession or occupation of the said John Dearling, or his assigns, together with free liberty for him the said John Dearling, his executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time or times during that demise, at his and their own costs, to convert the said tenements or dwelling-houses into a storehouse, warehouse, or any other building, for the conveniency of carrying on his, her, or their trade therein, or otherwise, so nevertheless that the outside of the said building should not be injured, but from time to time kept up in sufficient repair, (except liberty of ingress or egress to Staker and wife, and their heirs to view the repairs, &c. :) To hold from the feast of St. Michael then last for 99 years absolute, yielding and paying to said Staker and wife, and the heirs and assigns of the wife, to be paid to the said ministers and churchwardens of the said parishes in moieties, upon the trust mentioned in the said will of said Stephen Challen, the clear rent or sum of £4, by half-yearly payments, with a power of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent; covenant by John Dearling, for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to pay the said rent during the term clear of all deductions or abatements for taxes, repairs, or otherwise howsoever; also to pay all taxes, both ordinary and extraordinary, which should during the term be assessed upon or payable out of the said premises; also at all times during the term to support, uphold, maintain, and keep in repair the outside of the said tenements or dwelling-houses, buildings, and premises, and the same so well maintained and kept in repair, peaceably yield up at the end of the said term, so that at the end or expiration of the term the demised premises should be worth the said clear yearly rent of £4, to be then let to a succeeding tenant, the buildings aforesaid in case of fire, not occasioned by the carelessness of said John Dearling being excepted. Executed by the said Robert Robson, Stephen Challen, William White, John Newman, Thomas Andrew, Daniel Walton, John Long, and John Leggatt only, and duly attested.

Twenty-seventh April 1793.—By indenture of assignment made between the said John Dearling, of the first part; Henry Tregus, of Chichester, butcher, of the second part; and Thomas Smith, of Boxgrove, farmer, of the third part; reciting the said will, and the said

COCKING.

faid indenture of lease, and that the faid John Dearling had converted the faid two tenements into one messuage or dwelling-house, and added a new kitchen thereto, and laid out considerable sums of money in repairing and improving the same, and reciting that Thomas Smith had consented to advance money on mortgage; it was witnessed, that in consideration of £140 paid by Smith to Dearling, by direction of Tregus, the faid Dearling assigned the faid premises to the faid Smith by way of mortgage to Smith, and after payment of the faid mortgage money and interest in trust, to re-convey the premises for the residue of the term of 99 years to Tregus; covenants by Dearling for the title, and also that he would immediately and without delay, at his own expense, cause the door-way in his storehouse behind the faid premises, which opened into the yard of the faid premises, to be stopped up with bricks, and not to open any other door therein.

Thirteenth of June 1809.—By indenture of assignment, indorsed on the last abstracted deed made between Thomas Smith of the first part; George Gates, and Ann his wife, late Anne Tregus, widow, and relict of the faid Henry Tregus, and universal devisee and legatee in his will, of the second part; and George Godden, Esq. and William Waller, of the third part; reciting the will of faid Henry Tregus, by which he gave all his real and personal estate to faid Anne his wife; and that the mortgage money had been paid off to Smith; it was witnessed, that the faid Smith by direction of Gates and wife, assigned to Godden and Waller, the faid premises for the remainder of the faid term, in trust for such person, and for such estate, as Gates and wife should jointly appoint, and in default thereof, for the faid Gates and wife as long as they should live; and after the death of either of them, in trust for the survivor.

FRAMFIELD.

29th May 1819.

The Reverend JOHN THOMPSON.

FRAMFIELD.

Rev.
John Thompson.

HAVE you got the copy of the will of Robert Smith, or that of Thomas Wharton?—I have not. Mr. Smith's may, I think, be found in the office of Mr. Hoper, who is the register of the peculiar of South Mallin; and Mr. Wharton's may be in London, or at Mr. Hoper's.

Is Pound Farm the name of the farm purchased with Smith and Wharton's money?—It is; it was purchased before I came to the vicarage; I believe about 1764. It consisted of 20A. 1R. OP.

Do you know what rent was received till 1810?—For eight years after 1796, it was let for £12; it was then raised to £20, the trustees doing the repairs and paying the land-tax, amounting to 40 shillings.

In what manner was the sum that was received applied?—Four pounds was paid for the education of poor children; £1 to the vicar for a charity sermon; £2 land-tax; and after deducting for repairs, the amount of which was uncertain, the residue was given to the poor. In 1810, the farm was sold to Mr. Thomas Woodward, for £991, the purchaser paying all the expenses of the conveyance.

Did you know what portion of that was for the farm, and what for the timber?—I do not.

How was the £991 disposed of?—It was lent to Mr. Gream on mortgage, at the interest of five per cent. up to 1817. In 1817, Mr. Gream paid off the £991, and that sum, together with £9, making up £1,000, was lent to Mr. Thomas Woodward, on mortgage of land and houses in Uckfield, at the interest of five per cent., which was regularly paid. The property on which it is secured is amply sufficient as a security.

Since the farm was sold in 1810, what proportion of the interest of the money on mortgage was paid for education?—We considered that £12 having been originally the rent of the farm, and £4 having been applied for the purpose of education, the same proportion of the interest ought to be applied to that purpose; and we have from time to time sent about 30 children to different small schools in the parish, at 3d. or 4d. per head a-week, which has generally amounted to between £12 and £17 a year; the residue of the interest after the payments made for these children, was annually carried to the account of the poor, and paid to them at Christmas.

Who were the trustees at the time of the sale of the farm?—The vicar and churchwardens have always acted in this capacity before the sale; since that time we have appointed five or six of the principal landholders as joint trustees with the vicar and churchwardens.

Did you as Vicar, and did the churchwardens think the sale of the Pound Farm beneficial to the parish of Framfield?—We did; and we called several meetings of the parishioners and proposed to them the sale of the farm, and it was universally approved of by them.

At the time the farm was sold, was £20 a fair rent for it?—I should think it was.

THOMAS WOODWARD, Esquire.

Thomas Woodward,
Esq.

YOU were the purchaser of the Pound Farm in 1810?—I was.
Can you state the particulars of the purchase?—

The farm was valued at	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
Timber	-	-	-	-	850	—
				-	122	—
				£	972	—

Which

Which sum I paid. I likewise paid £105 for stock on the farm; the farm was then let to a tenant, who of course would be entitled to the money for the stock; these sums I have taken from my pocket books of that date.

Do you know how the sum could have amounted to £991?—I do not.

At the time of this purchase, had you any connection with the charity as trustee?—I had not. I have since been made a trustee for the money.

FRAMFIELD.

Thomas Woodward,
Esq.

“Extracted from the registry of the deanery of Southmalling, in the county of Suffex, the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

“In the last will and testament of Robert Smith, late of Framfield, in the county of Suffex, deceased, bearing date the twentieth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, now remaining in the said registry, among other things therein contained, is as follows, to wit:—

“Item.—Whereas, I have a mortgage of two hundred pounds on a parcel of lands at Mount Ephraim, late John Hook’s, now Nicholas Scisley’s, of Mayfield, in the said county, yeoman, I doe hereby will and bequeath the said two hundred pounds soe upon mortgage, to the Vicar and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, and their successors for ever, in trust and in confidence, that they the said Vicar and churchwardens will place and keep the said money out upon good land security; and the interest arising from thence dispose of as followeth; namely, my will and mind is, that the interest arising from one hundred pounds shall (after twenty shillings are paid to the Vicar of Framfield, and his successors for ever, yearly and every year, as a reward for preaching a charity sermon on the Sunday next before Christmas day) be divided among the poor of the said parrish yearly for Christmas dole, and the interest arising from the other remaining hundred pounds, my will and mind is, should be expended and appropriated towards the schooling and educating the poor children of the said parish for ever.”

“Extracted from the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

“In the last will of the Rev. Thomas Wharton, clerk, late of Framfield, deceased, dated 7th December 1764, is as follows:—

“And I hereby give £10 to the poor of the parish of Framfield, to be disposed of in the same manner as Mr. Robert Smith’s charity money is, and to be given away within a year after my decease. Item.—I give all my right in the Pound Farm, to be disposed of to the poor, in the same manner as Mr. Smith’s money is, for which it is mortgaged.”

STEYNING.

3rd June 1819.

CHARLES GORING, Esquire.

ARE you one of the trustees of Holland’s free school at Steyning?—I am.
How was that school founded?

STEYNING.

Charles Goring,
Esq.

[Witness produced the original deed of endowment, by William Holland, which has been already abstracted in the Report, and an ancient copy of the ordinances made by the founder, which will be found at the end of the evidence in this case.]

Can you state what is the property held in trust for this charity school?—It consists of about 25 acres of freehold land, in the parish of Steyning, and seven and a half acres of freehold land in the parish of Washington, besides the school-house and garden.

Who is in the occupation of the land at Steyning?—The master (the Rev. Mr. Evans) has eight acres and a half, with a cottage standing upon it (built at the time the barracks were there,) and he holds also the house called Brotherhood Hall. The land which he holds was valued in July 1816, by Mr. Emery, a surveyor, at £18 a year. The master has paid no rent for this land, nor has he received any salary since his appointment. Mr. Edward Brown holds the remainder, being 16 acres of land, together with a barn, yard, and garden, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £50 a year.

Is Mr. Brown’s land arable?—It is arable.

When did you first begin to receive the rent?—The first I received was due at Michaelmas 1816. Mr. Morgan, the late master, received it before that time, and he let the land to Mr. Brown.

Do you know how long the rent has been £50 a year?—I cannot exactly state.

Is the above the whole of the property granted by Holland’s deed?—It is the whole, as far as I know.

By whom was the land at Washington given to the school?—It is said to have been given by Bernard Chatfield. The only deeds I have relating to it are in town, in the hands of my solicitors.

[Note.—These deeds, on subsequent inspection, gave no additional information as to this donation.]

Who

STEYNING.

Charles Goring,
Esq.

Who is in the occupation of that land?—Joseph Skinner occupies one part, and Charles Penfold the remainder. They took the land of Mr. Morgan together, and divided it between them; and each pays a moiety of the rent.

[Witness produced a map and survey, taken in the year 1805, from which it appears that this property consists, by admeasurement, of

	A.	R.	P.
Long furlong lands	—	1	—
Short - - Do.	—	2	2 4
Do. - - Do.	—	—	2 4
Do. - - Do.	—	—	1 16
East Clays North furlong	—	—	3 —
Do.	—	—	— 30
Shortlands Croft	—	—	2 1
North furlong, West Clays	—	—	2 13
South furlong, East Clays	—	—	3 —
West Clays, Spring furlong	—	—	3 20
High Park	—	—	2 3
Ladder acre	—	—	2 32
	7	1	3]

What rent do these tenants pay?—They pay £10 10s. a year. This land was valued by Mr. Emery, the same surveyor, in 1816, at £9 a year.

Are Joseph Skinner and Charles Penfold tenants also from year to year?—Yes, they are.

Do you think the land both at Steyning and at Washington is let at its full value?—I cannot state precisely. The land at Steyning might fetch more if let by auction; but the land at Washington is let for its full value.

How is the value of £81 10s. of the charity estates, stated in the master's reports, made up?—By taking the value of the eight acres occupied by the master at £21 per annum.

What is your opinion of the value of the land at Steyning, occupied by the master?—It lies near the town, and may let for more than Mr. Emery valued it at. It is now in grass, but was laid out by Mr. Morgan, the late master.

What is intended to be done with regard to the land occupied by the master?—I do not know; there has been no meeting of the trustees since the last appointment of trustees by order of the Court of Chancery, nor has the deed of appointment been yet executed by all the trustees.

Is there any timber on this property?—There is some timber on the Steyning property, and a few trees I believe at Washington.

How has the rent which you began to receive at Michaelmas 1816 been applied by you?—I have it in my own hands.

The following is the state of the account:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received of Brown, half a year's rent, } due Michaelmas 1816 - - }	25	—	—	Allowed property tax to Lady-day } 1816, to Brown - - - }	1	—	—
Do. - one year to Michaelmas 1817 -	50	—	—				
Do. - half year to Lady-day 1818 -	25	—	—	Allowed Skinner and Penfold pro- } perty tax - - - }	—	5	—
Do. - half year to Michaelmas 1818 -	25	—	—				
Do. - half year to Lady-day 1819 -	25	—	—	Paid balance of Trufslers's bill -	4	10	5
Do. - of Skinner and Penfold, 2 years } rent to Michaelmas 1817 - }	21	—	—	Balance in hand - - -	177	14	7
Do. - one year to Michaelmas 1818 -	10	10	—				
Do. - of Mr. Morgan for an elm -	2	—	—				
	£	183	10		£	183	10

Trufslers's bill was for repairing the fence of the yard. The amount was £5 17s. 5d.; of which Brown the tenant found £1 7s.

Have you received any money for timber besides the above £2?—I have received no other money. The late master, Mr. Morgan, told me, had cut some timber, which was used in repairs, of which I have no account.

Is there any other fund in your hands, besides the above balance of £177 14s. 7d.?—The late schoolmaster, Mr. Morgan, at my desire, paid me £25 a year for five years, from 1811 to 1815, making together £125.

How was this sum disposed of?—I sent it to my banker, and it was reserved as a fund for repairs. It is invested in the four per cents, and the dividends also were laid out from time to time in accumulation of the original stock, until the proceedings in the Court of Chancery began. I do not know the amount of the stock.

In whose name does this stock stand?—It stands in the names of Sir Harry Goring and my own. The dividends are received by Messrs. Child and Co.

What is the state of repair of the school-house at present?—No repairs have been done since the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, that I know of. The repairs were surveyed

surveyed by Mr. Tuppen, who was appointed by the Master of the Court of Chancery, to make an estimate of the same; and he stated, that repairs were wanting to the amount of £58 17s. 2d. I suppose the repairs so estimated by Mr. Tuppen are still necessary; and I had and still have the money in my hand to pay for them.

Do you know what repairs were done by the late master?—I do not know to what amount; but he did repairs.

For what purpose was the elm tree cut down, for which you received £2?—It was cut by mistake; I did not intend to have it cut, but Mr. Morgan misunderstood me, and cut it down, and on that account afterwards paid for it.

How long have you been a trustee of this charity?—I cannot state precisely how long; about 40 or 50 years.

By whom were the rents received when you first became trustee?—The master used to receive the whole.

Have you any documents showing how this charity was managed at that time, or previously?—No, I have not. Mr. Norton was the acting trustee. I interfered but little in the management of the trust, until the year 1811, when I began to receive the £25 a-year for the repairing fund.

Was there not formerly a mill on some part of this trust property?—A person named Lashmar, rented part of the land, which is now in the occupation of the master, and he erected a windmill on the land, with liberty to remove it again, and he did remove it at the end of his tenancy.

Did Mr. Morgan resign the school?—He did. In 1817, I believe.

Was Mr. Evans appointed on Mr. Morgan's resignation?—Mr. Evans was teacher at the school at the time, and he was then appointed to the mastership of the school.

Do you know who is the heir of Mr. Holland, the founder?—Lord Ashburnham is considered as the heir.

Was his consent asked in the appointment?—It was; and the appointment was approved of by him.

Do you know if the costs of the late proceedings in Chancery have yet been taxed?—I believe not. When taxed, the same are ordered to be paid out of the funds in my hands.

Do you know what was the amount of the value of the trust property when Mr. Morgan first came to it?—Mr. Morgan told me, that when he first came to the school, the amount was only about £27 a year.

Why were not the trust deeds prepared in 1799, executed by Mr. Norton, the then trustee, with you and Sir H. Goring?—I believe the reason was, because his son was not named as a trustee. He was not appointed, because he had sold his estate in Steyning, and did not live within the distance required by the founder.

Do you know the number of boys that were in the school during Mr. Morgan's time?—I believe at one time only five.

Can you state the reason of the smallness of the number?—I imagine it arises from a disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of Steyning to their children being taught Latin and Greek.

Have any complaints been made to you against the master?—I do not recollect any complaint, until a short time before Mr. Morgan left the school; there was then some complaint of severity against him.

Do you know of any complaint being made to the Bishop of Chichester, against the master?—I do not.

Are there any manorial rights arising from the manor of Testors?—Not to my knowledge.

JOHN BANNISTER, Esquire, of Steyning.

John Bannister,
Esq.

ARE you one of the trustees of the school at Steyning?—I am; I was appointed under the new trust deed prepared in pursuance of the Master's Report on the late proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

Were you one of the petitioners on the late proceedings in Chancery?—I was.

Is there any thing to which you wish to draw our attention, which is not disposed of by the Court on those proceedings?—I only wish to draw your attention to the mode in which the estates were let, and the sums which were received by the Master.

What was the cause of your applying to the Court of Chancery?—This school having been almost suspended, I thought it right to prefer my petition; I did this in the year 1816, and at that time the school was beginning to be revived; my object was to re-establish the school.

Was there any period at which there were no scholars in the school?—I think there were but one or two there at one time, and this for a very considerable period; and I believe the reason of this was, the great severity of the late master.

Did you ever make any complaints to the trustees or to the Bishop of the master's severity?—I never did; nor do I believe any application thereon was made to the Bishop.

To what do you ascribe the falling off of the school in Mr. Morgan's time?—To Mr. Morgan's severity to the boys.

Did not an increase in the number of scholars take place in Mr. Morgan's time, before your petition was presented?—There was certainly a sudden increase just about that time.

To what cause do you ascribe that sudden increase?—I ascribe it to the applications of the master, and to the influence of the neighbourhood, at that time exerted in his favour.

STEYNING.

*John Bannister,
Esq.*

By whom was that influence exerted?—By persons in the neighbourhood, who were (I suppose) solicited by the master, and who sent their children to the school as free scholars in consequence of such applications.

Did the master apply to you?—He did not; I had no sons of proper age for school.

What have you to say respecting the value of the trust property, and the mode of letting it?—I believe Mr. Evans receives of Mr. Brown, the tenant of the land, 60 trusses of straw, and a certain number of sacks of oats and barley at a certain price, which advantages are an increase to his rent.

Do you consider £50 a fair rent for this land?—I do; but these additional articles delivered at an under price, ought to be deemed as rent paid for the trust property, and I think ought to be accounted for either by the late master or by the trustees. I think the whole excess of the rents or value of the trust property beyond £20 a year, the salary allowed by the founder to the master, ought to be accounted for by the trustees or by the late master, who has received the same.

What do you consider the land worth which the master occupies?—I have been offered £30 a year for it, and I consider it worth that sum; the offer was made by a respectable tenant.

For how many years past do you conceive that rent might have been procured for it?—I cannot state that precisely; but it must have been worth as much per acre as that let to Brown, and the rent of Brown's land would certainly show the lowest average value of this land held by the master; Brown's land being arable, and the other pasture.

The Reverend JOHN EVANS, of Steyning.

*Rev.
John Evans.*

ARE you master of the school here?—I am; I was appointed master in 1817, having for two years previously assisted Mr. Morgan, the late master; I am his nephew.

How many free scholars were there in the school when you first went as assistant to Mr. Morgan?—I believe there were only two, but those who were there came to school irregularly, and I cannot state the number precisely.

When did you begin to occupy the land which you hold belonging to the school?—At Michaelmas 1817, and this is all the advantage I have received, except a few trusses of straw of the tenant; I have received no salary; I have my corn of Mr. Brown, the tenant, for which I pay a fixed sum by contract.

Do you know what was the average of free scholars in Mr. Morgan's time?—I have heard from Mr. Morgan, that the average of free scholars in the school during his time, and also his predecessors, was not more than two, and that he had that number when he first came as master of the school, but in some years Mr. Morgan has had as many as ten; and in the year when I became assistant, he had twelve free scholars.

How many boarders had Mr. Morgan when you went to him?—He had none.

How many free scholars have you now in the school?—I have ten free scholars, and three boarders. I have had about ten or twelve free scholars ever since I have been master.

Was the school conducted according to the old ordinances, when you came there?—I believe it was, except as to the hours of school.

Have you seen any copy of the ordinances, as altered and approved in the Court of Chancery?—No, I have not yet seen the alterations.

Do you require that the boys shall be able to read English before you admit them?—Yes.

From what place do the free scholars come?—From the town of Steyning, generally.

What is paid on their admittance?—I receive only 1s. on their admission from each boy, but I believe the new regulation is 5s. for each.

Do the free boys make any quarterly payments?—I make a charge of about 4s. half yearly for coals. The expense of coals is divided between the boys, and it has come to that sum or more. I understand a provision is made for this expense by the new ordinances; there is none in the old.

What do you teach the boys?—I teach them Latin and Greek as directed by the founder, and have now four free boys reading Greek. I teach them also reading, writing, and arithmetic. I have not hitherto made any charge for the two latter; but it is my intention to make a charge in future for teaching writing and arithmetic where I am desired so to teach them. I believe a provision is made for this by the new ordinances.

Do you give the boys religious instruction?—I do.

At what age do the boys go to your school?—There is no age limited. I have had one boy as young as six, and they are admitted from that age upwards; and they remain as long as their parents choose.

Do you take all the children of the town that offer?—I first examine them to see that they can read, and then admit them without any other order or recommendation.

What is the cottage which stands on the ground you occupy?—There is a cottage (for which I have received £1 1s. in part of £5 5s. a year's rent.) It is at present let by the week to poor people, by Mrs. Taylor, the lessee. I don't know for what term she holds it. There were some other cottages on the land, which were taken down when the barracks were sold. They were built by trades-people when the barracks were standing, and were pulled down under an agreement that they might be pulled down by the lessee at his pleasure, as I understood. This cottage may likewise be taken down, if the lessee chooses.

In what state of repair is the school-house?—It wants repairs; and I believe Mr. Tuppen's estimate of such repairs sufficient.

I desire

I desire to add, that I do not think the land which I occupy, belonging to the school, is worth more than £21 a-year. I am under no particular agreement with the trustees; I consider myself accountable for rent. I have paid taxes for the house, and something for repairs, which I expect will be reimbursed me when accounts are settled.

Do you know whether Mr. Morgan used to repair the school-house and buildings in his time?—I know that such repairs used to be done at Mr. Morgan's expense. I know he paid between £60 and £70 for such repairs in one year.

EDWARD BROWN, of Steyning.

YOU are tenant of some land belonging to the school?—I am, and have held it 15 years at Michaelmas next. I have no lease of it.

What rent did you pay for it when you first took it?—I paid £60 at first for it.

When was the rent lowered to the present rent?—It was reduced to £50 in the year 1815.

Were these rents clear?—Yes; the rents were clear of all deductions, except the property-tax.

To whom did you pay your rent?—I paid it to Mr. Morgan, until within the last two or three years; and I agreed with Mr. Morgan for it. I used to provide also a little straw and stubble for Mr. Morgan. I agreed first for 60 trusses of straw, and I used to find Mr. Morgan in corn at a certain price. I agreed for a certain quantity yearly.

Have you paid the full value for this land?—I think I lost £30 a year by it.

Saturday, 19th June 1819.

SAXE BANNISTER, Esquire.

I BELIEVE you are one of the petitioners in the late application to the Court of Chancery?—I am.

Is there any thing which you wish to communicate, relating to the management of the school at Steyning?—I think that the grammar school at Steyning would not have fallen into a state of absolute desertion if it had been conducted upon the principles upon which flourishing grammar schools are usually managed. But I think that the expectations of the founder, as expressed in his ordinances, will probably be fulfilled only by leaving to parents an option in what the boys should learn; and I think, that if such option were given and the expenses were moderate, the school would be resorted to for the purpose of classical studies by greater numbers than I can find have been in the school during the last fifty years.

ARTICLES and ORDINANCES indented concerning the ordering, governing, and direction of the schoolmaster and scholars of the free Grammar School, now appointed, erected, and ordained in the town and parish of Steyning, in the county of Suffex, by William Holland, one of the aldermen of the city of Chichester, by virtue of one pair of indentures, had and made by and between the said William, of the one part; and Sir Thomas Carryll, Knight, Edward Mitchell, Esq. Henry Peckham, gentleman, and others, of the other part; bearing date the day of the date hereof; and of the stipend and salary of the same schoolmaster, and other things touching and concerning the same school, and the government and preservation and disposition of the rents and revenues appointed for the of the same schoolmaster, sett downe and agreed upon by the said William Holland, with the consent, allowance, and approbation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Lord Byshopp of Chichester, Sir Thomas Carryll, Knight, Thomas Shelly, Thomas Whatman, Edward Mitchell, Esq. Henry Peckham, John Nye, Jonas Michael, James Colley, John Swift, and John Parsons.

The particulars:—

1st. That the schoolmaster of the said schooll, which shall be chosen from time to time, shall have noe place of perpetuity, but according to his labour and diligence shall continue, and when he shall bee found intollerable negligent or insufficient in learning, or to have committed any notorious crime, or to bee of infamous life, upon evident proof made thereof before the Lord Byshopp of Chichester, and upon reasonable warning given him hee shall depart, and another shall be chosen in his place.

2.—Item: That the schoolmaster for the time being shall have and enjoy all the house, rooms, cellars, and gardens, ways and easements of the same messuage or tenement called Brotherhood Hall, in which the said schoolmaster shall keep schoole during soe long time as he shall continue schoolmaster there, in as large and ample manner as any that hath heretofore enjoyed the same, without paying any manner of rent for the same.

3.—Item: That the schoolmaster shall yearely come to schoole in the morning, from the 1st day of March until the 1st day of September, at or before seven in the morning, and continue there until eleven, except some urgent cause; and from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of March, he shall come to schoole at eight in the morning and continue until eleven in the forenoon, and shall be there again at one in the afternoon and continue until five, except as aforesaid; and nevertheless, concerning this and the next precedent article, the schoolmaster after nine in the forenoon and after three in the afternoon, may withdrawe

STEYNING.

Rev.
John Evans.

Edward Brown.

Saxe Bannister,
Esq.

STEYNING.

withdrawe himselfe out of the schoole for the space of one quarter of an hour, if foe he shall think good.

4.—Item: That the schoolmaster shall not bee absent from the same schoole above eight-and-twenty schooledays in one whole year, except in case of necessity as sicknes and such like, which days he shall take or may have at one time or at severall times, foe that hee doth provide in some good fort for the teaching of the schollars of the said schoole in the time of his absence.

5.—Item: If the schoolmaster shall be sick of any sicknes cureable, yett nevertheless he shall have his wages, and in such sicknes if he bee not able to teach the schollars of the said schoole, that then the said schoolmaster shall procure at his charge some learned man to help and supply his place for that time.

6.—Item: If the schoolmaster shall happen to be sick of sicknes incurable, or fall into such age that he cannot teach, and hath been a man that long and laudibly hath taught in the said schoole, that then the said feoffees upon notice given by them to the Lord Byshopp of Chichester, shall make choice of another sufficient schoolmaster, and take some good regard of the former as charity shall require.

7.—Item: If there be such contagious sicknes in the town, that then the schollars may not safely be kept or taught together in the said schoole, yett nevertheless the said schoolmaster being ready to teach, shall have his full wages.

8.—Item: That the schoolmaster, or chief teacher in teaching, shall direct all the schoole and schollars therein, in such fort as by his good discretion he may encourage and further the said schollars, and that the whole number of schollars that shall be taught in the said schoole by the said schoolemaster, shall not be above fifty, lest he bee oppressed with multitude, and thereby not able to sett forward and further his said charge to his credit and profit of his schollars; provided always, that noe child or youth which shall be dwelling within the liberty of the said towne, and shall be found meet and able, shall be refused to be received and admitted a schollar in the said school.

9.—Item: That none shall be admitted schollar in the said schoole before he shall be brought unto the said schoolmaster, and upon his examination shall be found to read English distinctly, and being found able, he shall be admitted.

10.—Item: That every schollar, if he bee of the town or parish, at his first admittance shall pay unto the schoolmaster one shilling for his examination; and if hee bee a foreigner or stranger, two shillings. And the schoolmaster shall keep a regilter book, wherein shall be entered the name of every schollar admitted into the said schoole, and the day and year of his admittance, to the end his continuing there may be known, and foe the better judgment given of his profiting; which book the schoolmaster shall bring forth and shew to the said Lord Byshopp, whensoever it shall be required.

11.—Item: That every schollar of the said schoole shall pay eight-pence yearly; viz. quarterly one penny towards the provision of brooms and rods to bee used in the said schoole, and also four-pence at the feast of St. Michael the Archangell yearly, therewith shall be bought clean wax candles, to keep light in the said school for the schoolmaster and schollars, to study by morning and evening in the winter time.

12.—Item: That the said schollars shall come to the schoole, from the first of March until the first of September, at six in the morning, and continue until eleven, and in the afternoon at one, and continue until five; and from September to March, shall come at seven in the morning, and continue until eleven, and in the afternoon before one, and continue until five.

13.—Item: Because God is the giver of wisdom and virtue, it is ordained and ordered, that every school-day, all the said schollars at their first assembling in the morning (the schoolmaster being present) shall kneeling on their knees devoutly pray unto God, in such forme of prayer as by the schoolmaster for the time being shall be prescribed, and foe likewise before they depart the school at night.

14.—Item: For avoiding of diverse anormities that come by the absence of scholars from schoole, it is ordained and ordered, that if any of the schollars of this schoole shall be absent, except in case of necessity, as sicknes, or such like urgent cause, he or they shall bee by the schoolmaster licenced above foure whole days in any one quarter of a year, then that such scholar shall loose the benefit of his former admittance, and shall not be admitted thither again without payment of as much upon every such absence, as he paid at the first; and if any schollar shall offend above twice, having warning by the schoolmaster, he shall not be admitted again.

15.—That the schoolmaster shall not give leave to the said schollars to play above once in every week, and that upon Tuesday or Thursday, except some honourable or worthyfull person, being present in the same schoole or towne, shall desire further liberty for them; which farther lycense shall be but once more in the week, neither shall it be granted unto them to play two dayes together, accounting every holiday for a play-day, neither in any forenoon, but from one of the clocke in the afternoon, until five of the clocke of the same day, at the discretion of the schoolmaster; and at the said hour of five of the clock, all the said schollars shall return back to school, and then shall pray together unto God as aforefaid.

16.—Item: That the schollars of the four chiefe forms shall, in all their speeches within this schoole use the Latin tongue, and none other, except the schoolmaster shall lycense or appoint them to speak English.

17.—Item: If any of the said schollars shall be a picker, stealer, or usual swearer or blasphemmer of the name of God, and cannot be reformed by often admonitions and moderate

moderate corrections, his friends having knowledge thereof, shall immediately take him from the school in peaceable manner, which if they shall refuse to do, he shall be by the schoolmaster put out of the school, never to be admitted thither again.

18.—Item: If any of the said schollars shall refuse to be obedient to the order of the said schoole, or shall by violence or force resist the schoolmaster for the time being, or use any reveling or threatening speeches towards him, and do not reconcile himself immediately with submission, his friends having knowledge thereof, shall presently take him from the schoole in peaceable manner, as is aforesaid; or else if they refuse, he shall be by the schoolmaster put out of the schoole, and never to be admitted thither again.

19.—Item: That the seeds of religion may be sown in the hearts of children, there to grow and bring forth fruits in their whole lives following, it is ordained and ordered, that on every Saturday, except in time of vacation, the said schollars shall resort unto the schoolmaster after dinner as aforesaid to the schoole, and there by him shall be taught principles of religion; and the more learned schollars shall conn by heart some catechisms in Latin, and the meaner sort shall learn some catechism in English, and shall continue the exercise till three in the afternoon, and from that time learn and practice writing for the mending of their hands, till four, and then shall depart the schoole upon those dayes; and upon every halfe holiday, or saint's eve, they shall come likewise at one of the clock after dinner, and then some of them shall decline briefly in grammatical or rhetorica. questions, repeat Latin phrases, or do such other scholastical exercises as shall be thought meet by the schoolmaster for the furthering the said scholars in good literature, and understanding of the Latin and Greek tongue, and shall continue the said exercises until four, and then may depart upon those days.

20. Item:—All the scholars of the said schoole, upon the sabbathe dayes and other holydays, shall resort in due time unto divine service and sermons, with their Psalm-books and Prayer-books, in decent order; and that every schollar which shall be thought able by the schoolmaster for the time being, shall, when there is any sermon, takes notes of the same, whereby it may appeare that they were diligent and attentive hearers, and that thereby the rather they may be endued with piety together with good lives.

21. Item:—That the time of vacation shall bee yearly, from St. Thomas's day till the first Sunday after Twelfth Day, also the Shrove Monday in the afternoon, and all Shrove Tuesday, likewise from Wednesday at night before Easter till the morrow after Low Sunday, and from Thursday at night before Whitsunday till the morrow after Trinity Sunday.

22. Item:—That every absence from church or like assembly, without just cause, and every unreverent behaviour at any of them, shall be daily punished; honesty and cleanness of life, gentle and decent speeches, humility, courtesy, and good manners, shall be established by all good means; pride, ribaldry, lying, picking, stealing, swearing and such other vice shall be sharply punished; and that the vertuous scholars refraining to offend in any of these vices shall be commended and cherished.

23. Item:—It is ordered and ordained as aforesaid, that all and every of these ordinances shall be publicly read in the said schoole every quarter; once by the schoolmaster, at such times as most of the schollars shall be present, to the end that every one of the said scholars may take knowledge of them.

24. Item:—That the schoolmaster shall not board above six schollars in his house at one time. In witnesse whereof to one part of these indentures remaining with the Reverend Father in God, Samuel, Lord Bishopp of Chichester, the Rev. William Holland, Sir Thomas Caryll, Thomas Shelley, Thomas Whatman, Edward Michell, Henry Peckham, John Nye, Jonas Michaell, James Colley, John Swift and John Parsons; the said Lord Bishopp hath also put his hand episcopal seale, and the said Sir Thomas Caryll, Thomas Shelley, Thomas Whatman, Edward Michell, Henry Peckham, John Nye, Jonas Michaell, James Colley, John Swift and John Parsons, have putt their hands and seals; dated this sixteenth of June, in the yeare of the reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord, James, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.; viz. of England, France and Ireland the twelfth, and of Scotland the seven-and-fortieth, Anno Dom. 1614.

EXPLANATORY and additional Articles and Ordinances, approved of upon the late Application to the Court of Chancery, and annexed to the Master's Report, dated the 26th of November 1818.

First. That instead of the school hours prescribed by the third article, it shall only be required that the master shall attend at the school during the Summer half year, *to wit*, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, eight hours in the day; and during the winter half year, *to wit*, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, seven hours in the day, between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, at stated hours, to be fixed by himself, as may be found best to suit the mutual convenience of the masters and scholars at large.

Second. That the admittance and examination fee, mentioned in the 10th article, shall be raised to five shillings instead of one shilling to a scholar of the town or parish of Steyning, and ten shillings to a foreigner or stranger.

Third. That instead of the quarterly payment of one penny, and the yearly payment of fourpence for brooms, and rods, and lights, mentioned in the 11th article, there shall be paid by every scholar, half-yearly, for those articles and fires, the sum of four shillings.

Fourth. That instead of the vacation times allowed by the 22d article, two vacations not exceeding a month each shall be allowed; the one at Christmas, and the other either at

STEYNING.

Midsummer or harvest time, as the said schoolmaster shall find generally the most convenient for the scholars and their parents.

Fifth. That in addition to the learned languages, the master shall be at liberty to teach in the said school writing, arithmetic, and the elements of mathematics, to such of the scholars, and at such times, as he may deem convenient; but so as the same scholars be not thereby left insufficiently instructed in Latin and Greek, to the prejudice of the establishment as a classical school.

Sixth. That if after defraying the expenses of repairs and all other expenses incident to keeping up the said school, according to the articles and ordinances aforesaid, including such provision for superannuated retiring masters as in the said articles and ordinances is mentioned, there shall be any surplus of the income of the said charity estates, the same shall be applied in augmenting the schoolmaster's salary, till the same shall amount to £60 per annum.

ACCOUNT of Stock purchased by the Trustees of this Charity.

Note.—One sum of £25 was invested in the four per cents, before the commencement of this account.

Sir Harry Goring, Bart. and Charles Goring, Esq. in Account with Messrs. Child and Co. Per Contra.				Dr.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1811.					
April 11.	Rec 4 per c ^t , 6 months 5th, on	28 15 4	— 11 6		
Oct. 14.	" - Do. - 6 months, 10th, on	28 15 4	— 11 6		
1812.				1812.	
Feb. 12.	" C. Goring - - - -	25 — —		Feb. 13.	Paid for £33 1s. 9d. 4 per c ⁿ }
April 9.	" 4 per c ^t , 6 months, 5th -	61 17 1	1 2 3		at 78 $\frac{7}{8}$ per c ^t & c ^o - }
Oct. 13.	" - Do. - 6 months, 10th -	61 17 1	1 2 3		
1813.				1813.	
April 7.	" - Do. - 6 months, 5th -	61 17 1	1 2 3	April 27.	Paid for £38 11s. do., at 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ }
— 23.	" C. Goring - - - -	25 — —			per c ^t & c ^o - }
Oct. 14.	" 4 per c ^t , 6 months, 10th -	100 8 1	1 16 1		
1814.				1814.	
Feb. 7.	" C. Goring - - - -	25 — —		Feb. 8.	Paid for £32 6s. 6d. do., at }
April 7.	" 4 per c ^t , 6 months, 5th -	132 14 7	2 7 10		82 $\frac{3}{4}$ per c ^t & c ^o - }
Oct. 14.	" - Do. - 6 months, 10th -	132 14 7	2 7 10		
Dec. 7.	" C. Goring - - - -	25 — —		Dec. 7.	Paid for £36 7s. 4d. do., at }
					81 $\frac{3}{4}$ per c ^t & c ^o - }
		£ 111 1 6			
1816.					
April 8.	" 4 per c ^t , 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 April, on	169 1 11	9 2 6		
1819.					
April 8.	" 4 per c ^t , 3 years, 5 April, on	169 1 11	20 5 6		
June 7.	" Balance due - - - -	£ 29 8 —			

TELESCOMBE.

Extract from the will of Josiah Povey, dated 30th March 1727.

TELESCOMBE.

" I give and bequeath to every poor person of my parish of Telecombe aforesaid, one shilling, to be paid them by my executrix the day next after my funeral; also I give and devise all that my messuage, barns, lands and premises, late Haylor's, situate lying and being at St. John's Common, in the parish of and now in the occupation of Beltchamber, or his assignees, unto my loving wife, Dorothy Povey, and my brother-in-law, Cornelius Humphery, and their heires, in trust that they and the survivor of them, and his or her heires, do and shall, after all necessary repairs thereof be done, pay yearly the rents and profits thereof to a fitt person to teach children to read, write and sew, within the parish of Telecombe aforesaid; and my will and meaning is, that the minister of Telecombe for the time being, or the vicar of Piddinghoe shall not teach any of the said children, or be entitled to any of the rents or profits of my said lands given as aforesaid. Also, I give and devise all that my stable in Telecombe aforesaid unto my said wife, and to the said Cornelius Humphery and their heires, in order for a school-house for the children to be taught in as aforesaid; and I desire my friend, Richard Russell, doctor in physick, to appoint and approve of such person to teach school as aforesaid."

19th December 1818.

TELESCOMBE.

The Reverend JOHN MARSHALL, Rector of Telecombe.

Do you know any thing of a charity for the education of children at Telecombe, left by the will of Josiah Povey?—The income of this charity is now given to a schoolmistress at Rottingdean, which is about three miles from Telecombe. Up to three years back it was paid to a woman at Telecombe; and when she died there was no person in the parish who would undertake the office; I believe there was only one qualified for it, and she refused. The population of the parish does not exceed 75. The now schoolmistress takes six or seven children, boys and girls, of the parish of Telecombe, and teaches them reading and needlework, and their catechism, in which I find them always very perfect.

Do you think that if the school was kept at Telecombe there would be more children who would apply for the benefit of this charity?—I do not; I think the population is so small that there are no children who have not the means of education.

Rev.
John Marshall.

Mr. WILLIAM OSBORNE.

Have you got the copy of the will of Josiah Povey?—I have not; I believe the churchwarden, Thomas Roswell, has it.

Do you know the land which was left?—I do; I used to live near it, and I think it contains about 16 acres arable and meadow, in the parish of Clayton. Herbert Brooker is now the tenant, and turns out his cattle on the adjoining common. I do not know whether the common right is annexed to the land; Mr. William Elphick, of Newhaven, let it to him; I should think not upon lease. I do not know how Mr. Elphick came by it; he pays the money over to the parish.

Mr.
William Osborne.

Is the property, in your opinion, let at its full value?—I think the land is worth £12 without the common right; if there is a common right, £1 or £2 more, the tenant to keep up the buildings. I think there is no timber on it; there are a house and outbuildings upon it, but they are now considerably out of repair. The present tenant is a very old man. This is the only land Brooker has; I do not know the name of it.

Do you think it inconvenient having a school so far from Telecombe as Rottingdean?—I do; but there is nobody that I know of who is competent for the situation in the parish, that would take it, unless the income was raised; it would be of great service to the parish if kept there. There must be as many as 30 or 40 children who have not the means of paying for their education, and about 16 now ready to go to school.

29th May 1819.

Mr. WILLIAM ELPHICK.

WHAT is your connexion with the charity of Telecombe?—I am trustee under the will of Henry Humphrey.

Mr.
William Elphick.

[Will produced, dated 23d of May 1783, which contains the following clause:—

“Also I give and devise unto the said William Elphick the elder, all that small copyhold farm, situate at St. John’s Common, now in the occupation of Herbert Brooker, and which was formerly devised by the will of Josiah Povey, rector of the parish of Telecombe, to trustees, for the intent of paying the profits of the said farm, after all charges and expenses deducted, unto some person who should teach the poor children of the said parish of Telecombe to read; to hold to the said William Elphick the elder, and his heirs, in trust, and in order that he may apply the profits of the said farm to the purpose before-mentioned.”]

Were you admitted to the copyhold estate?—I was.

[Witness produces copy of his admission, dated 8th December 1794.]

Do you know the property?—I do; it consists of an old cottage and barn, and about nine acres of land, in the parish of Clayton, let to Herbert Brooker, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £9 per annum. The tenant turns out his cattle on the common, but I do not know whether by right or sufferance. The rent was raised to £9, about eight or nine years ago, before which time the farm was let at £8, which had been the rent for a great number of years.

Is £9 a fair rent?—If it was my own, I should not expect more. I pay the land-tax and quit-rent; the former 24s. a-year, the latter 1s. 7d. a-year, and do all the repairs.

In what state of repair is it now?—In very bad; it will require one year’s rent to put it in good repair. I paid fine and expenses when I was admitted, to the amount of £16 19s.

How have you applied the £9 a year since you have been trustee?—I have regularly paid £6 6s. a-year to the parish officers of Telecombe, except the two first years, when I stopped the rent to pay for my admission. The remaining £2 14s. is paid for land-tax, quit-rent and repairs. Sometimes I have a few shillings in hand, and at other times I am out of pocket. When the property-tax was paid, I was always out of pocket.

Did Mr. Humphrey leave a school-house to you?—He did not.

Did you know the stable that Mr. Povey left for a school-house?—There was a stable, or rather the walls only of a stable, in Telecombe, which at one time belonged to Mr. Henry Humphrey. This was sold, with the dwelling-house and garden, after his death, by

Mrs.

TELESCOMBE.

Mrs. Humphrey, his widow. Henry Humphrey was the only son of Cornelius Humphrey, who was the person mentioned in Povey's will.

Mr.
William Elphick.

Do you know what title Mrs. Humphrey had?—I do not; I thought it had been under the will of her husband.

[Will produced and examined, but no property in Telecombe is disposed of by that.]

Witness proceeds :

This stable was sold to Mr. Edward Deans, a brewer, in Newhaven.

Do you know what Mr. Deans gave?—I believe about £30 or £40 for the stable and house together.

What do you think the stable was worth?—There was nothing but the walls standing at the time the purchase was made; it was hardly worth repairing.

Mr. THOMAS ROSWELL.

Mr.
Thomas Roswell.

ARE you churchwarden of Telecombe?—I am.

How long have you lived in the parish?—Twenty years.

Do you know the property of St. John's Common?—I do; about six years ago, I went over with Richard Mitchell, who was then overseer, (I was churchwarden at the time,) on purpose to look at this property, and ascertain the value of it. Herbert Brooker's son's wife was there, and showed us the fields belonging to this estate, which measured 16 acres, according to what she showed us.

Did you go over the whole?—I did; I went over every field, and the measurement appeared to us to be right. There were a cottage, barn, sheds and outbuildings, which were very ancient, and in bad repair.

What did you think the value of the land was?—We thought it worth about £12 a-year, or 15s. an acre. The common right is so poor, that it would make no difference in the value.

What do you think it is worth now?—I think it must be worth that now.

Do you receive £6 6s. from Mr. Elphick?—I do, and apply it in sending children to school; for three or four years past we have sent seven or eight at a time to a mistress at Rottingdean, and two we have sent latterly to a mistress at Piddinghoe; those two live in Piddinghoe, but are parishioners of Telecombe.

Have you always expended the sum of £6 6s.?—No; we have not expended the whole, there not having been a sufficient number of applications. I have now a balance in hand of £7 4s.; the accounts are kept by myself as churchwarden, in a separate book; we have always sent those children who do apply.

Is there no person in Telecombe who would take the children?—There is not; the population of the parish is very small; if we could find a woman in Telecombe to take the children, there would be more applications: we should then give her the six guineas, and send her all the children she could take; Rottingdean is about three miles from Telecombe.

Did you know the stable that was sold by Mrs. Humphrey?—I did.

Was that talked of as the stable left by Mr. Povey for a school?—Yes.

Had it been many years in a ruinous state?—It was in a ruinous state 40 years ago; when it was sold, it was nothing but bare walls.

What use has Mr. Dean made of it?—The walls have fallen down; he lets the garden which adjoins it, but the site of the stable is now nothing but rubbish.

How large is the piece of ground on which the stable stood?—About 25 feet by 18 feet.

1st June 1819.

THOMAS BROOKER.

Thomas Brooker.

THE land occupied by my father, Herbert Brooker, is 15 acres; he has had it between 40 and 50 years; Mr. Elphick never promised me to let me have the land when my father died. Mr. Hudson receives my father's rent, £9 a-year; my father has patched up the premises; there is a common right; my father is above 80.

